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The Harvard graduates' magazine

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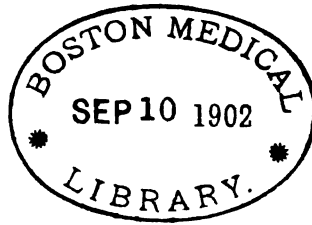


THE
HARVARD GRADUATES
MAGAZINE

VOLUME X. 1901-1902



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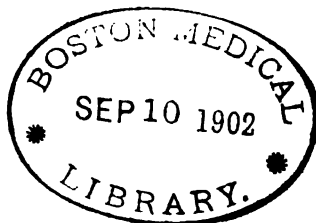
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JOHN FISKE.

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THE

HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. X.—SEPTEMBER, 1901.—No. 37.

THE VALUE OF ETHICAL IDEALS IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

ORATION DELIVERED IN SANDERS THEATRE, BEFORE THE HARVARD
CHAPTER OF PHI BETA KAPPA, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901.

THE yearly observance of academic festivals in America has always seemed to me to be one of the most gracious and the most useful of the time-honored customs of our national life. They bring us together in the full beauty of our midsummer, with its wealth of fragrance and of bloom; and while persuading us to lay aside the anxious cares, the absorbing pursuits, the engrossing ambitions which so easily beset us and fill far too large a part of our daily lives, they enable us to breathe a purer and serener air, to refresh ourselves with unaccustomed joys and a nobler reach of vision, and to live through these days of June less in the spirit of the age and more in the spirit of the ages.

Such an occasion is inspiring alike to the older alumni and to the younger. It is inspiring to those of us who in serenity of spirit bring hither a long retrospect of a life of labor passed in fairly good ways and in works which, if not filled with benediction, have been at least reasonably free from harm to our fellow-men. It is inspiring also to the ardent graduates of yesterday, who are just crossing the threshold which divides youth from manhood and have before them a long prospect of days yet to be passed, let us hope, in ways and works at least equally free from blame—a prospect now seen through

"Magic casements opening on the foam
Of perilous seas in faery lands."

2 *Value of Ethical Ideals in American Politics.* [September,

And such a festival at the seat of this ancient and honored university is necessarily fraught with the buoyant and generous hopefulness born of her splendid history. In the grateful shade of these old elms, surrounded by these noble halls dedicated to the culture alike of character and of intelligence, the history of Harvard unrolls itself as on a golden page as we follow the slow procession of the fruitful years from its small beginnings to its present measure of renown and usefulness. It is, indeed, impossible to measure the measureless bounty of this seat of liberal learning 'in that long interval to America. We cannot even recount the names of her illustrious dead, the priests and the poets, the scholars and the statesmen, the jurists and the soldiers, who received here for the first time the sign of the cross upon their foreheads, consecrating them as servants of mankind unto their life's end. This uplifting work for the nation has gone steadily on, with ever-widening influence, to its present yearly contribution of great numbers of young men of generous training and a high sense of duty, fitted to teach by precept and by example a nobler standard of life to their less fortunate brothers; for four years spent here at that period of life when the mind is most open to elevating impressions cannot fail to imbue them with unfaltering loyalty to their *Alma Mater* and with a noble pride in what she has been and what she has done—in her lasting contributions to scholarship and to literature, her generous culture, her catholic toleration of all seekers after truth, and her ineffable charm for all her sons.

It seems to me there is no better work to be done at present by an American university than to again unseal those fountains of idealism, where the human spirit has so often refreshed itself when weary of a too material age, to reawaken that enthusiasm for the moral law which we have all somehow lost, and to impress upon a people, essentially noble but now too deeply absorbed in the pursuit of wealth for wealth's sake, the advantages which the cherishing of ethical ideals may bring to all of us, even to those who pride themselves above all things upon being practical. It is for that reason that I venture to ask you to consider, during the time at our disposal, the value of such ideals in American politics.

While we must, of course, always insist upon the one vital distinction between true and false American patriotism, recognizing only as true that which possesses the ethical spirit, and rejecting

as false that which does not possess it, we must also recognize that such a subject can be properly discussed only with that liberal and catholic feeling which makes the amplest allowances for difference of opinion ; and upon an academic occasion like the present all discussion should be in a spirit even more liberal and more catholic than might otherwise be necessary, crediting all others with the same patriotism we claim for ourselves, and displaying a charity satisfying the apostolic definition, which vaunteth not itself, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, and yet rejoiceth in the truth.

It is assuredly the part of wisdom to recognize an existing situation with equal frankness, whether it happens to meet our approval or our disapproval. Among the many wise sayings of Bishop Butler none was wiser than his declaring that "things are what they are, and the consequences of them will be what they will be ;" and his question, like that of Pilate, has never been answered, "Why, then, should we as rational creatures seek to deceive ourselves?" There is therefore no reason why we should not cheerfully admit that the controlling consideration in the immediate present is that of money, and that the controlling aspiration of the vast majority of men who have received more or less of intellectual training is to follow Iago's advice and put money in their purses. In thus frankly confronting existing conditions, it is not at all necessary to be depressed by them, or to acquire "a moping melancholy."

There is, indeed, a sheer delusion cherished by unintelligent people, of which it is desirable that they should free their minds. They stupidly imagine that whoever finds fault with existing conditions in American society must necessarily think the past age better than the present ; but the exact contrary is the truth. It is because we know, and are glad to know, that there has been a steady progress, alike in spiritual and material blessings, since men first lived in civilized society together, that we so earnestly desire such progress to continue. We appreciate with cheerful thankfulness that the vast majority of mankind are now living in far happier conditions, possess far better guarantees of liberty and peace, and are more fully enjoying the indispensable conditions of any life worth living than ever before ; but this conviction only makes us the more ardently desire that that progress should not now be stayed, but rather should be continued and with ever-

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accelerated speed, and our discontent is only with the unnecessary obstacles to such continuance and acceleration. The men who desire the world to be better than it is contemplate with abundant pleasure the promise of the new century, opening, in spite of all its serious drawbacks, upon a brighter prospect for that religion of humanity which Aristotle taught so long ago, than any century which preceded it, and it is because they know that each succeeding century of the Christian era has been better than its predecessor that they are impatient of any apparent relaxation of that progress, and they are quite as often amused as annoyed by the very foolish and the very stupid apologies offered them for such relaxation.

The human spirit has in different ages and in different countries devoted itself to varying aims and objects — to religion, as in Palestine; to art and letters, as in Greece; to arms and law, as in Rome; to the aggrandizement of the church, as in Italy in the middle ages; to maintaining the Protestant religion, as in Germany after the revolt of Luther; and in America to the doctrine of liberty and equality among men, ever since the landing at Jamestown: and it has been found entirely compatible with the divine order in the education of the world, and not at all disastrous to the welfare of the race, that different nations should cherish such wholly different aspirations; for the pursuit of each object has in almost every case been found to furnish a basis for further progress in good directions. The fact, therefore, that this age is devoted to the making of money as its chief ambition need not disturb us, for it is not at all certain that any better ambition could have been found at this time for the class of men engaged in practical business. It may, indeed, well happen that their labors are laying enduring foundations for far nobler standards of conduct, of effort, and of life than we are now enjoying; and, while it is true that so far these results have not been apparent, it is equally true that it is far too soon to expect them. In saying this I do not forget that Cicero declared that a general desire of gain would ruin any wealthy and flourishing nation; but I do not forget either that Mr. Burke, a far safer guide in the philosophy of politics than Cicero, declared that the love of gain is a grand cause of prosperity to all States.

Assuming, therefore, that we must deal with conditions as they

exist, and present considerations likely to be acceptable to those to whom they are addressed, I have thought it might be useful to call the attention of our men of business to the commercial value of ethical ideals in American politics. If it is possible to satisfy them that the cherishing of such ideals may be of pecuniary advantage — may be, in truth, treated as a commercial asset — they may appreciate the wisdom of ceasing their efforts to destroy them, and may be persuaded to help in the good work of maintaining them and of extending their beneficent influence.

It would, of course, be foolish to undervalue the animosity men of practical business and men of practical politics now cherish towards such ideals. They insist, and I have no reason to doubt they honestly believe, that neither the business of the world nor its politics can now be successfully carried on if any respect is to be paid to such ideals. A prosperous man is said to have recently declared that he had a great dislike for pessimists, and when asked what kind of people they were, he replied : "The people who are always talking of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount, when everybody of sense knows you cannot conduct business or politics with reference to them." "Anyhow," he added, "my pastor assures me they were only addressed to Jews." It is a part of the creed of such men that the substitution of money for morals is the only wise course for practical men to pursue in these days of ardent competition and of strenuous efforts by each man to get rich faster than his fellows and at their expense ; but this belief is probably in great part founded upon a total misapprehension of the character of the idealism which it is desired to recommend to their favorable consideration. They have persuaded themselves that we wish to insist upon the immediate practical application of the standards of conduct of a far-distant and imagined perfection — that if a person invades your household and takes your coat you shall now follow him upon the highway and beg him to accept your cloak also, and if a reckless assailant smites you upon one cheek you must now offer him the other for a like blow, while if you insist upon the wickedness of unnecessary or aggressive warfare you are supposed to imply that righteous warfare, animated by a noble purpose and struggling to attain a noble end, is unjustifiable.

What we ask is nothing impracticable or unreasonable. It is

only that we shall return to the ancient ways of the fathers and again enjoy the elevation of spirit which was part of their daily lives. They were, as we ought to be, far from being blind to material advantages and far enough from being willing to live as idle enthusiasts. "Give me neither poverty nor riches" was their prayer, with an emphasis upon "poverty." They sought, as we do, to acquire property. They meant, as we mean, to get what comfort and enjoyment they could out of the possession of the world in which they worked and worshiped, and they felt themselves, as we ought to feel ourselves, co-workers with God when "the orchard was planted and the wild vine tamed, when the English fruits had been domesticated under the shadow of savage forests, and the maize lifted its shining ranks upon the fields which had been barren." Surely there can be nothing impracticable, nothing un-American in striving to persuade ourselves to again cherish the lofty, inspiring, transforming, ethical ideals which prevailed at the birth of our country and have illumined, as with celestial light, the fiery ridges of every battle in which her sons have died for liberty.

Unhappily, there is no immediate danger, even of the most distant approach, to a realization of such ideals — no alarming prospect that the noble conditions of human life such ideals encourage will too soon brighten the earth. They will probably always remain unattainable; but they are none the less always worth striving for and hoping for, and it is as certain as anything can be that to keep such ethical ideals constantly before the minds of the plain people born in America, as well as before the minds of the hordes of untaught immigrants who are flocking to our shores from every quarter of the globe, will have a tendency to soften their asperities, to lessen their animosities, and to encourage them to bear with greater patience the bitter and ever-growing contrast between the lives of idleness and luxury which we and those dear to us are privileged to lead, and the lives of labor and poverty which they and those equally dear to them are condemned to endure; for there is now no longer any pathway open by which many men who live upon the labor of their own hands can hope to pass into the class of those who live upon the labor of other men's hands. The stock certificate and the corporate bond, in return for their many conveniences, have destroyed that possibility, as well as

wrought other serious evils to society in divorcing the possession of wealth not only from all moral responsibility for the ways in which it is created, but even from all knowledge of the men and women whose toil creates it.

It is not difficult to understand why the free government under which we are privileged to live especially needs the influence of ethical ideals in the conduct of life, or why we may possibly incur danger if we are without the protecting and conservative influence of such ideals in that not-distant future when we may find them indispensable; for the essential difference which separates American democracy from the governments which have preceded it, as well as from those which are contemporary with it, is in the last analysis an ethical difference. The three hundred Greeks who on that long summer day held the pass by the sea against the Persian invader were seeking to hold it for Greece alone. The splendid valor of the Roman soldiers who encompassed Caesar as with triple lines of steel on the day he overcame the Nervii was a valor displayed for Rome alone. Even the long, heroic struggle of the Netherlands against the despotism of Philip, perhaps the most heroic struggle in history, was primarily a struggle for their own liberties.

The same absence of any ethical ideal runs through all the aggressions of the great powers of Europe. In the seizure of India by the agency of Clive and Hastings and the cynical acceptance of the unutterable infamies they perpetrated, as well as in exploiting that unhappy country to-day, though decimated by famine and desolated by the plague, there is no inconsistency with any standard Great Britain has proclaimed. The same absence of inconsistency is observable in the forcible partition of Poland under the auspices of what was blasphemously called the Holy Alliance, in the annexation of Nice and Savoy by France, in the annexation by Germany of a part of Denmark and of two great provinces of France, in the steady and vast territorial aggrandizements of Russia, in the partition of Africa which has just been accomplished, or in the partition of China, which is in process of accomplishment. Nothing can fairly be said to have been done, in any one of these conquests, incompatible with the avowed doctrines of those great predatory governments; for they never proclaimed an evangel of the rights of man, they never incurred any

obligations to use the power they possessed for the advancement of the welfare or the promotion of the liberties of mankind. It was permitted to each, without furnishing any basis for the charge of inconsistency, to rob any weaker people of its territory, to impose its own absolute and arbitrary will upon any weaker race upon which it possessed the physical power to impose it, and to take whatever such a people had of value for themselves.

But it would be very unwise for us to forget that American democracy has had a wholly different history. Not only was its inspiring and directing force the greatest ethical movement in the history of the human race, the struggle for civil and religious freedom, but it may be said without exaggeration to owe its very existence to it. Lord Bacon, in the true marshaling of the sovereign decrees of honor, assigns the first place to the founders of empires, and of all such founders none deserve more generous praise than those who came hither as from the fires of civil and religious persecution in the Old World to lay broad and deep the foundations of civil and religious freedom in the world just then offered to them for their new and far-reaching experiment. From almost every civilized nation some of its best citizens sought safety in exile from their old homes in the wilderness of the new world, where they were free to strive at least for the realization of their belief in a common brotherhood of man on earth and a common fatherhood of God in heaven. No doubt with this ennobling creed there was mingled something of the dross of the weakness of human nature, but this was but as an atom in the great mass and had no shaping influence upon the fortune or the destiny of America ; for the vast multitudes who came hither were actuated by the desire to secure for all other men the same measure of liberty they sought for themselves, the liberty conferred by equality of membership in a free church and equality of citizenship in a free state.

It is not at all necessary to take an alarmist view of the problems awaiting solution here, in order to insist upon the practical and commercial value of the ethical ideals which have heretofore stood the nation in such good stead. Macaulay was not a profound student of comparative politics, and his well-known prophecy of the evil days which await the republic need not greatly disquiet us, although part of his prophecy has already been veri-

fied by the result. But Mr. Webster was a wise statesman, perhaps our wisest, and a profound student of our system of government, and he has left for our instruction this grave and weighty warning : —

“The freest government,” he says, “would not be long acceptable if the tendency of the laws was to create a rapid accumulation of property in few hands, and to render the great mass of the population dependent and penniless. . . . In the nature of things, those who have not property and see their neighbors possess much more than they think them to need, cannot be favorable to laws made for the protection of property. When this class becomes numerous it grows clamorous. It looks upon property as its prey and plunder and is naturally ready at all times for violence and revolution.”

Now, it is at least quite possible that in the not-distant future American politics may transform Mr. Webster's warning into history, for our electorate is already beginning to be divided, and must, in obedience to the law of social evolution, continue more and more to be divided, by that sharp cleavage which separates those who are contented with their lot from those who are discontented with their lot. Under whatever disguises, called by whatever names, inheriting or seizing whatever partisan organizations, the alignment of the two great political divisions of American voters, who will sooner or later struggle against each other for the possession of the Government, will inevitably be upon the basis I have named. The party of the contented will be ranged under one banner, and the party of the discontented will be ranged under the other, and that alignment will steadily develop increasing sharpness of division until the party of the discontented, being the majority, has obtained the control of the Government, to which, under our system, they are entitled ; and then they will be sure to remodel the present system for the distribution of wealth, unless we have previously done so, upon bases wiser and more equitable than those now existing. The one party will be, under whatever name, the party of capital ; and the other party will be, under whatever name, the party of labor. If any doubt had existed upon this subject among men accustomed to seriously reflect upon political problems, it ought to have disappeared in view of the developments of the last two presidential elections and of the pre-

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sent growing tendency alike of capital to more and more consolidate itself in great masses as in preparation for the coming struggle, and of the brotherhood of American labor to more and more consolidate itself in one organization in like preparation. Ominous signs are indeed almost daily discernible, that those leaders of confederated labor who are really loyal to it and are not purchasable by the party of capital, have discerned that the true remedy for what seems to them the present unjust inequality in the distribution of wealth is through legislation. If yesterday they foolishly resorted to attempts to overawe the nominees of the party of capital, sitting as legislators, by a display of force and threats of violence, by to-morrow they will probably have learned that the ballot in America, while not so noisy, is far more peremptory than the dynamite bomb. It does not explode, but it controls; and its control will be as resistless as fate if the party of labor decides to clothe all its demands, as it has already clothed many, in acts of legislation; for then will occur what the Duke of Wellington foresaw, "a revolution under the forms of law."

My purpose, therefore, is to point out, without the slightest bitterness, to the members of the contented class, the commercial value of ethical ideals as the safest source of the political aspirations of the majority of our people and the most conservative influence in our national life, and also to point out to them the grave dangers from a business standpoint, in these days of possible conflict between capital and labor, of continuing to substitute money for morals as the permanent and controlling force in American politics.

In pointing out these dangers I accept to the fullest extent the proposition that this is an age of business, and I am quite willing to admit that the moral law is difficult of application to existing conditions. It is very apparent that difficulty is increased by the conduct of other nations which are now controlled by a consideration only of their material interests, the securing by force of new markets, the expansion of trade by war, the subjection of weaker peoples to the will of the stronger, and the ultimate partition by blood and iron of the whole habitable globe. For us to enter upon a like course of expansion seems to many devout clergymen, to many successful politicians, and to many true patriots our wisest policy. The gravity and the suddenness of our change of

views in these matters is fitly illustrated by the recent voyage of capitalists of New York to England to indulge in expressions of sympathy and promises of alliance with a government which is now maintaining in the Transvaal camps of concentration as brutal and inexcusable as those of Weyler in Cuba, the detestation of whose horrors only three years ago greatly helped to drive us headlong into war with Spain. I am not aware that history offers another example of so grave a change of opinion in so short a time; but I cannot help believing that the destruction and denial of ethical ideals, so far as regards American democracy, is very poor religion, very poor business, and very poor politics.

The first ethical ideal which it seems to me it would be wise for us, even from the point of view of the stock exchanges, to guard most zealously just now is the ideal condition of society with which President McKinley closed his congratulations upon the opening of the Exposition at Buffalo — that of peace on earth and good will to men; for it may well happen that the safety of our institutions requires that the masses of our people shall continue to cherish the ethical ideals of Christianity, and that whoever lessens respect for them inevitably weakens the reverence of the majority of voters for the principles upon which our government is founded.

I observe with especial sorrow that many Protestant clergymen mistakenly suppose that they can safely substitute at this day and in our country the teaching of Mohammed for the teaching of Christ. We all know the temptations to which such clergymen are exposed. It is so much more comfortable to "swim with the tide," and it is so much more certain that the incomes on which themselves and their families are dependent for the comforts and luxuries of life will share in the commercial prosperity of the country if the doctrines preached by them and advocated in their religious journals recognize that the making of money is the first duty of man in the new century, and that keeping one's self unspotted from the world, so far from being, as was formerly supposed, true religion and undefiled, is a foolish and sentimental expression, incapable of application to the rough world in which we live, where each man's duty is to take care of himself. Knowing the despotism the practical men in the pews exercise over the pulpit in such matters, we ought to think with great charity, not only of the clergymen who fail to preach Christianity and who

substitute Mohammedanism in its place, but also of the missionaries who, in distant lands and surrounded by traders and soldiers, have persuaded themselves that the robbery and murder of weaker peoples, with their attendant horrors, cannot really be helped in an age so practical as ours and so determined to pursue only practical ends, and that therefore such crimes are no longer to be unsparingly condemned ; but, after making all the allowance the most abundant charity can suggest, it will still remain a grave and menacing peril to American respect for the moral law if clergymen are permitted without rebuke to preach the righteousness of unnecessary or aggressive warfare, the killing of weaker peoples in order to reduce them to subjection and the robbing them of their possessions. Indeed, our silence in presence of the appalling and even unnamable atrocities recently perpetrated in China by the nations calling themselves Christian is a terrible blow dealt to the faith of common men in a religion whose professors thus allow its fundamental principles to be trampled under foot without a word of protest or of reprobation ; and if the faith of our laboring people in the ethical ideals of Christianity is once destroyed by its professors here, as its professors destroyed it among the laboring people of France a hundred years ago, there will be lost one of the most valuable and conservative influences we possess—an influence which it is not too much to say may yet prove to be absolutely indispensable to the preservation of that respect for law and order upon which, in the last resort, American society must depend for its peace. Let us therefore ardently hope that the true American ideal of peace on earth and good will to men will again take possession of our hearts and enable us, clergymen and laymen alike, to believe that it is not robbery, or conquest, or slaughter, or expansion, or even wealth, but righteousness only, which exalteth a nation ; for if in a free state like ours you substitute the Mohammedan ideal, which is now so popular, of war on earth and the subjection of the weak to the strong, you help to undermine the very ground upon which respect for private property, when gathered in great masses in few hands and often displayed in vulgar and offensive forms, must ultimately rest. If fighting and killing are to be encouraged ; if those who indulge in them are to be especially honored, and if oppression of the weak is to be cherished, it will be difficult to prevent the class

of the discontented from familiarizing themselves too thoroughly with fighting and killing, and from learning to cherish in their hearts a desire to oppress their weaker but more wealthy fellow-citizens. It seems to me quite too plain for dispute that no single member of a weaker race can be killed, no hut of such a race, however humble, can be burned, no one can be selected for especial honor for his part in such pitiful warfare, without its helping to light the torch which starts the fire by which some hapless negro is to be burned at the stake in our own country, not only in defiance but in contempt of law, and all such acts must be surely followed by greater insecurity for the surplus wealth which the contented class possesses. We all read the other day that in a community almost within sight of Wall Street, where the cruel plot was hatched for the killing of the king of Italy, plots as cruel are now hatching for the killing of more crowned heads of the old world; and I beg you to believe that the insensate rage and hatred of the inequality and pretended superiority to their fellows which these maddened members of the working classes attribute to crowned heads to-day may easily be transferred to-morrow to those of our citizens whose distinction rests upon the possession of too abundant riches; and for that reason, while the Mohammedan ideal of war on earth and the subjection of the weak to the strong must always lessen the security for private property in America, the Christian ideal of peace on earth and good will to men will always increase it.

It is quite possible there may also be great commercial value for us at the present time in the ethical ideal that all men are born equal and equally entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I fully recognize the present unpopularity of this ideal. I know that to declare one's belief in it is to expose one's self to the dreadful charge of disloyalty; but as in matters of religion American democracy rested at its birth upon the message of the herald angels, so in politics it rested at its birth upon the doctrine of the equality of men. It is true that doctrine was not formulated in words until the necessity arose for binding the scattered colonies together in their effort to assert their right to be an independent nation; but it was an essential part of the very atmosphere which the first settlers breathed when they landed on these shores. There never was a single step taken of any endur-

ing character towards civil government in the colonies which was not, consciously, or unconsciously, based upon it. From Massachusetts Bay to Georgia many theories of government found expression, and there were "many men of many minds" engaged in the work of settling the continent; but through all instinctively ran one great underlying ethical doctrine — that of equality of political rights. Subsequently no doubt the importation of slaves from Africa, and to a much greater degree the inventions which made slave labor profitable, colored the judgments of many Southern men and induced them to believe that that doctrine was inapplicable to a weaker people of a different color and from a different clime, and that they and their descendants, even if born here, might be rightly held in slavery forever. Indeed, many of the statements we now read of the necessity of the strong and wise governing the weak and ignorant are almost literal reproductions of the arguments advanced by the slaveholders of the South in defense of slavery just preceding the outbreak of the Civil War. That divergence from our original ideal produced the pregnant sayings of Mr. Lincoln, "A house divided against itself cannot stand," and its corollary, "This nation cannot permanently endure half slave and half free." He saw clearly that American democracy must rest, if it continues to exist, upon the ethical ideal which presided over its birth — that of the absolute equality of all men in political rights. I am well aware that it is supposed exigencies now exist which require us to disavow that ideal, and to abandon the doctrine of equality we inherited, and to which Mr. Lincoln so frequently expressed his devotion. We are asked to take a new departure, to turn our backs upon the old doctrine, and to declare that our fathers were mistaken when they brought forth a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to such an impracticable proposition as the equality of all men before the law. We are told that the exigencies of modern business and modern trade require a wholly different ideal to be set before the new century; that our present duty is to conquer any weaker people whose territory we covet, and to subject them to such government as in our opinion will best promote our profit and their welfare. Of course, many of the Southern people, brought up in the belief that the subjection of the weak to the will of the strong was a divine institution, eagerly welcome our apparent conversion to

their creed ; and while I do not question the excellence of the motives of these new guides in American patriotism, I venture to warn you that if you follow them you abandon your best heritage — that of being a beacon light and a blessing to all the oppressed of the earth. Great popularity no doubt just now attaches to money and great unpopularity to morals, on the ground that money is modern and practical, while morals are antiquated and impracticable ; and as conclusive arguments they tell us that England has destroyed two republics in the interest of the capitalists who own the gold and diamond mines of South Africa ; that Germany has seized a vast territory in China ; that France has appropriated Madagascar ; that Russia is benevolently assimilating Finland and absorbing Manchuria, and that Japan is casting long eyes upon Korea ; and they insist that, unless we bestir ourselves to like measures, we will be found to be laggards in the race of to-day, which is a race for new markets won by war, for the exploiting of weaker peoples, for larger armies, for ever-increasing navies, for expanding trade, and for greater wealth. I confess I would have thought the growth of our own beloved country in material wealth and prosperity in the last thirty years of unbroken peace and of amity with all mankind had more than satisfied any avarice which could have found a place even in the dreams of civilized men. The marvelous story of that material progress is still dazzling the imaginations of all serious economists, and it is literally true of it, "State the figures however high, while the dispute exists the exaggeration ends." The results of the thirty years from 1870 to 1900 prove beyond all question, and even beyond all cavil, that in order to far excel, not only all nations of the past, but also all nations of the present, in growth of agriculture, of manufactures, of commerce, of exports, and of imports, and, above all, in population, it is not necessary to step beyond our own great, rich, and powerful country to subdue any weaker people, of whatever color, in any quarter of the globe ; so that we are urged to betray the loftiest and noblest traditions of our history without even the poor excuse of needing the money we hope to make by such betrayal of the inspiring doctrine which Jefferson formulated and for which Washington fought. Those thirty years demonstrated that in order to be a world power we need not be a robber nation.

There is still another ethical ideal which may soon prove to be of very great commercial value in American politics — the ideal of the citizen, whether in or out of office, exhibiting moral courage in dealing with important public questions. However much we may differ on other subjects, I cannot doubt we all recognize and regret that we are just now exhibiting a very pitiful moral cowardice in shirking such questions — a cowardice which may be fraught with great evils, for it is still true that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations.

It is somewhat trying to the patience of the most patient to listen to the noisy and senseless rhetoric which seeks to hide our lack of moral courage by extolling that mere physical courage which all men of the fighting races and many brutes possess, and which flamed just as high in the breasts of the conscript youth of France, fighting to subdue other kingdoms to be trodden under foot by their imperial master, as it flamed in the breasts of their fathers, rushing to fling themselves upon embattled Europe in defense of the liberties of France. The physical courage in both cases was just the same, and will never be excelled. The only difference was an ethical difference — the fathers were fighting in a just cause, and the sons were fighting in an unjust cause. The truth is that physical courage has always been the most commonplace of virtues, and could always be bought at a very cheap price, so that it has become an unfailing proof of decadence for any people to become hysterical over exhibitions of animal courage without regard to the moral quality of the service in which it was displayed or of the comparative weakness of the adversary.

Just the contrary is true of moral courage. It is among the rarest of virtues, and its services are of far greater value in the democratic ages than ever before. Indeed, the days may not be distant when the existence of law and order in America may depend upon it, for it may be found that it and it alone can protect us from the dangers which Mr. Webster believed would follow our present condition, "a rapid accumulation of property in few hands." For that reason the commercial value of such courage in a government by the majority can hardly be overestimated; and surely, if we are to find it a bulwark of defense in our day of need, we ought to be now commending it by our example, showing how really brave men face great problems of government and

set themselves, as brave men should, to finding the best possible solution of them. It is perhaps inevitable, but it is none the less to be regretted, that a distinct lowering of moral standards should follow a state of war, inducing us to cherish the delusion that if we talk loudly enough and boast foolishly enough of our physical prowess by sea and land and give our time and thought only to warlike actions and preparations, as we have been doing for the last three years, all serious moral and domestic questions will somehow settle themselves. Such a delusion is equally childish and cowardly, and it is only necessary to glance at such questions to discover that instead of settling themselves they are daily growing in gravity, and how unwise it is, instead of facing them, to be actually running away from them. It is certainly in no spirit of criticism, and with no feeling of censoriousness, that I thus call your attention to the corroding influence of war and commercialism upon moral courage, but simply because a recrudescence of moral courage in dealing with these problems closely concerns the present peace and the future welfare of our beloved country.

As one example, take our attitude towards the corrupt use of money in our elections and in our representative bodies. Even the dullest intelligence must see that if we continue to destroy, as for some time past we have been destroying, the belief of the majority of our fellow-citizens that elections are honestly conducted and laws are honestly made, we are destroying the best possible basis for the security of private property ; for there can be no reverence for law where laws and law-makers are bought with money, and I fear we are rapidly destroying the possibility of such reverence in the minds of the masses of our countrymen. We ought never to forget that in democratic governments the black flag of corruption is very likely to be followed by the red flag of anarchy. Yet we close our eyes in sheer cowardice to this evil and the danger it is creating, and we gravely pretend to each other that it does not exist, while we all well know that it does exist. Representatives of vast accumulations of property, guardians of great trusts, individuals profiting by the opportunity offered here for suddenly acquiring colossal fortunes, and even those of us who have no fortunes, have not hesitated to give whatever money is needed to be applied to the purchase of the electorate and, when necessary, of the representative bodies elected by them. Our municipal govern-

ments have long been a byword of hissing and of shame, and they have been so because we decided we could make money by corrupting them. We have given freely to assist in electing persons known to be ready at the first opportunity to betray the sacred trust of the people committed to their keeping, in order to put the spoils of such betrayal in our own pockets. Many state legislatures have become equally objects of contempt and derision for the same reason. Then these corrupting influences have not hesitated to advance a step further and to lay their hand upon members of both branches of the national legislature until at last, so callous have we become upon the subject, that if the case I am about to imagine occurred I venture to assert that no earnest protest would be made by men of our class against its consummation. Suppose an ambitious man, desiring to obtain the only success now deemed important in American life, should set himself to the work of making a large sum of money, and, having in any one of the ways now open to such efforts succeeded beyond his hopes, he looked around to see what other distinction was open to him wherein he could use a portion of his gains so as to bring to himself the most gratification; and that he should decide that he would give himself most pleasure by debauching the electorate of a State and thereby securing for himself a seat in the Senate of the United States. Suppose also that he had so far imbibed the present American spirit as to feel quite sure that there was no need for secrecy in these operations, but that they were rather a subject of legitimate pride, and that in the course of time he had so far succeeded that only a minority of citizens and legislators of his own party stood between him and the realization of his desire, but that the members of that minority proved to be incorruptible, either by the baser temptation of money or in the more plausible form of public office, and that, continuing bravely to stand for the purity of American politics and the honor of their native State, they succeeded in defeating the success of such debauchery, would their conduct be received with the applause it deserved? If not, I venture to say that it is very poor politics for the party of capital to thus openly and cynically notify the party of labor that no respect is due to law or to the makers of law; that it is wholly a question of money and not at all a question of morals; that the right to make laws is now as legitimate a subject of bargain and sale as

that of any merchandise, and that therefore nobody ought to pay any respect to law except where it happens to comport with his pecuniary advantage to do so. I may be needlessly concerned about the matter, but I confess, in spite of my ardent Americanism and my confidence in the law-abiding spirit of my countrymen, I am disturbed when I see what I regard as one of the best protections of the future thus openly undermined and destroyed, while the moral cowardice of those of us who do not ourselves corrupt anybody prevents our uttering a word of protest against it. Upon the ground of expediency alone, regarding it only as an element in our commercial expansion, in our growth of trade, in our increase of wealth, in the prosperity of our stock exchanges—even from this standpoint, it is assuredly great practical folly to destroy the ethical ideal of law, as we are striving so earnestly to do.

There is another very grave problem which we are also refusing to consider, and by which refusal the ethical ideal of law is also being destroyed. It is the problem presented by our negro population, now approaching ten millions of souls. We gave them the suffrage and we have allowed some of them to be killed for possessing it. We appointed some of them to office, and have stood meekly by when they were shot for having our commission in their hands. They are being burnt before our eyes without even a pretense of trial. We are allowing State after State openly, even contemptuously, to nullify a solemn amendment of the constitution enacted for their protection, to secure which we poured out our treasure without limit and shed the blood of our sons like water. All of us, whether in public office or in private station, now concur in trying to ignore the existence of any such problem at our doors while, laughing like the Roman augurs in each other's faces, we indulge in self-congratulations about the blessings we are carrying to another ten millions of dark-skinned races in far-distant lands. I fully appreciate the difficulty in finding the best solution of this awful problem, but I do insist that our evasion of it is utterly unworthy of American manhood. It is not fair to the men and women of the South to leave them to settle it as they please, so long as we have duties connected with it; and it is useless to suppose that a problem involving ten millions of people is being solved by a few industrial schools fitting an inconsiderable fraction of the youth of both sexes for occupations most of which they will not be

allowed to follow, and thereby unfitting them for the only occupations in which they will be at liberty to earn their bread; and it is equally useless for us to pretend that by making contributions to such institutions we have done our whole duty in meeting the test this problem presents of our courage alike as citizens and as men. We ought in the North as in the South to face our responsibilities towards these descendants of a people we brought here against their will and solely for our own profit, and we ought to seriously discuss and determine, in Congress and out of it, what is the best possible relation to be established between them and us; and then we ought to have the courage to give that relation the sanction of law, and to see that such law is respected and obeyed. Such treatment of this problem would be a far greater security for our future peace than many new regiments and many new ships of war. At present the condition of the whole subject is lawlessness, and such a condition is disgraceful to us all and is fraught with the serious dangers which lawlessness always brings in its train — as the exact opposite of the ethical ideal of law.

Indeed, the ethical ideal of the legislator and the citizen, as men zealous to know their public duty and brave enough to do it, is also rapidly being destroyed by our failing to even attempt to deal seriously and adequately with many other problems now imperatively demanding our attention. Among these problems are the reform of our present shameless and corrupt pension legislation, costing us over a hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year, although a quarter of a century ago it was demonstrated by the tables of mortality that thirty-five millions was the maximum sum which could be properly expended for legitimate pensions; the reform of much other equally shameless and corrupt legislation, of which a fair specimen is that known as the River and Harbor Bill; the courageous maintenance and extension of the merit system in appointments to subordinate positions under the Government; the reform of the present system of taxation, so as to make wealth bear its proper share of the cost of government; the subjecting of the great monopolies which now control so much of the business of the country and so many of the necessities of life to inspection and control by public authority; the devising of some just system of preventing the rapidly increasing conflicts between employers and employed; and the establishing of just and proper qualifications alike for immigrants and for electors.

It certainly would tend to make private property far more secure in America if the less fortunate majority of our population saw us of the more fortunate minority giving courage and time and thought to efforts to solve these problems and others like them, and thereby to lessen some of the evils which in many cases bear so heavily and so unjustly upon the poor. Indeed, the influence of ethical ideals upon American democracy ought to be considered of value if only because the cultivation of such ideals will inevitably tend to make more really patriotic all classes of our countrymen, for such ideals lift us all above the unsatisfied standards of public duty with which we are vainly trying to content ourselves. They bring us into the air of a higher and purer love of country, and they set us face to face with the early American spirit in its best estate. In such communion a sordid and selfish public opinion, with low methods to mean ends, tends to disappear, and a cowardly and corrupt public life becomes less possible.

You may not agree with me, but I am sure you will pardon me for speaking of what seem to me to be the grave evils of the present tendencies of our national life and the serious dangers which, because of them, threaten the future of this government of ours, which our fathers sought to rest upon the enduring basis of liberty regulated by law — a government which has the devotion of all our hearts to such degree that to keep it strong and pure and free we would all gladly lay down our lives; and while we must never despair of the Republic we must never cease our efforts to make it more worthy of the greatness of the opportunity offered it — that of the leadership of the nations towards a civilization more peaceful, more serene, and more humane than the world has ever known.

Meanwhile it is consoling to know that, notwithstanding our failure to discharge our civic duties, many of the currents of our national life flow smoothly on; for the daily and obscure labors of the vast majority of our fellow-citizens continue year after year in all the different phases of our national existence, and the laborers themselves have been sowing and reaping, working steadily at the tasks appointed them, taking the sunshine and the rain, mutely enduring the sufferings and the burdens given them to bear, and quitting themselves worthily as good men and women ought to do, and that daily confronting of the daily task and doing it with

patience, contentment, and courage is as true to-day as ever, while it is also true that the recompense of such deserving labors, while less proportionately, is actually far greater in all measures, material and spiritual, than ever before, so that after all abatement we may regard the past with abundant gratitude and the future with absolute confidence, while on the threshold of the new century it is still true that the happiest of political fortunes is to be an American citizen, and that fortune is sure to grow happier "with the process of the suns." The present paralysis of our moral courage, our present cowardly tolerance of loathsome corruption and its kindred evils, which seem to seriously threaten our peace; our present animal lust for blood, and the general degradation of the national spirit we are here considering, will prove to be only temporary evils and will soon pass away: for the American conscience is not dead, but sleepeth; and even if we do not, our children will return to the old ways and the old faith. Let me repeat once more for your encouragement and my own those inspired words of the first great American: "The nation shall under God have a new birth of freedom, and government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

I am very grateful to this learned society for the repeated expression of its desire that I should address it. This year your invitation overtook me in the South, where

"By the beached margent of the sea,"

I had just been reading a tale, the scene of which was laid in Italy, and cherishing the illusion that I was again standing for a moment on "the parapet of an old villa built on the Alban hills." Below I seemed to see "olive vineyards and pine plantations sink slope after slope, fold after fold, to the Campagna, and beyond the Campagna along the whole shining land of the west the sea met the sunset, while to the north a dim and scattered whiteness, rising from the plain, was—Rome." And then, turning the leaves in the hope of finding another familiar scene, I was surprised to read these words: "There are symbols and symbols. That dome of St. Peter's yonder makes my heart beat, because it speaks so much—half of the history of our race. But I remember another symbol, those tablets in Memorial Hall to the Harvard men that fell in

the war — that wall, those names, that youth and death, they remain as the symbol of the other great majesty in the world — one is religion and the other is country." Reading those words I seemed to hear again the illustrious laureate of your illustrious dead, who gave their youth for liberty, and standing here they seem, indeed, to

"Come transfigured back,
Secure from change in their high-hearted ways,
Beautiful evermore, and with the rays
Of morn on their white shields of expectation."

In the spirit of their great sacrifice let us all cherish in cheerfulness and in hopefulness an abiding devotion to both symbols — that of religion and that of country — and let us labor together to the end that all the elevating influences which wait upon civilization may be more widely and generally diffused among all classes of our countrymen, and that we may all more ardently cherish the ethical idealism which seeks after peace and liberty, after equality and fraternity, and after respect and reverence for law.

In these ways, and in others we know not of, our American system of social and political life, by far the best ever yet enjoyed upon earth, may be placed upon the broad and enduring basis of true religion and true patriotism, and then at last the nation long foretold may appear, whose foundations are laid in fair colors and whose borders are of pleasant stones, and to it the promise of the prophet may be redeemed: "All their children shall be taught of the Lord and great shall be the peace of their children."

Wayne Mac Veagh, h '01.

JOHN FISKE AS THINKER.¹

In order to do genuine justice to the work and to the personality of John Fiske, one would have to possess all the breadth of human sympathy, all the spirit of judicial fairness, and all the skill in portraying character, which he himself showed nowhere better than in the essays that he was several times called upon to write shortly after the death of noted friends of his own. His beautiful paper on Francis Parkman exemplifies in a most gracious manner all these qualities. The essay on Chauncey

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Wright — a friend with whom Fiske had differed regarding matters of fundamental philosophical importance — illustrates especially how well Fiske could join the sympathetic with the judicial, and could express the warmest admiration for a thinker's ingenuity, while giving up nothing in the way of opinion for the sake of eulogy. Only another John Fiske, then, if such a being were possible — a man as widely read as he was, and with a soul as sweetly humane in sentiment, as clear in vision, as free from pettiness, as childlike in faith in what it had once accepted, and yet as keen in its critical intelligence regarding what it rejected, as was his soul — only such a man could estimate adequately Fiske's beneficent life-work, and his manifold mental accomplishments. Any critic who lacks his range of reading must be easily tempted to regard his literary activities as too miscellaneous, and so must, in some measure, fail to understand in what sense, and to what degree, he had his vast resources of information under control. Any judge whose human sympathies are narrower than his must find it a baffling task to look for the unity of interest, of opinion, and of ideal, which, in his own mind, bound together the many undertakings that marked his career, and the various stages of development through which his thought passed. Any fellow-student whose tests of truth have been the product of some other training than that which expressed itself in Fiske's beautiful union of intuitive faith regarding some matters with joyous enthusiasm in exposing and overthrowing error with regard to other matters, will often fail to be just to the deeper consistency of Fiske's methods as a thinker.

I confess freely that I feel my own limitations as to just the qualifications that I have here set down as essential in any fair critic of the many-sided and delightful scholar and public teacher who has been so sadly and suddenly lost to us. Of one great region where he so long worked, the region of history, I know far too little to have any independent judgment regarding what he accomplished; I can only speak here of his contributions to philosophical and religious discussion, and as I do so, I feel especially the need of his breadth of view, and of his beauty of sentiment, and the hopelessness of my trying to attain either. But since there is no possessor of John Fiske's unique powers and qualities surviving him, one can but do one's best to appreciate that expression of his thought which is now, alas, what we have left to us of this rare man.

The biographical sketches of Fiske which have appeared in the public press since his death have recalled the main facts regarding his career. A precocious childhood laid the basis for that very large range of information and of activity which were the best known characteristics of the man. His college life meant little to him as a means of enlarging the field of his studies; although it indeed meant much in opening the way

for his coming career. But this career, as well as the whole fashion of Fiske's thought, seems to have been determined by a very wholesome relation between the early interests of his precocious childhood and the mature studies of his later years.

There appear to be two sharply distinguished classes of people, — those whose childhood contains the prophecy, the visible beginning, of what their coming life is to be; and those in whose development the child is killed, so to speak, in order that the man may be made. I suppose that the people of the latter type are more numerous than those of the opposite sort; and of course there are great numbers, possibly the majority of average mankind, whose lot is intermediate between the lots of the two sharply distinguished classes that I have defined. But I mention the two more extreme classes, because their contrast is here instructive. People of the second type, in whose character the live man is built over the grave of the dead child, are often peculiarly unable, in their autobiographical confidences, to recall either the facts or the feelings of their childhood. They came to consciousness, in any richer sense, somewhere during youth. Of the child they remember perhaps that he played, ate candy, had measles, fell into the water, saw a circus, stole apples, and was otherwise of no consequence. Life, to their minds, began much later. Now, as a fact, the childhood of such persons may have been, I suppose, as rich in fancy and in what parents called promise, as normal childhood often is; only, worldly fortunes, or organic changes, or the defects of an ill-judged schooling, somehow killed the child. His rich mental life passed away and left no conscious or visible trace in the ideals and customs of the adult. But the people of the first class know that however they have matured, the child is father of the man. Wordsworth and Goethe were both of this class. Many people whom we may meet in daily life and who perhaps are not at all geniuses, are still of the same class in this respect. But of the people who remain thus permanently conscious, or permanently the visible exemplification of their debt to their childhood, there are again two sub-types. For, first, childhood is often, with people of sensitive constitution, a time of disease, when many mental as well as physical mishaps mar experience. Now there are those in whom the fears, or the bad dreams, or the perverse emotional habits of a sickly childhood last over into what may come to be an otherwise relatively robust mature life, and so appear in later consciousness, or in later conduct, as a sort of painful or uncanny foreign self, strongly affecting ideals and even beliefs, and hindering the more rational stability of character, but still always reminding the one concerned, or his friends, that his childhood survives in him. There remain, however, finally, the more fortunate heirs of childhood — those in whom positive ideals, that

were once matters of childish plays, of early dreams, of joyous enthusiasm, are retained as significant and useful possessions for their lifetime. Such people honor their own childhood, and their lives are evidence of its worth. Not the illnesses of childhood, but its intense and wholesome types of devotion, its studious interest in collecting or in memorizing fascinating details, its delights in living, its trust in lovely things, — these are manifest either in the consciousness or in the deeds of the adults. These, the happier preservers of their own childhood, who build upon its perfections rather than upon its mishaps, are often amongst the most highly organized and effective of characters.

Now, on the whole, as I take it, Fiske was an example, in his life-work and in his faith, of this our second sub-type. His childhood is described as having been a healthy one. He developed a very effective and mature mental power upon the basis of interests that date far back into this wholesome early life. He grew to a very high mental level, but he never outgrew that essential sweetness of nature and that childlike fidelity to certain extremely simple and profound ideals which always marked him. This sweetness of nature, this fidelity to such ideals, must have been grounded in the still but half-conscious interests of his busy and precocious boyhood. Now this childlike element in Fiske was in no wise his defect. It was his strength. It was his wisdom. It gave him the collecting child's fondness for vast masses of details, side by side with the philosopher's love for interpreting the universe — the healthy child's deep assurance that life is a lovely thing, in intimate union with the modern investigator's inevitable disposition to observe how much the visible world shows us that is disheartening and evil — the child's love of the unseen and the mysterious, along with the modern skeptical student's scorn for superstition. This childlike quality lighted up all his stores of information with its gentle enthusiasm. It won him the sympathy of numerous hearers to whom his opinions would have been repellent, or to whom his studies would have seemed hopelessly complicated, if his temperament had not assured them, through every tone of his voice, through every quality of his literary style, that his heart was cheerful, and that his faith was simple. His power over the public lay in his thus reassuring the heart while he both liberalized and disciplined the intellect, in his thus spreading the contagion of a gentle faith, even while he seemed to himself and to others to be condemning without mercy the traditions of the fathers. Unless one understands this aspect of Fiske's nature and influence, the unity of his work remains unintelligible.

Premising, then, this fact of the importance of Fiske's childhood studies in literature and history, as involving factors that determined his whole later career, we may next name the main periods of his productive

activity. The first period begins early in youth, shortly after his reading of Darwin's "Origin of Species," and after his first acquaintance with the work of Herbert Spencer. As a boy he had been a wide reader of scientific works. Darwin and Spencer found him well prepared. Their influence made him almost at once an evolutionist. In 1861, at nineteen years of age, he was already publishing an essay on Buckle's "History of Civilization." In 1863, the year of his graduation from college, he printed a paper on the relation of the doctrine of evolution to the science of language. This first period of Fiske's literary activity may be said to extend to 1869, when his too brief career as lecturer in Harvard University began. The second period is the one devoted especially to the preparation of the "Cosmic Philosophy." That work appeared in 1874, and its publication may be taken as marking the close of this second period, which was itself the time when most he gave promise of becoming a constructive and systematic philosophical thinker on a larger scale. Then followed a considerable intermediate period, in which Fiske was once more the essayist. He was also for a time the assistant librarian at Harvard University. This third period passed over, in 1879, into the fourth period, wherein Fiske became predominantly a writer of extended historical works. And this period continued until the end. It was enriched, however, from time to time, by a return to philosophical problems, which Fiske again treated in the form of essays. "The Destiny of Man," "The Idea of God," the collection of papers entitled "Through Nature to God" belong to this extended final period of his career, and will remain, for his readers, the most characteristic and interesting of his utterances upon religious and philosophical issues. They made it indeed evident that Fiske would never undertake further work in philosophy as systematic as "The Cosmic Philosophy" had been. But they revealed, better than any more technical treatises could have done, those personal qualities of his of which I have just made mention. The years, as they passed, only made the more obvious these more winning traits of our thinker. Most of all, as it seems to me, the volume entitled "Through Nature to God" expresses the consciousness which Fiske finally attained of what he really meant by his faith. There was no inconsistency with the spirit of his earlier work, there was only bringing of the whole attitude of the man into clearer light, both for himself and for his readers.

But, to be sure, when one surveys these four periods of Fiske's productive work, it is not at first altogether easy to verify this assertion of the consistency of his spirit as a thinker throughout all of the four periods. In the first period he appears, on the whole, as an active-minded learner, never as a mere disciple of his masters in the study of evolution, always as a seeker for new syntheses; but still, on the whole, as the acquisitive

student, looking for unity. The second period, that of the "Cosmic Philosophy," shows Fiske as having, in a measure, attained what he had sought; namely, the power, and, in his own view, the right, to state a philosophy of evolution in systematic form, and to apply it to all the principal fields of study that he had so industriously surveyed. It is, meanwhile, unfair to regard the Fiske of the "Cosmic Philosophy" as a mere expositor of Spencer. Faithful as he is to his master's main theses, he always interprets them in a spirit of his own; he often gives them a clearness which they probably had not possessed in their creator's mind; and he adds to them a number of new and characteristic doctrines, of which the much-discussed theory regarding the evolutionary significance of the lengthened period of human infancy is the best known. But the most notable contrast between Fiske's attitude towards religious problems in this period, and the attitude which became gradually more obvious in his latest period, relates not so much to his main theses as to the manner in which he asserted them.

The impression produced, not only by the "Cosmic Philosophy," but by Fiske's various shorter essays belonging to this second period, was that of a decidedly aggressive and on the whole negative attitude towards some of the central interests of the religion of even the more liberally disposed of his believing contemporaries. Those were days when the public mind was less used to conciliations between religion and modern science than it has now become. And our own public, in America, at least, was also less used to brief cold plunges into the dark waters of doubt than it has since been rendered by experience. It caught its breath and shivered a long time at shocks that nowadays arouse only an agreeable glow of spiritual reaction. It has at the present moment probably more real and serious beliefs than it had then. But at the same time its official creeds now tend to be shorter, and the kinds of criticism or of expressed doubt that can disturb it or terrify it are fewer than of old. In those more troubled days, however, Fiske helped on popular education by appearing as an aggressive evolutionist, and as a sternly critical foe of prejudice, and often of traditional faith. As such he seemed, above all, a partisan of the value both of certain scientific methods and of certain naturalistic explanations. In defense of these he was occasionally merciless in polemic. His famous paper on Agassiz and Darwinism, with its joyous fury, its defiance of academic conventions, and, above all, with its especial method of argument, is an example of this characteristic attitude of Fiske in those days.

The paper in question was intended to answer an appeal that had then recently been made to the authority of Agassiz as an argument meant to be sufficient, for popular purposes, to bring to naught the credit of the

Darwinian theory. Beginning his answer with the noted protest against the recognition of "a scientific pope in America," Fiske continued, throughout the paper, to deal in an almost wholly general and *a priori* way, not with the scientific questions proper, but with the spirit in which one ought to approach such issues. He insisted that he did this merely because at the moment the case against Darwinism was not being tried on its merits, but on the basis of a prejudiced appeal to authority. He proposed to answer this appeal by insisting upon equally general, if more rational grounds. The question, he insisted, was really one as to the fundamental interests of science. What if Professor Agassiz "preferred" a particular and essentially theological hypothesis as to the origin of species and of man to such a scientific hypothesis as that of Darwin? "A scientific inquirer," so Fiske retorts, "has no business to have 'preferences.' Such things are fit only for silly women of society, or for young children who play with facts, instead of making sober use of them. What matters it whether we are pleased with the notion of a monkey ancestry or not? The end of scientific research is the discovery of truth, and not the satisfaction of our whims and fancies, or even of what we are pleased to call our finer feelings. The proper reason for refusing to accept any doctrine is, that it is inconsistent with observed facts, or with some doctrine which has been firmly established on a basis of fact. The refusal to entertain a theory because it seems disagreeable or degrading, is a mark of intellectual cowardice and insincerity." These are spirited words. They are followed by an equally spirited assertion of the *a priori* inconceivability of the hypothesis of special creation. If man was created, did he "drop down from the sky?" Did the "untold millions of organic particles which make up a man" rush together from the four quarters of the compass, and "by virtue of some divine sorcery," "aggregate themselves into the infinitely complex organs and tissues of the human body?" Fiske argues on general grounds that such an hypothesis is essentially absurd. And so the article closes, nowhere giving more than a hint of the concrete nature of the case for Darwinism, but confining itself to a vigorous assertion of certain principles that, in Fiske's opinion, ought to guide inquiry, and to limit the range of what we assert about the world. This general refusal to let "preferences" count in our opinions about "scientific" matters is of course familiar enough in its type. Only, as one sees, it is here joined with an *a priori* assertion of the inconceivability, the essential absurdity, of the hypothesis of special creation. The latter hypothesis, however, is confessedly a theological, not a scientific one, and Agassiz clung to it, not as to a doctrine about the laws of observable nature, but as to a view that he held for reasons which carried him

beyond the realm of science. Fiske's own thesis, then, seems here to be that we must not make certain "unscientific" hypotheses about God's doings; for, as he seems to argue, the principles of science both forbid our entering a realm that is inaccessible to experience, and require of us a sort of explanation of knowable facts such as shall be consistent with the laws of observed nature, while our "preferences" do not count, even if they are preferences in favor of a certain view about God's doings, since we are required to cling to the tests of science, whether we like the result or not.

It would be easy, were there time, to find a good many other passages in the writings of this period where Fiske seems equally severe in his condemnation of various special efforts to explain the world in accordance with the demands of the heart. In his essay on Chauncey Wright, he vindicates for his own and for Spencer's philosophy a power to find room and scientific explanation for the apparently confused and retrogressive facts upon which Chauncey Wright in his own philosophy had insisted. For evolution, says Fiske, does not need to mean what we call progress. The world is not there to please us; not even to please the evolutionists. Philosophy finds the world often hard, and is primarily sure only that the world is absolutely lawful. The unity of things is causal, not emotional. Similar observations appear in the essays on the laws of history. All such passages seem to discourage, if they do not exclude, a positive interpretation of the world in terms of an explicit religious faith.

But now, in the third period of Fiske's work, as many of his readers will remember, there begins to appear (as in the essay on the "Unseen World") a more distinct insistence upon the right of man to make positive assertions about that deeper nature of things which is hidden from science but which is hinted to feeling — in love, in art, in religion. This insistence upon our right to interpret God grows stronger in the works of the fourth period, — in the "Destiny of Man," in the "Idea of God," and, above all, in the essay entitled, "The Everlasting Reality of Religion." Fiske's critics noticed this apparent change of attitude, regarded it sometimes as a sort of "conversion," and lamented or triumphed over our author's supposed alteration of attitude, according as their own point of view was negative or positive. In return, however, Fiske repeatedly undertook to vindicate his own consistency, and in particular to reconcile his former limitation of "scientific hypotheses" to the world of the verifiable with his present admission of positive religious hypotheses regarding matters lying beyond all human verification. In a fashion characteristic of his native simplicity of mind, he was often inclined to say that the mere recognition of how different a religious hypothesis is from

a scientific hypothesis is enough to prevent a man from confusing his thoughts by the mingling of the two, even although he entertains both. In such moods Fiske seemed simply to feel indifferent to testing critically his religious hypotheses in any way whatever. Tests were for science. Religion was concerned with what lay beyond all science. Keep the two apart, so Fiske seemed now to say, and you endangered your science in no wise by believing in the unseen. But of course the philosopher was sure to go further than this mood. Fiske sought the unity of his own thinking from the first, and he seemed to himself to find this unity, especially towards the end of his life, in the thought that the meaning of evolution has to be read by studying its highest outcome, rather than by merely discovering its general laws. Evolution is One Process — causally continuous, rigidly held together amidst all its boundless variety of special processes. This very unity was one of the original Spencerian theses. Fiske had maintained it from the first. But now this one vast world process — in what does it visibly culminate? In mother love, in the sacrifice of physical power to intellectual elevation, in social harmonies, in ideals, in art, in science, and in the intuitive adjustment of our life to the laws of an unseen and eternal world? This culmination of evolution — must it not have been the meaning of the process from the beginning? Upon an elaboration of thoughts such as these, Fiske, in his later works, founds his readings of the arguments for God and for Immortality, and his explanation of the mission and place even of that very Evil which, taken by itself, seems to make the evolutionary process, in our eyes, so complex and disheartening. Here, then, Fiske based his interpretation of the world, not indeed upon the "preferences" of the "silly women of society," but upon the ideals of humanity.

That Fiske quite succeeded in vindicating in detail the consistency of his earlier and later expressions, I do not believe. I do believe, however, that in the period of the "Cosmic Philosophy" he was already strongly under the general influence of the religious motives which he later emphasized. In fact, as he himself pointed out, many of his expressions in the "Cosmic Philosophy" already point to the later result, and many of its discussions open the way. What, then, one may ask, is the motive of those other and austere early expressions of Fiske's, which seem to forbid our making any positive hypotheses, as to the deeper meaning of the divine plan, and as to the unseen world? Why did Fiske permit himself to appear so negative a thinker in those days whenever "supernatural" issues appeared on the scene?

It is easy, in reply, to instance the usual tendency of young men to a hostile attitude towards tradition. But I think that, in case of so essen-

tially broad and kindly a nature as Fiske's, mere youthful skepticism and pugnacity explain little of his early attitude. I find it easier to conceive the process thus: The centre of all Fiske's intellectual interests was always the love and the study of mankind. Widely as he read natural science, his first concern lay always in history, in the humanities, in literature, in art, in human life in all its significant forms. Natural science he learned in his youth to regard with such interest and confidence because it promised him light upon the origin and the nature of mankind. Growing up with the doctrine of evolution, he early turned to that doctrine, as he himself tells us, to get guidance as to the sound methods of historical study. It is this which explains the apparently miscellaneous character of his studies and of his writings. Regard all that he did as a series of episodes in a projected study of human nature and of the laws of human progress, and all his work becomes a connected, if unfinished, series of undertakings, whose great variety never made him lose sight of his central purpose.

Now, as a lover of the study of man, Fiske from the first brought into the field that childlike confidence of which we have already spoken — an intuitive assurance that man's life is essentially good, that its goal is something unseen and ideal and eternal, and that its significance has a religious interpretation. Only Fiske was not only thus an intuitive believer. He became also critic, scholar, thinker, and such a one needs something besides intuitions. He needs clearness, coherence, rigid principles of critical judgment, schooling in method, guidance in systematic thinking. All such helps Fiske found in his early studies of the doctrine of evolution. He followed his new guides earnestly, although never slavishly. Such studies, supplemented by his own reflections, very early freed him from superstitions. They released him from traditional dogmas. They gave him a world of clear conceptions. They harmonized his knowledge of man with the results of the sciences of nature. They enabled him to conceive coherently vast realms of fact that would otherwise have remained incoherent. For the sake of such clearness and unity of conception, Fiske was for a time content never to abandon, but to leave in the background of consciousness his really deeper interests in the very ideals and convictions which gave to his study of man its only genuine meaning. Only later did these intuitive convictions of his temperament — these assurances that man's life is a good, and that its true relations are to an ideal and unseen world — come again into the foreground, and demand a reconciliation with the whole evolutionary view of the world. This reconciliation Fiske attempted in the essays of his closing period. There can be no doubt that the reconciliation of the earlier and later attitudes remained always incomplete as to details.

There can also be no doubt that a genuine unity of spirit ran through all his work.

But did Fiske ever find and express a sufficient positive and rational warrant for his faith? I do not think so; and he himself would have been the last to assert that he had completely done so. Faith with him remained faith — illuminated by its very contrast with science, strengthened by all the results of that search for clearness which his studies exemplified, purified by its abandonment of conventional dogmas. The value of Fiske as a thinker lies not in any systematic philosophy of religion, for that he never attempted; but in his union of learning and of clearness with simplicity of conviction regarding the deepest issues of life. As a contribution to one great need of the modern world, namely, the need for an unconventional religion that is still a hearty religion, Fiske's lifework regarding such topics remains a permanent boon.

Josiah Royce.

A SKETCH OF JOHN FISKE'S LIFE.

JOHN FISKE, '63, died at the Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester, early in the morning of July 4. He had been in his usual health until a few days previous, when the great heat began to tell upon him. As his exhaustion became alarming, he was taken to Gloucester by boat on July 3, but it was too late. John Fiske's name was originally Edmund Fiske Green, and he was born at Hartford, Conn., March 30, 1842, the son of Edmund Brewster and Mary (Fiske) Green. After his father's death, his name was changed to John Fiske, the name of his mother's grandfather. Mrs. Green married, in 1855, Edwin W. Stoughton, who was later American Minister to Russia. The boy's childhood and youth were spent chiefly in Middletown, Conn. He fitted for college at H. M. Colton's school there, at Betts Academy, Stamford, and in Cambridge with Andrew T. Bates, '59.

From infancy he showed remarkable precocity. At seven he had read a large part of Caesar, and was reading Rollin, Josephus, and Goldsmith's "History of Greece." Before he was nine he had read nearly all of Shakespeare, and much of Milton, Bunyan, and Pope. He began Greek at nine. By eleven he had read Gibbon, Robertson, and Prescott, and most of Froissart, and he wrote from memory a chronological table from B. C. 1000 to A. D. 1820, filling a quarto blank book of 60 pages. "At twelve he had read most of the 'Collectanea Graeca Majora,' by the aid of a Greek-Latin dictionary, and the next year had read the whole of Virgil, Horace, Tacitus, Sallust, and Suetonius, and much of Livy, Cicero, Ovid, Catullus, and Juvenal. At the same time he had gone through

Euclid, plane and spherical trigonometry, surveying and navigation, and analytic geometry, and was well advanced in differential calculus. At fifteen he could read Plato and Herodotus at sight, and was beginning German. Within the next year he was keeping his diary in Spanish, and was reading French, Italian, and Portuguese. He began Hebrew at seventeen, and took up Sanskrit the next year. Meanwhile he was delving also in science, getting his knowledge from books and not from the laboratory or the field. He averaged twelve hours' study daily, twelve months in the year, before he was sixteen, and afterwards nearly fifteen hours daily, working with persistent energy; yet he maintained the most robust health, and entered with enthusiasm into out-of-door life."

He joined the Sophomore Class at Harvard in 1860, and graduated with honor in 1863. Then he studied at the Law School, taking his LL. B. in 1865; he was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 11, 1864, and had an office in Boston from February 1 till October 1, 1865. While waiting for clients he read history voraciously, and soon decided to make literature his profession. As early as 1861, while he was a junior at Harvard, he contributed to the *National Quarterly Review* an article entitled "Mr. Buckle's Fallacies," which is now included in his "Darwinism and Other Essays." His first book, which was preceded by many essays in reviews, magazines, and newspapers, was "Myths and Myth-Makers," published in 1872. This was followed in 1874 by a work which immediately attracted wide attention — "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy," based upon a series of lectures which he had delivered at Harvard in 1869 and 1871, and which he repeated in Boston, New York, and London. It was a singularly lucid exposition of the philosophy of evolution, and won for him the intimate personal friendship of Darwin, Spencer, and Huxley. After reading this book Darwin wrote to him, "I never in my life read so lucid an expositor (and therefore thinker) as you are." Other volumes of essays on philosophical, historical, religious, artistic, scientific, and literary topics, followed. The long list of his works includes "The Discovery of America," "The Critical Period of American History," "The Beginnings of New England," "Civil Government in the United States," "The War of Independence," "The American Revolution," "Old Virginia and Her Neighbours," "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies," "A History of the American People," "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy, Based on the Doctrine of Evolution," "Myths and Myth-Makers," "Tobacco and Alcohol," "The Unseen World," "Darwinism and Other Essays," "Excursions of an Evolutionist," "The Destiny of Man, Viewed in the Light of his Origin," "The Idea of God, as Affected by Modern Knowledge," "Through Nature to God," and "American Political Ideas, Viewed from the

Standpoint of Universal History." Besides these, he was the author of innumerable pamphlets and magazine articles, and he did an unusual amount of literary drudgery. Thus he wrote a school history of the United States, and with J. G. Wilson he edited "Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography," and it is understood that he has left ready for publication a condensed "History of America."

It will be seen that these works fall under three great classes of subjects — scientific, historical, and philosophical. It was as the interpreter and popularizer of the doctrines of evolution that Mr. Fiske first made his mark, and until about 1880 his most important work was done in this field. Then he turned his attention to writing history, and this was henceforth his real vocation. It is no exaggeration to say that more than any one else he helped to put an end to the time when American history was the abomination of every schoolboy, the disgust of every collegian, and the aversion of the general reader. Thanks to the charm of his style, the lucidity of his presentation, the unerringness with which he seized on facts of vital human interest, and his geniality, he lifted American history to the highest point in popular favor. He proposed to cover in his way the whole era from Columbus to the Civil War, but, like Parkman, he wrote by topics and not chronologically, going back to fill gaps as his fancy moved him. It is to be regretted that some of these gaps he left unfilled. His method was to use his chapters as lectures, a process which enabled him not only to test them critically in many moods himself, but also to observe their effect on various audiences. After he had sufficiently tested them, he cast them into final shape for printing.

More than a dozen years ago he gave this account of his historical undertaking: "When John Richard Green was planning his 'Short History of the English People,' and he and I were friends in London, I heard him telling about his scheme. I thought it would be a very nice thing to do something of the same sort for American history. But when I took it up I found myself, instead of carrying it out in that way, dwelling upon special points; and insensibly, without any volition on my part, I suppose, it has been rather taking the shape of separate monographs." The writer of the brief biographical sketch of Mr. Fiske (prefixed to his "War of Independence"), from which this and other facts in this compilation are borrowed, adds that it was the preparation of six lectures on American History, delivered in 1879 at the Old South Meeting-House, Boston, that finally determined him to pursue this subject. Of his way of mastering a historical theme, he said: "I look it up or investigate it, and then write an essay or a lecture on the subject. That serves as a preliminary statement, either of a large subject or of special

points. It is a help to me to make a statement of the kind — I mean in the lecture or essay form. In fact, it always assists me to try to state the case. I never publish anything after this first statement, but generally keep it with me for, it may be, some years, and possibly return to it again several times.”

Mr. Fiske's philosophical works — using the word in a broad sense — were the summing up of life as it appeared to his powerful mind, after experience had mellowed and reflection had formulated or corrected. So his “Idea of God,” “The Destiny of Man,” and “Through Nature to God” lack the polemical and dogmatic vigor of his earlier writings on evolution, but they are rich in wisdom, and a large spirit breathes through them, making them models of their kind.

For many years before his death John Fiske was unquestionably the most popular lecturer on serious subjects in the United States. Year after year he delivered annually more than one hundred lectures in all parts of the country, and he had frequently addressed equally enthusiastic audiences in Great Britain. He had lectured before the Royal Institution in London and the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh; and this summer he was to have delivered at Winchester, England, the chief address at the millennial celebration of Alfred the Great. His manner on the platform was simple; he had none of the arts of the elocutionist; he had not even a sympathetic voice. And yet he held his hearers from first to last, not once only, but season after season. The cause is not far to seek, — he invariably had something to say, and he said it simply, with downright veracity, and with a lucidity which appealed to every eager mind.

John Fiske's official relations with Harvard were desultory: he had not the temperament to work ploddingly, nor to observe the fixed hours for exercises that have to be observed in an institution whose primary object is teaching. In 1870 he was for a few months instructor in History, having previously (1869) been appointed University Lecturer for one year. From 1872 to 1879 he was assistant librarian, bridging the critical period in the development of the Harvard Library during the last part of Sibley's régime and the beginning of Justin Winsor's. From 1895 to 1897 he was again a lecturer on a special appointment, and it was during one of these winters that he delivered his course on the “Mississippi Valley in the Civil War.” His last public service to the University was when, a few months ago, he gave the Ingersoll Lecture on Human Immortality. He was Overseer from 1879 to 1891, and was elected a third time in 1899. In 1884 he was made non-resident professor of American History in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., an appointment which involved the delivery of a course of

lectures each year, but which left him otherwise greater freedom than most professors enjoy. Harvard conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on him in 1894, and in the same year the University of Pennsylvania made him a Doctor of Letters. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and an active or a corresponding member of many other societies.

It is safe to say that no other American man of letters, or indeed scholar, has equaled Fiske in the variety of his learning and in his mastery of it. Merely as a linguist, his attainments were extraordinary; besides English, he used Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, Gothic, Roumanian, Russian, Hebrew, Chaldee, and Sanskrit. His reading embraced not only a vast number of historical works, but the best works in all literatures, ancient and modern. He had explored the great currents of philosophy, and he had what other men of letters have lacked, a real genius for science, whether as an investigator, a generalizer, or an interpreter. His own contribution to the theory of evolution — the demonstration of the importance of the prolongation of infancy in the human young, — showed his ability as a discoverer in science. He was a prodigious worker, but not a worker by schedule. On occasion, he would write ten or twelve hours at a sitting. A lover of music, he sang, and played both the piano and the violin. When he was fifteen without a master he learned to play on the piano such a work as Mozart's Twelfth Mass; later he studied the science of music, and composed a mass and songs. He delighted in amateur gardening. Not long ago in a bantering vein, he wrote out his system of health rules as follows: "Always sit in a draft when I find one; wear the thinnest clothes I can find, winter and summer; catch cold once in three or four years, but not severely, and prefer to work in a cold room, 55 to 60 degrees. Work the larger part of each twenty-four hours, and by day or night indifferently. Scarcely ever change a word when once written; eat when hungry, rarely taste coffee or wine or smoke a cigar, but drink two or three quarts of beer each day, and smoke a pipe all the time when at work. Never experienced the feeling of disinclination for work, and, therefore, never had to force work. If I feel dull when at work, a half hour at the piano restores normal mental condition, which is one more argument for the hygienic and recuperative effects of music."

Even in so brief a sketch as this, mention should be made of two of Mr. Fiske's marked characteristics — his approachableness and his devotion to his friends. He was hail fellow well met with everybody, but most of all with children. His friendships included not only distin-

guished men, like Huxley and Parkman, both of whom he commemorated in beautiful essays, but others less celebrated but not less dear, like Prof. Youmans, whose biography he wrote, and cronies to whom he dedicated many of his books.

In stature Mr. Fiske was tall, fully six feet, and of late years he had grown so stout, weighing nearly 300 pounds, that he recently described his dimensions as "72×56 inches." Of light complexion, with curly reddish beard and grizzled hair, his large spectacles and not mobile features suggested the stolid German professor; but a few minutes' conversation revealed him as he was — responsive, penetrating, almost boyish in his frankness, the least self-conscious of celebrities, the most unpedantic of great scholars. He took a deep interest in public affairs, although he never participated in them. By temperament an independent and a liberal, he may best be classed since 1884 as a Mugwump. Latterly, he accepted the presidency of the Anti-Immigration League, because he felt that we had gone too far in admitting undesirable foreigners to the United States. He disapproved of the Spanish War, but he acquiesced in its results; at least he detached himself from the Anti-Imperialists, with whom he had first sympathized.

On Sept. 4, 1864 Mr. Fiske married Miss Abby M. Brooks, of Petersham, by whom he had six children. Mrs. Fiske and three sons and two daughters survive. The oldest daughter married Grover Flint, '88; the youngest son, Herbert Huxley, was in the Class of 1900. For many years Mr. Fiske's home was at No. 22 Berkeley St., Cambridge; he usually spent his summers at Petersham, and there he is buried.

William Roscoe Thayer, '81.

ADDRESS TO RADCLIFFE GRADUATES.

THIS fresh, radiant day is consecrated to youth. We of the elder generation renew our young days in sympathy with you who are stepping forth into the world with the beauty of youth, with its hope, with its confidence. We forget our own disappointments, seeing in you the promise of better times to come. We would help you to fulfil that promise; and it is to you, then, young ladies of the Graduating Class of Radcliffe College, that I address myself.

To-day a new life begins for you. Hitherto your steps have been largely guided by others. To-day you undertake to guide yourselves. I had thought to speak to you of the numberless paths of occupation now open to the educated woman, of their great variety and interest, and of the abundant opportunity which they offer for the exercise of every fem-

inine virtue. But this topic has been treated, only last month, so fully and so wisely by the President of Mount Holyoke College in her Inaugural Discourse, that I turn rather to another field of thought, and propose to speak to you of some of those objects and results of education which are of equal importance to each of you, whatever may be the special occupation or general direction of your life. And if I set before you what seem like commonplace truths, you will perhaps pardon me by recalling the fact that the right conduct of life for all of us, however dissimilar our pursuits, is but the putting in practice of commonplace principles, while the quickening of sentiment appropriate to this day may invest even the most familiar truth with unwonted significance and impressiveness.

Education is a continuous process, beginning with the first day of life, and ending only with the last. Every incident of life contributes to it for good or for ill. Circumstance, by whatever name you call it, — fate, fortune, accident, — has the largest share in it. But with each advance in life, from unconscious infancy to half-conscious childhood, and from childhood to youth and maturity fully conscious of self-control, we become steadily more and more our own educators, and the full responsibility for the results of education finally rests with ourselves. The question which renews itself every day is, What am I making of myself? The block is given to each of us; to one it may be of mere clay, to another of porphyry, to a few of marble, to be shaped with difficulty and with imperfect skill, by ourselves. We are all set to work as journeymen: we may remain journeymen all our days; we may become master-workmen; we may become artists of life.

Life, then, is yours to make or mar. You will shape it according to the ideals of your own souls; and the reverence which you hold yourselves will be manifest in the form which you give to it. You have already had visions of the possible beauty of life, and your hearts even now are aflame with the fair ideals of youth. See to it that those ideals are pure, reasonable, high-minded, and then hold fast and resolutely to them; renounce whatever may allure you to neglect them; and refuse whatever substitutes for them the world may offer you. Your ideal will flee before you, still pursue it; it eludes your grasp; as you follow it, it will look back upon you with the face of your own youth; and beware, that its look change not from a smile to a frown of warning and reproach.

You are to think highly of yourselves. You have exceptional power. In that admirable story in the Book of Esdras of the contention of the three young men that were of the body-guard of Darius the King, concerning what was the strongest thing in the world, the third wrote:

"Women are strongest," and when the King called upon him to declare his sentence, he began: "O ye men, it is not the great King nor the multitude of men that excelleth; who is it, then, that ruleth them, or hath the lordship over them: Are they not women?" And, after other words, he said, "Do ye not labor and toil, and bring all to the woman? Yea, a man taketh his sword, and goeth his way to rob and to steal, to sail upon the sea and upon rivers; and looketh upon a lion, and goeth in the darkness; and when he hath stolen, spoiled, and robbed, he bringeth it to his love. . . . And do ye not believe me? . . . O ye men, how can it be but women should be strong?"

This exceptional power which your strength gives you brings with it heavy responsibility, of which the prime and prosaic element is the care of your own health alike of body and of mind. And this is by no means always an easy duty; for the common modes of life, the necessary claims of occupation, the cares and anxieties which years bring, the sacrifices which must sometimes be made for others, all often interfere with it. But no self-indulgence, no mistaken sense of duty, no disregard of the simple laws of health which it is possible to avoid, should be permitted by you to weaken your capacity of good.

Body and soul working together for each other's good or ill, it behooves you to do your best to protect yourselves from needless worry, from irrational desires, from foolish and exhausting resistance to the inevitable conditions of life. Meet steadily whatever the day may bring, be it good or evil fortune, be it sorrow or joy. Study tranquillity of soul. Refrain from excitement about trifles. "So hot, little woman!" What will this matter to-morrow?

And to this same end of good health cultivate good-humor. Be cheerfully pleasant. Welcome the morning with a smile. You may not be light-hearted, but you can be good-humored. Virtue itself is worth little if it wear not a pleasant aspect. The true saint is the pleasant one. It was a pretty epitaph on a maiden's gravestone: "She was so pleasant." Be glad of life. "Pleasure is spread through the earth in stray gifts, to be claimed by whoever shall find." Set yourselves every day to find them.

The final aim and effort of civilization is to make life pleasanter; and this is the object of what we call good manners. Manners are the ultimate expression of character. Every act — our unconscious no less than our conscious acts — is an expression of one or another of those traits which taken all together make up our character. Your walk, your gesture, the loose lock of hair, the posture you fall into, — every motion you make tells what you are. "Manners," as Emerson says, "are the happy ways of doing things;" and the best manners are those which have their

root in habitual self-respect and in consideration for others. With the rapid rise in the social order of the great masses of men and women who till very lately have had little share of civility, there is risk of the lowering of the standard of manners by the mere force of moral gravitation. The vulgarity of the multitude affects even those to whom vulgarity is abhorrent. The mind becomes more or less inured to it. By degrees, in its less odious forms, it may even cease to shock. And it is for you, the gentle and well-bred, to conform in nothing to the vulgar standard, and, in the crowd, to set the example of refinement, elegance, and propriety. Saadi, the poet, was once asked from whom he learned his good manners; his reply was, "From the ill-mannered." But there is one form of vulgarity to which you young women are in these days specially susceptible and exposed. It is the exaltation of brute force and skill, in the exaggeration of esteem for athletic prowess. You are tempted to rival your brothers in sports fit for men alone, and you are still more tempted to admire as the height of manly achievement, what at its best is merely evidence of qualities of body and mind in which civilization counts for little, and in which the barbarian may equally excel. Physical strength, athletic ability are good for little, unless they are the basis and support of higher moral and intellectual performance. We forget the names of the winners of the Olympic games.

In matters such as these it is for you to hold in mind, always, that you are ultimately responsible not only for your own standards and conduct, but in a very large measure for those of men. You remember how Henry V says to the princess whom he is wooing, "We are the makers of manners, Kate;" but in a democracy like ours, it is not kings and queens that are the makers of manners, but, far more than men, it is the women who make them, and who in great part are the makers of morals as well. And perhaps the greatest blessing of which this new century offers us the promise is that, with the larger opportunities open to women, and with the larger and constantly increasing share in the general interests of society which they are legitimately taking, they may bring their influence to bear more strongly for the promotion of peace and good-will, for enforcing honesty in public affairs, and for raising the general level alike of private and of public morals. It is not through the extension of political privileges, not through possession of the franchise or the holding of office, that you women can exert your strongest influence in the improvement of politics. The greater questions of public concern are ultimately always questions of morals; and your power, in itself mainly a moral power, can be exercised to most effect by requiring of men in public life as strict adherence to the principles of morality, of manners, and of honor as is demanded of them in their private con-

duct. The laxity of women in their condemnation of public crime, their unconcern as to the breaking of national faith, their encouragement of the jingo spirit, their indifference to the sin and horror of war are among the gravest evidences of the low stage of the boastful civilization of our day.

It is no excuse for this indifference, for this failure to exercise power aright, to say that they proceed not from deficiency of moral rectitude, but from lack of thought and lack of imagination. The number of men in any society capable of independent thought is very small, and the number of women is not large. But it is for this that your education up to this time, young ladies, should prove helpful, and it is to the acquisition of the power of sustained and connected thought that your self-education should be specially directed. The minds of most men and women are like pools with no native energy, capable only of reflecting their banks, and such narrow sky as hangs over them; but the minds of a few are like streams with a head of water of their own, and a steady flow in wider or narrower channels, constantly increased by contributing brooks, and fertilizing all the lands through which their course lies. The power of thinking is one of the best securities for happiness. Many years ago Mr. Lowell wrote in a letter to a young woman: "Really to think is to see things as they are, and when we have once got firm foothold on that rock of ages, our own little trials and triumphs take their true proportion, and are as indifferent to us, morally I mean, as the changes of the weather."

But to think wisely, and helpfully for yourselves and others, not only discipline of the will and the intelligence is needed, but also culture of the imagination, the faculty of inward vision, which discerns under the show and outward form of things their real essence and true relations.

The imagination is the vital root of sympathy. In love and friendship it is always active. It adds a precious seeing to the eyes, entering with clear insight into the heart and soul of the beloved to share their thoughts and their emotions. And it is this sympathy of the lover and the friend which we need to preserve in the common intimate relations of life, and in the familiarities of domestic intercourse. Use dulls the edge of the finest tempered steel, and familiarity is apt to dull the quick sense and expression of affection. Our fatigues, our cares, our tempers, our petty personal concerns, the wear and tear of the tedious round of the daily duties make us careless of the amenities of home. Love itself too often grows drowsy. The imagination has not fulfilled its function. To keep it quick, vigorous, effective, must be great part of your self-education. Do not neglect it. Do not wait for self-reproach to open your eyes to lost opportunities. Let it not fare with you as with Claudio, that you should have to confess that

"it so falls out,
That what we have we prize not to the worth,
Whiles we enjoy it, but being lack'd and lost,
Why, then we rack the value; then we find
The virtue that possession would not show us
Whiles it was ours."

For you, young women, the culture of the imagination is of special concern. Whatever else you may be or do in the world, it is your peculiar privilege and blessing to be givers of sympathy; you are to be the consolers of those in trouble, the supporters of the weak, the counselors of the perplexed, and in proportion to the clear vision of your imaginative insight will your sympathy be helpful. And in those dark days which must come to each of you, when

"Pain shall be thy guest,
Lord of thy house and hospitality,
And Grief, uneasy lover! never rest,
But when she sits within the touch of thee,"

even then the imagination, if you have disciplined it aright, may afford help, in strengthening your fortitude and your endurance, and in revealing the light which is shining behind the cloud.

But of more constant concern to yourselves is the exercise of the imagination in another field. The greater part of everyday exterior life is mere dull prose. We sleep and eat and then repeat, and the days succeed and resemble each other in monotonous sequence. But there is an inner life which may be led, a life not of prose, more real than the life of the dusty yesterdays and trivial to-morrows, a life of the imagination but not imaginary. Most men and women, indeed, neglect to maintain it, are indifferent to it, and let the commonplace affairs of eating and sleeping, and the commonplace cares of profession or of household, take up all their thought, so that the inner life becomes either wholly stifled, or a life of tragical disquiet and rebellion. To guard against this, and to keep alive the flame of the spirit in your own hearts, you must have recourse to the poets, to those who have been endowed with imagination in the fullest measure, and who are its best nurses. Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded may be your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for the refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry. For this end, let me commend to you the little volume of the "Golden Treasury," with which most of you, I trust, are already familiar, and as a supplement to it Matthew Arnold's selection from the poems of Wordsworth. Read daily one of the brief poems in either of these volumes, till you have learned them by heart, a very different thing from merely committing them to memory. They will become with time more and more precious and more and more serviceable to you.

Most of you, no doubt, have a taste for reading, and will find many hours in which to gratify it. Be careful that they are not wasted, or worse than wasted, by being spent on worthless reading. The newspaper and the magazine and the popular novel are temptations to waste which every one who sets a right value on life must steadily resist. They may become mere dissipations, not proper occupations of mind. It is against their misuse only that you are to guard. They are not to take the place of better things. They are good for hours when you are tired, and need only amusement, but be careful not to let them encroach on the time which you might give to becoming acquainted with the nobler works of the imagination, and the wisdom of the ages. Each of you should have a little select library, which should provide you with perennial resource and delight. A single narrow shelf may hold it all. Shakespeare should be the first of your books. You cannot read him too often or too much; and I venture to urge each of you to include among these few books the *Meditations of Marcus Aurelius*, meditations which open to you the soul of one of the highest-minded of men, and which may serve you for the invigoration of your own character, and for the steadying of your own soul. Beside these two books be sure that whatever others you choose to put on the shelf be not unworthy of their company. There are very few which would not be out of place.

The little select library has a thousand good ends. It is your means for the culture of your imagination, for the refinement of your taste, for the supply of resources of intellectual pleasure and moral discipline. It opens the pageant of the world to you; it teaches you more than your own experience could ever gain for you, of the range and quality of human nature, of the fates and fortunes of man. It is through such books that we learn to live in a world at once different from our own narrow and contracted sphere, and yet so like it in the unchanging and essential conditions of nature and life as to afford us standards of measurement of actual achievement, and solid grounds of judgment in respect to actual affairs. There is no time wasted which is given to such books as these. They should be so well known as to become part of one's own self.

Many of you will be tempted to waste of time in other ways. Would that none of you might yield to it! In youth it seems to us that life lies long before us, and that an hour more or less is of little consequence. We can linger, we can loiter, we can fling away the minutes, even the hours and the days without wrong, — we have so many of them. But to us, the old, who have lived for the full span of the Psalmist's threescore years and ten, life as we look back on it seems as short as it seemed long in youth; we have not accomplished half we designed to do; I will not say that we have not had time enough for this; but too late in vain we

would recall the hours which, careless of them, we might have better spent. I do not mean only the hours which we might have used for toil, but the hours of which the joy was at the moment too lightly prized, of which the swift blessing vanished forever while we were sleeping.

No, let me recall to your memories that fine commonplace saying of Hotspur's, which my dear old friend Professor Child was fond of bringing to the minds of his young students,

"O, gentlemen, the time of life is short,"

and let me join with it Dante's noble verse,

"*Pensa che questo dì mai non raggiorna,*"

"Think that this day will never dawn again."

But I must not detain you too long with these reflections. I return for a moment to that with which I began, in urging on you to maintain perpetually strong and fresh your own highest youthful ideals. I urged it then for your own sakes. I urge it now for the sake of those for whom you yourselves are to become the embodiments of the ideals which they cherish and reverence. The best service which you can render is to make yourselves the living representatives of ideals of beauty in character and in conduct. This is the justification of your power. From lowest to highest act of daily experience there is none in which an ideal loveliness may not display itself. The world will do its best to hinder you from perfecting yourselves, by exposing you to the influence of the low motives and the paltry ambitions of its votaries. But be faithful to yourselves, and to your own ideals, so that you may exhibit in the world the fair image of true womanhood. There was never greater need of the incomparable service which you can render by so doing, than there is to-day in our vulgar, semi-civilized America. The advance of civilization depends on the joint efforts of the little band of women and of men whose education has given them understanding of the true ends of life. To-day the standard of leadership is committed to your hands. See that you hold it high, always in advance. Be true to yourselves and to us, your followers, your fellow-servants, your lovers.

C. E. Norton, '46.

TO WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN.

Χαῖρε, πάτερ μέγ' ἄριστε, καὶ εὐμένεως τάδε δέξαι·
καρπὸν σοὶ φέρομεν σῶν ἀπὸ φυταλίων.
ἡμεῖς γὰρ σὲ φίλην νεαρὸὶ χερὶ χεῖρα λαβόντες
Ἑλλάδος εὐανθὴ γαῖαν ἀφικόμεθα.

Morris H. Morgan, '81.

Dedication to *Harvard Studies*, vol. xii.

THE STILLMAN INFIRMARY.

THE accompanying illustration gives a good view of Stillman Infirmary which is just being completed. The building, which is for the care of the students of Harvard University in case of illness, is the gift of Mr. James Stillman, of New York, to the University, and no expense is being spared to make it a model building of its kind. It is situated on Mount Auburn Street, adjoining the Park-Way, to the eastward of the Cambridge Hospital, facing the north and overlooking Charles River and the Soldier's Field on the south. The design of the building was largely influenced by work done in the Georgian Period, and is in keeping with the other Harvard buildings. The materials used in the outside walls are red brick and limestone, with good results as regards both design and color scheme.

The location of the building in relation to Mount Auburn Street, and the drop of the land below the street level at this point, permit of an easy approach by a wide flight of stairs leading to a stone terrace running across the front of the building, upon which terrace the main entrance door on the first floor opens, and of a clear basement story. The basement has a separate entrance below the street level at the easterly end of the building, and is, with the exception of its front wall, abutting on the street, entirely above ground and freely open to light and air on three sides. In this basement are the boiler and engine rooms with coal bins and ash hoist, the large air chamber from which the ventilating shafts open into the building, a storage and refrigerator room, a large kitchen, an equally commodious laundry, a serving room, a dining room for servants, and a room for the engineer.

The main entrance door opens from the terrace, under a portico supported by two stone columns, into a reception hall which is the one decorative feature of the interior, the remainder of the building being finished plainly in accordance with the requirements of modern hospital construction. From this hall the main staircase opens on the left, and the office, which serves also as a reception room, on the right. In the rear the reception hall leads into a wide corridor running east and west with a second staircase at its easterly end. On the southerly side of the corridor, opposite the reception hall, is a large room available as an operating room, and adjoining it a smaller room to be used for washing and sterilizing. The remaining space on the south side of the corridor is occupied by three private rooms for patients or guests, and a large lavatory, while on the front of the building, in addition to the reception hall and office, there is, at the westerly end, a chamber with bathroom



Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Architects.

STILLMAN INFIRMARY.



CLASS OF 1886 GATE.

for the matron or head nurse, and at the easterly end a dining room for guests and convalescent patients.

The second and third floors are given up entirely to the use of patients and are alike in plan; each contains a large ward running the whole depth of the building at its westerly end, capable of accommodating ten beds, and on the southerly side of the corridor three rooms for one bed each, but capable of accommodating two beds, with an allowance of over 1200 cubic feet of air space for each. The wards and single rooms have a southern exposure, and the bathrooms, linen closets, serving rooms, and stairway space are on the northerly side of the building.

The fourth floor is given over to nurses' and servants' quarters; these quarters are distinct, the two sections being approached by different staircases, and having separate bathroom and toilet accommodations. The bathrooms and toilets are luxuriously spacious, and all, including those on the fourth floor, have marble walls and floors, and open plumbing of the best description.

The floors of the vestibule and reception hall are of marble, and the staircases are iron with marble treads. The rest of the floors will be of rift Georgia pine or of asbestolith, giving a smooth surface without joints, and the wood-finish throughout the building is quartered oak, with flush setting and rounded corners.

The architects, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge (C. A. Coolidge, '81), have given special attention to the sanitary arrangement of the building. Great care has been taken to have no corners or places where dirt could lodge, all of the corners and angles throughout the building whether of marble, wood, or cement, having been carefully rounded. The basement partitions are of brick, and the interior construction above the basement is of steel, terra-cotta, and cement, with hard finish for the walls. The building is, therefore, absolutely fireproof, and, with its wide double windows, its complete system of ventilation, and the arrangement of its single rooms and wards, serving rooms and lavatories, is an ideal structure for the purpose for which it was planned.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE CELEBRATION OF COMMENCEMENT DAY.

THE great growth in numbers of the Alumni of Harvard College has for some years made it impossible for all who wish to go to the Commencement dinner to be accommodated with seats at the tables, so that the large later classes only join in the procession of the Alumni to find that they cannot dine with their older brothers or take any part in the

general academic festival. This year the Association of the Alumni voted at its meeting on Commencement Day that their President should appoint a committee of ten members, to consider the question of the celebration of Commencement Day, to report at the next meeting of the Association on Commencement, 1902. It seems to all proper that something should be done to provide for the younger graduates. The following suggestions have been made: —

1. That the dinner be given up and that the Class Secretaries provide substantial luncheons at the Class rooms, and that after these luncheons the procession of the Alumni shall march either to Memorial Hall or to Sanders Theatre, to hear the speeches.

2. That the large tables in Memorial Hall be removed and that ices and coffee be served at smaller tables before the speeches begin.

3. That tickets be sold for the present dinner until the space is filled, and that those who cannot get tickets may march as far as the Meyer Gate with their elders, and separating there, proceed with the second band either to dine at Randall Hall or to the Harvard Union, there to listen to speeches from prominent younger graduates, and to music.

On last Commencement Day the younger classes provided a band, which played in the Yard until two o'clock, and then headed the procession of "overflow" graduates who "opened" the Harvard Union. This impromptu celebration was a success. The additional band contributed to the gayety of the morning hours, and the beautiful Harvard Union was a fine place for the informal reunion of the younger graduates.

It has also been suggested that the Class Day exercises might well take place on the Monday, and the Yale baseball game either on the Saturday or the Tuesday before Commencement. Another suggestion is that Commencement Day be on the Saturday after Class Day, the Yale game to be played as now, on Thursday. It is believed that a compression of events would increase the attendance of graduates at the festivals at the end of the year.

It is of great importance to the social life of the College that the graduates should come back in large numbers, and that they should thoroughly enjoy their visits. Those in charge of the social affairs of the large younger classes are very anxious that everything shall be done which shall maintain the interest of their members in the College and draw them to its festivals.

John T. Wheelwright, '76.

THE UNIVERSITY.

COMMENCEMENT REFLECTIONS.

The fortunate varieties of academic calendars make it possible for the same person to be guest and observer at several commencement-^{How Chicago Commences.}ments, and to hazard luminous comparisons between the practice and the spirit of the various universities. One such occasion was no less than the tenth anniversary of the foundation of a great metropolitan university in the West, celebrated for a spirit, a vigor, and an optimism, which go far to reconcile one to the smoky and somewhat unclean city in which it is a watch-tower of civilization. An institution with but ten classes, each divided into four convocation-sections, can hardly be expected to exhibit a great number of alumni; and the students for the most part were enjoying the interim between two terms: but the friends of the university and the delegates from other institutions made up a cheerful host. Perhaps it was not altogether unsuitable that the Commencement procession should be formed on the roadway next to the University Power-house; and the delay of three quarters of an hour in getting under way will disappear after two centuries and a half of experience. The proceedings at Chicago University were simple and impressive: 3000 people gathered under an immense tent; no graduating parts; brief and effective speeches from the President of the University, from a member of the Board of Trustees, from a member of the Faculty, from a representative student, from a citizen of Chicago, and from the founder of the University, who distinguished himself by his quiet and unassuming manner, and his delicate transference of the credit of starting the University to the President, to the city of Chicago, or to Stephen A. Douglas, the patron of the first Chicago University. Next to his address the best speech was made by a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. The honorary LL. D.'s were well bestowed, since out of ten three fell to professors of Harvard University. The number of graduates present to receive their degrees at any one time is not large, and a considerable number of degrees are taken by women. In general the exercises were full, round, brisk, and breezy, untroubled by any regrets for the past or any apprehensions as to the future.

Two days later came a Commencement of a different kind at the University of Michigan, an institution of three quarters of a ^{Michigan Commences.}century, and now second in number of students only to Harvard. Here, as at Chicago, the exercises were held in an immense hall, which would comfortably seat thousands of people, and which was filled

from floor to roof of gallery. As at Chicago there were no student parts, and the proceedings were altogether simple : a prayer ; an address by a guest ; then the conferring of degrees individually on nearly every one of 735 degree takers. This miracle was performed in about three quarters of an hour by the simple device of starting the graduates in a line across the platform, past the President ; each as he went by without stopping received a diploma. This gave opportunity for the audience to single out for approbation individual graduates who were eminent as scholars or as quarterbacks. Each group returned from the other end of the platform to the seats from which it came, and thus the wholesale business of degree conferring still recognized the individual.

The Commencement at Harvard was as usual attended by great numbers of the *FAVTORES VNIVERSITATIS MVNIFICI*, and the *CANDIDATI QVI HODIERNO DIE CREABVNTVR ET DECLARABVNTVR*. Sanders Theatre has long been too small for this function, and its exiguity was never more evident. The 1053 degree takers, or those of them who were present, occupied more than half of the seating space, and the alumni, unless they were fathers or brothers of those graduating, had no place for the soles of their feet. For some years the number of student parts has been diminished : on this occasion there were but four, all of them well performed ; doubtless it is desirable that there should be some sort of participation by Seniors in the exercises of this day ; nevertheless, it is a question whether the more common method of a single address by an invited guest would not be more interesting to the graduating classes at large and to their friends. As usual the conferring of honorary degrees was impressive ; and the Corporation had provided a liberal number of distinguished men, apparently expecting the occasion to be honored by the presence of the President of the United States. The German Ambassador was distinctly seen to nod approval at the Latin oration, being apparently the only person in the audience who understood Latin as a spoken language, except the man who wrote it. By and by the program and the Salutatory will both appear in the language of Shakespeare, of Daniel Webster, and of the English Department. The number graduating in June was as follows : —

Faculty of Arts and Sciences : A. B., 459 ; S. B., 75 ; A. M., 123 ; S. M., 7 ; Ph. D., 29. Total, 693.

Professional degrees : B. A. S., 2 ; M. D. V., 6 ; D. M. D., 29 ; M. D., 116 ; LL. B., 137 ; S. T. B., 2. Total, 292.

Degrees out of course : 53.

Honorary degrees : 15.

Total degrees, 1053.

Commencement only emphasizes the fact that the University needs a great hall. Secular journals occasionally entertain themselves with a study of the seating capacity of churches, and A Dream of Marble Halls. are ready to show you that not one third of the population of Boston could go to church at the same hour. Perhaps it might be argued that the University is not called upon to provide for even so much as half of its students, because now that prayers are voluntary you cannot offer any one inducement which will draw out 2500 students together all at once, short of a Yale game. Still, three or four times every year, and especially at Class Day and Commencement, the University absolutely needs a great hall. Such a hall is the centre of the academic life in the Italian universities: who can forget the stately *Aula* of Padua, its walls almost covered with the escutcheons of noble students, a place of assemblage, a monument of dignity? Many of the Western universities so far feel this need that they erect great audience rooms; and unless we follow that example the alumni will cease to feel that they have any part or lot in the exercises of Commencement Day. Surely a thousand graduates, now absolutely excluded, would come to see the degrees conferred if they had the opportunity; and another thousand friends of graduates would enjoy being present. Harvard Commencement has become one of the most noble and impressive functions in American life; yet Harvard is an example of the doctrine of Malthus: as the additional sons come in, the space for taking care of them does not enlarge, and the discomfort and dissatisfaction is in proportion to the number of people who wish to enjoy Commencement and cannot. The same question of the relation of subsistence to population is felt at the Commencement dinner; but it is hard to see how to avoid that difficulty; the room seats only a thousand; the hall has indispensable associations; you cannot transfer the dinner to the gymnasium, as they do in some Western universities. When graduates of twenty years standing, and the best of intentions, pay for a Commencement dinner which is not, in order that they may hear speeches which are inaudible, they ask whether it is physically possible so to rearrange the Commencement dinner as to bring more persons within the sound of the speakers' voices. To arise and adjourn to another hall, and then to have the after-dinner speakers appear one after another like marionettes, is no remedy: after-dinner speaking must come after dinner, and really requires to be floated on cigar smoke. Perhaps Memorial Hall might be set in some different fashion so as to bring more people within the region of those sound waves which grow so attenuated when they get near the entrance door.

Visitors at Commencement were especially edified by the various sections of the new Fence, although some of them are not far enough advanced for a judgment. Most of the circle from Quincy Street, round to the Meyer gate near Thayer Hall, is now completed and the iron work in place. In front of what was Dr. Peabody's house, the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Quincy Street, appears a structure, irreverently dubbed by a Law School professor "McKim's band-stand": not to be confounded with the pavilion in front of the Harvard Union, this terrace promises to be one of the effective sections of the circumvallation, and is the gift of members of the Class of '80. The great gate set up by '77 in front of the Library is very impressive, but out-foots and out-points the two smaller gateways which flank it. The next important gateway, set by the Porcellian Club where they may admire it from the club windows, has been by an Anglo-Saxonist aptly named "Swingate." Beyond it is the rather heavy gateway between Wadsworth House and Dane Hall, which in its unfinished state is rumored to have brought about an indignation meeting of the Class that provided it. Beyond Dane Hall the Fence has been for some months completed. The principal gaps are now a stretch in front of the Phillips Brooks House, a short section from behind Holworthy to the Meyer gateway, another piece from the Meyer gateway to the Fogg Art Museum; and then the whole remaining circuit along Broadway and Quincy Street to Quincy Square. The architectural effect of the Fence is excellent, the details in most places so agreeable that one pictures to himself the Class Secretaries running foot-races to the Treasurer's office to inscribe their classes as donors of the remaining pieces.

When the large buildings now under construction are finished one might expect the University to lay aside the trowel for a time; but a pressure begins to be felt for the establishment of a new system of department buildings. In science this is of course necessary, and we have long possessed zoological, geological, botanical, and mineralogical buildings, or sections of buildings; chemistry has for many years held an undivided reign in Boylston Hall; the physicists have the Jefferson Physical Laboratory; the new engineering building will provide a variety of laboratory rooms in that special field; mining engineering has now a home of its own in the Rotch Building on Holmes Field; architecture is now munificently provided for by a building and a fund. Why should not the humanities also concentrate their energies? The classical people have possession of a lecture room and two other rooms in Harvard Hall; psychology disports itself in Upper Dane; the modern languages are to some degree assembled in Warren House; but there is now

a distinct movement toward the construction of buildings wholly devoted to some department of the humanities. The philosophers plead for such a structure, endowed with reference library, class rooms, and psychological laboratories; the Germans have been granted the Old Gymnasium for the first house of the impending Germanic Museum; doubtless the historians, the economists, the Greeks, the Latins, would joyfully welcome separate buildings for their own uses. The part of the University, however, which most needs a home of its own is the Harvard College Library. Now that \$240,000 has been appropriated from the Pierce fund for an engineering building; that \$460,000 have been given by one family for an architectural building and the endowment of architectural instruction; that nearly \$200,000 has gone into the Fogg Art Museum, is it not possible for some friend of the University to recognize the fact that economics or philosophy cannot be properly studied if dissociated from collections of books, any more than you can study electricity without a workshop. The present library houses the books, and the persons who care for and catalogue them; that is, it houses most of the books, for some of the library stores are at present deposited in other buildings where they are practically inaccessible. Gore Hall, furthermore, provides seats and light for the ordinary reader, but it has no facilities for class or seminary rooms in relation with the library, such as are enjoyed by other universities. If the sons of Harvard could clearly recognize the need, it would be a sure forerunner of the satisfaction of that need.

Though some of the speeches could not be heard by all the people at the Commencement dinner, one announcement was distinct and most popular; it was the brief and sententious cablegram, ^{Medical School of Research.} announcing Mr. Morgan's intention to construct a considerable part of the necessary buildings for the new Medical School. The importance of the Longwood plant cannot be overestimated: it means not simply increase in the facilities for a medical education for a few practitioners; it means also the creation of a great centre of medical research, fitly housed, provided with the best laboratories, managed by men enthusiastic in increasing medical knowledge. It is the satisfaction of one of those intelligent dreams which will not be denied fulfilment. It means that both the service and the reputation of the Harvard Medical School will be enhanced; and that the standards of the Medical School in the knowledge of the conditions of health and of the cure of disease are to be further spread. The University welcomes the gift, not only because of its magnitude, but because it believes that the Medical faculty is prepared to make a wise use of this great opportunity for the benefit of humanity.

Contrary to the expectations of the authorities, the regular Summer Schools taken together show a small increase over last year, although the Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, Wisconsin, and Michigan summer schools have become powerful competitors. In the humanities the total registration, which probably includes 70 names counted twice, was 863 about August 1 last year, and about 835 this year; the Summer Medical School is decidedly larger, as is also the Summer Divinity School. The total number of persons enrolled is a little over 1050, of whom perhaps 50 are college students, making up courses, or trying to shorten their course. In addition to the 1050 there are about 100 regular scientific school students who are taking required courses in surveying, for which summer work is indispensable. It is noteworthy that the courses in experimental science, which were the first to be founded in the Summer School, are now diminishing in number of students; this is undoubtedly due to the immense increase in laboratory opportunities in other places. In physical training the number is 147, larger than it has ever been before. In the groups of humanities, courses in English composition and literature include 198 of the students, or nearly one fifth of the whole school; the pedagogic courses follow with 82 registered; then history and political science, including 75 students; in modern languages there are 34; in ancient languages, 42; in mathematics, 56. It is evident that the Summer School has become an approved training-school for the most ambitious and the most capable teachers in colleges and secondary schools.

The returns from the June entrance examinations are as usual encouraging; the total number of individual candidates this year is 1425, as against 1369 in 1899, and 1461 in 1900. The Scientific School shows a loss of 24 candidates, due to the stiffening of the entrance requirements; but the College figures are about the same as last year, both for the preliminaries and the finals. This means that the Freshmen entering in 1902 will not be less in number than the Freshmen of 1901 and 1900. The quality of the examinations has been more than usually high; the schools seem to take hold of the new methods of examination with spirit and success.

The Publication Office has now adopted a new method of issuing its various announcements and publications: they appear at regular intervals, and are entered as second-class matter; to any person whose name is on the list, the Catalogue, Elective Pamphlet, departmental pamphlets, and so on, will regularly be sent. Throughout the country, universities are awakening to the importance of a regular

system of publications, and in this, as in some other respects, Harvard has often served as a model to her neighbors. Probably no publication in the world is more caviare to the general than the Harvard Catalogue; in spite of efforts to make it simple and easy to use, it has no index of names, and in general no sufficiently classified and analytical index. The catalogues of Yale, Princeton, and other colleges, have learned much from Harvard experience, and are surprisingly like it in all but the contents. Our annual President's message, with its statement of the progress of the University and its discussion of pressing questions, has apparently been studied by the presidents of Columbia, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania, all of whom have the same aim of informing the graduates and also of stimulating their good works. The University of Pennsylvania publishes an official University bulletin, containing proceedings of the Corporation, addresses, reports of scientific and philological research; and that university also issues an annual pamphlet upon the Commencement proceedings, with a copy of the programme, sermon, address, and a summary of the doctoral research of each of the candidates for the Ph. D. Columbia pays the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* the compliment of a issuing periodical, the *Columbia University Quarterly*, upon the general lines of this *Magazine*, with communicated articles, editorials, and reports from the university, discussions of student life and athletics. The University of Chicago has just laid the cornerstone of an official Publication Building, which is to house its printing and publishing plant; that university publishes for itself several technical and educational journals, and also issues and sends out its descriptive material. The Harvard Publication Office has worked under the great disadvantage of small quarters, with composition and press-rooms which are not sufficient for anything like all the work of the College; but the time is approaching when it will probably be developed into an office not only for the preparation of printed material, but for a wider dissemination of information about Harvard University. Harvard already publishes the *Annals* of the Observatory, the *Bulletins* of the Various Museums, and the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, and a variety of department serial issues.

Albert Bushnell Hart, '80.

STUDENT LIFE.

Class Day this year began even more discouragingly than did Class Day a year ago, — the wettest perhaps in history. Then the rain did not begin until about noon. But this time the sky was already overcast at dawn, and by 8 o'clock the first shower had come. The rain then continued intermittently until almost time for the Statue exercises.

The Senior Spread took place, as usual, at Memorial, on Thursday evening. It was all that could be desired, — a perfect evening, a splendid opportunity for dancing and for sitting out in the Delta. In fact, during the entire evening the grand stands about the Statue were so thickly populated with those who preferred this to dancing that an observer could almost persuade himself that the exercises planned for the morrow were about to begin at any moment. The Hall itself was a scene of great merriment, for the dancing continued almost constantly. Supper was served from a tent outside to the numerous tables placed about the grounds.

Having awakened to see the sky darkened with clouds, the Seniors were still more disheartened to assemble in front of Holworthy at 8.30 under a fairly heavy shower. At 9 they marched behind a big brass band to Appleton Chapel. The doors were closed to outsiders, and the Rev. F. G. Peabody conducted prayers.

At 10 o'clock the Junior Ushers began their duty of seating the throng of mothers and sisters (and a few fathers), who came to view the exercises in Sanders Theatre. The Pierian Sodality helped the period of waiting by discoursing sweet strains of music from the loft above the stage. Meanwhile the Seniors had again assembled in front of Holworthy. From there they marched round the Yard, headed by the Class Day officers and a band. At the old tree W. B. Wheelwright, '01, distributed mock prizes to different members of the Class who had become prominent during their college course for some particular trait. One, newly appointed to West Point, was given a bottle of tabasco sauce; another, President of the *Crimson*, was refunded one dollar, the price of subscription; still another, known for his love of teas, dances, and immaculate dress, was given a bottle of cologne.

The procession then continued to Sanders and entered the pit of the theatre amidst the enthusiastic applause of the friends who were patiently awaiting it. The officers took seats in a semicircle at the front of the stage, while the rest of the class crowded on to the lower part of the "floor" and even far back on the stage and up the aisles. At last the seemingly endless stream of caps and gowns stopped. Every Senior rose and listened to the opening prayer by Dr. Peabody. H. P. Chandler then delivered the Class Oration; C. F. C. Arensberg, the Poem; F. R. DuBois, the Ivy Oration, and J. G. Forbes, the Ode.

After the benediction, every one hastened away in search of amusement at the different spreads or in the Yard, where from 2 until 4 two bands were playing.

At four o'clock every one who was lucky enough to have a ticket went over to the Delta to witness the Statue exercises. The stands about the

green arena were soon filled with a crowd of 4000 persons, all arrayed in bright colors, shouting and laughing, while in the centre of the inclosure sat the stately John Harvard statue, its base completely covered with bright flowers.

Again headed by the band and the class officers, the Seniors marched round the Yard and cheered the College buildings. Meanwhile all the other classes were collecting, graduates as well as undergraduates, making the Yard resound with their class cheers. All then marched into the Delta inclosure and seated themselves on the grass at the foot of the grand-stands. The Seniors, having completed their tour of the Yard, then marched in. By this time the *confetti*, which had been furnished the spectators in the stands to be thrown at the Seniors at the close of the exercises, began to fly prematurely right and left. Graduates, undergraduates, friends, — all — all — were pelted mercilessly, but the supply seemed endless, for there was still a great sufficiency on hand when the right time came.

When all were seated, Second Marshal Reid, who presided throughout the day, because of the absence of First Marshal Lawrence with the University Crew at New London, stepped upon a small platform in front of the Statue and led the cheering. First the Seniors cheered President Eliot, Dean Briggs, and the graduates. The graduates then returned the cheer. Cheers for the undergraduates, the ladies, and the teams followed. Led by the Glee Club, all present sang "America" and "Fair Harvard." The Seniors then plucked the flowers from the base of the Statue, and marched past the stands. The air again became thick with *confetti*, — so thick, that when all had departed, the Delta, once green and cool, looked like a great waste-paper basket.

The evening was as perfect as the afternoon had been. From 6 o'clock until 11 the Yard, of course, was the scene of greatest interest. As soon as it became dark, all the Japanese lanterns, which hung in long strings from tree to tree, were lighted. The two brass bands again played. People flocked about the two band-stands, and the Yard became literally packed. Those who could not find room to sit down in the rooms straggled off along the streets and even into private grounds. It was difficult, indeed, to find a place which some typical class day couple had not already preëmpted. There was dancing at the Gymnasium, Memorial, and Beck Hall. On looking in on any one of these dances, one had to conclude that only half were outside, for the great halls were even more densely packed than the Yard. Shortly before 12 o'clock people began to move homeward, — bedraggled, worn out, and happy, and 1901's Class Day, one of the most glorious in years, was at an end.

The usual big spreads were given at the Hasty Pudding Club, at Beck

Hall, at the Gymnasium by the Pi Eta Society, and by the Delta Upsilon back of Matthews Hall. There were numerous other spreads given by smaller organizations, and by individual members of the Class. From 7 until 9 President and Mrs. Eliot had their annual reception for the Seniors.

The officers of 1901 were : —

Secretary, Harold Benjamin Clark, New York, N. Y.

First Marshal, James Lawrence, Jr., Groton.

Second Marshal, William Thomas Reid, Jr., Belmont, Cal.

Third Marshal, Charles Dudley Daly, Boston.

Orator, Henry Porter Chandler, Indian Orchard.

Poet, Charles F. C. Arensberg, Oakmont, Pa.

Ivy Orator, Floyd Reading DuBois, New York, N. Y.

Odist, James Grant Forbes, Boston.

Chorister, Nathaniel Hart Pride, Andover.

Class Committee, John White Hallowell, West Medford ; Isaac Wistar Kendall, New York, N. Y. ; Corey Catlin Brayton, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Class Day Committee, Hugh Blythe, Burlington, Ia. ; George Albert Sawin, Cambridge ; Harold Waldo French, Jamaica Plain.

Photograph Committee, Reginald Fincke, Utica, N. Y. ; Lawrence Stelzner Jackson, New York, N. Y. ; Henry William Keene, Lynn.

1901 has left with us the reputation of a good class. It has contributed its share to the 'Varsity Teams, and won even more than its share of class championships. It has instituted the custom of wearing caps and gowns during the last five weeks of the term, and has bravely tried to make its innovation successful. It has given the College prominent students and debaters, and even a writer or two.

For the seventh consecutive time Harvard defeated Princeton in the annual debate at Princeton on May 10, on the question : "*Resolved, That Congress was justified in imposing the terms embodied in the Platt amendment to the army appropriation bill, as conditions precedent to leaving the government and control of Cuba to its people, the condition with regard to the Isle of Pines being excepted.*" Harvard supported the negative. The Harvard debaters showed excellent team work and ably supported each other. Both teams were keen and ready in rebuttal, but Harvard had superior command of evidence. Whereas the Princeton men relied on general and at times uncertain statements, the Harvard speakers gave concrete, specific evidence, and referred to authorities. The Harvard team was composed of J. D. Fackler, 1 L., J. W. Scott, '04, and H. P. Chandler, '01, with C. P. McCarthy, '02, alternate.

At the Boylston Prize Speaking in Sanders Theatre, on May 9, first prizes were awarded to W. D. Carleton, '02, and P. W. Thomson, '02; second prizes to J. H. Holmes, '02, I. Grossman, '02, and A. E. Minard, '01. The speaking, as a whole, was effective, clear, and enthusiastic; sufficiently varied between the "situation" and the straightforward "address." Carleton spoke "The Use and Abuse of Property," by Roosevelt. In his selection from Coppée, "The Benediction," Thomson attempted an entirely different type of piece. Of those to win second prizes, Holmes gave "The Death of Lincoln," by Phillips Brooks; Grossman, part of Daniel O'Connell's speech on the Irish Disturbance Bill; and Minard, a selection from Sienkiewicz, "The Rescue of Lygia in the Arena."

The award of prizes in the Bowdoin Prize essay contest among undergraduates and graduates was as follows: For undergraduates, the first prize of \$250 was awarded to R. M. Green, '02, Boston. His essay was on "Vanity Fair and Becky Sharp." G. H. Montague, '01, of Springfield, was awarded the second prize of \$200 for an essay on "The Rise of the Oil Monopoly." For graduates, the prize of \$300 was awarded to G. J. Blewett, Ph. D., of St. Thomas, Ont., for an essay on "The Philosophy of Spinoza with especial reference to its Historical Position."

The Charles Sumner Prize of \$100, offered for "the best dissertation on a subject connected with the topic of Universal Peace and the methods by which War may be permanently superseded," was awarded to I. Grossman, '02, his subject being "Future Arbitration as indicated by the experiences of the United States."

The Pierian Sodality ended a most successful year, on May 2, with a concert in Sanders Theatre.

Following are officers of clubs and societies elected for the year 1901-2:—

Memorial Society: Pres., Prof. C. E. Norton; vice-pres., Prof. A. B. Hart; sec., W. E. Forbes, '02; treas., H. S. Knowles, '02; curator, P. W. Thomson, '02; archivist, E. Lewis, '02. — Pierian Sodality: Pres., F. F. Collier, 2 L.; vice-pres., R. B. Brewster, 2 L.; sec., A. C. Boylston, '03; treas. and business manager, G. L. Chase, '03; librarian, E. C. Stone, '04; leader, P. S. Smith, '02. — Catholic Club: Pres., M. T. Hall, 1 L.; vice-pres., L. A. Rogers, '02; sec., T. M. Fitzpatrick, '04; treas., A. Derby, '03. — Classical Club: Honorary pres., Prof. M. Warren, sec., J. W. Hewitt, 2 G. — Cercle Français: Pres., A. S. Dixey, '02; vice-pres., A. C. Champollion, '02; sec., G. L. Lorillard, '03; treas., W. A. Burnham, '04. — Republican Club: Pres., A. E. Lunt, '03; vice-pres., R. C. Bruce, '02; sec., B. A. Mackinnon, '03; treas., E. H. Letchworth, '02. — Christian Association: Pres., W. M. Crane, '02; recording

sec., W. R. Bowie, '04. — Spanish Club: Pres., H. C. Thorndike, '02; vice-pres., N. F. Hall, 1 G.; sec., F. W. Snow, '03; treas., A. Cumming, 1 G.; fifth member of the executive committee, R. G. Scott, '02. — Boylston Chemical Club: Pres., J. A. Gibson, '02; vice-pres., L. T. Dutton, '02; sec., and treas., H. A. Carlton, '02; member of the executive committee, A. H. Fiske, '01. — The following men are directors of the Harvard Dining Association for next year: From the College and Scientific School, C. H. Derby, '03, W. S. Sugden, '03, P. W. Thomson, '02; from the Graduate School and Instructors: E. L. Getchell, 2 G.; from the Law School: C. F. D. Belden, sec. of the Law School. — J. G. Willis, '02, has been appointed secretary of the Freshman Volunteer Reception Committee for next year. — R. M. Green, '02, is Editor-in-chief of the *Monthly* for next year, and P. W. Thomson, '02, President of the *Crimson*. — The first eight of the O. K. from 1902 are: H. W. Eliot, W. E. Forbes, R. M. Green, J. C. Grew, A. Hollingsworth, J. W. Stedman, P. W. Thomson, B. Wendell, Jr. — The first seven of the Signet from 1903 are: W. James, Jr., R. Derby, D. D. L. McGrew, J. A. Field, F. R. Dickinson, F. G. Hall, L. Ward.

Oscar F. Cooper, '02.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL.

At Commencement 74 students received the Radcliffe A. B. degree, 23 without distinction, 25 *cum laude*, 24 *magna cum laude*, and 2 *summa cum laude*. Of these, 7 had already received a degree from another college, and had studied here one year only. They were consequently not candidates for the degree with distinction. Two received their degrees as of the Class of '84, one as of the Class of 1900. Three were transferred from other colleges, and two had taken one year of work at some other college. 14 students received the degree of Master of Arts.

Admission examinations were held in June in Buffalo, N. Y., Cincinnati, O., Denver, Colo., Louisville, Ky., New York, N. Y., Portland, Me., Quincy, South Byfield, Springfield, Washington, Conn., Worcester, Youngstown, O., as well as in Cambridge. According to the returns made thus far, 108 candidates presented themselves for their final examinations, 120 for their preliminaries, and 7 special students took entrance examinations upon certain required subjects; 28 candidates took part of the examinations, or tried to work off admission conditions. Of the final candidates 105 were admitted, 62 without conditions, and 3 were rejected. Other candidates will complete their examinations in September. Of the preliminary candidates 11 were rejected.

At the annual meeting of the Associates of Radcliffe held June 12, Mrs. Lillian Horsford Farlow was reelected a member of the Council to serve seven years, and Mr. John F. Moors was elected a member of the Council to fill the unexpired term of Mr. J. B. Warner, for two years, from June, 1901. The members of the Academic Board appointed by the Associates, subject to the express approval of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, were Professors Warren, Mark, Wright, Macvane, Hall, von Jagemann, Grandgent, and Kittredge.

With the end of the present academic year, Radcliffe College loses, to her great regret, from her teaching force both Prof. Greenough and Prof. Goodwin. These two men were the first Harvard instructors to agree to repeat for women one or more of their Harvard College courses. The power of Prof. Greenough's genius was felt by the Annex at the very beginning, because as chairman of the Academic Board it devolved upon him to frame the first list of elective studies. Under the closer relations of Radcliffe and Harvard, both these professors opened to women students several of their graduate as well as of their undergraduate courses, thus continuing almost without interruption till 1901, — in all for 22 years, — the work which they began in 1879-80. But it is not only as teachers that they have helped the College. As members of her governing boards, they have given their time and thought without reserve, to promote the best interests of Radcliffe. Their thorough and intimate knowledge of the traditions and activities of Harvard College, and their own high conception of the quality of scholarship, have made them invaluable as wise counselors in the development of the institution. For all that they have done the College is profoundly grateful, and it is proud and glad to know that although they have well earned the right to rest and leisure, they have consented to remain with Radcliffe as members of the Governing Board.

Since the last report, Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske, of New York, to whom Radcliffe College has frequently been indebted, has established a free bed at the Cambridge Hospital, to be known as the Radcliffe Bed, so that a student from this College may have the use of it. A friend has also given \$1000 to the College.

The Radcliffe Library has been moved from Fay House to the Gilman Building, where it will occupy the whole of the second floor. Both the authorities of the College and the students see this change with the greatest regret, for the rooms in the Gilman Building, though more commodious, must be far less attractive, and still inadequate as a permanent abiding-place for the library. Moreover, they will be increasingly ill-adapted for the growing number of books and students. The need of a permanent library building is more pressing than ever before.

Second-Year Honors in Classics were this year awarded to Mabel L. Abbott, '01, Margaret E. Breed, '01, Adelaide H. Crowley, '03, F. Margaretta Kendall, '03, F. Louise Lawrence, '02, and Clara M. Turner, '02. The second prize of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames was awarded to Caroline Barnard Shaw, '01, for an essay on "John Eliot." No first prize was awarded this year. The Sargent Prize for 1901 was awarded to Norma Rose Waterbury, '04, for the best metrical translation of the ninth ode of the Third Book of Horace. There were 51 competitors.

Wednesday, June 19, was Radcliffe Class Day. Mrs. Agassiz, Miss Irwin, Miss Coes, and the officers of the Class of 1901 received the guests of the College and of the Senior Class in Fay House, in the room opposite the parlor. The Seniors received in the rooms of Fay House, the Gilman Building, the Browne and Nichols Building, and the lower rooms of the Gymnasium. The halls of these buildings were decorated with laurel and daisies by the Juniors. The supper tables were set in the Yard, under long festoons of Japanese lanterns. There was dancing in the Gymnasium, and toward the end of the evening the Glee Club sang operetta songs on the green by Vaughan House. Marjorie Dewey was chairman of the Class Day Committee.

Class Day exercises were held in the Gymnasium on Saturday morning, June 22. The Seniors, in cap and gown, led by the Marshal, Sally Drew, marched in, while the Glee Club sang "America," and filled the seats reserved for them. Louise Valpey, president of the class, introduced the speakers: Agnes Morgan, historian; Elizabeth Stevens, poet; Henrietta Faxon, prophet; Louise Dunn, lawyer. The Glee Club sang the 1901 song written by Frances Park, and "Fair Radcliffe." Saturday afternoon, the Juniors gave the Seniors a luncheon in Mrs. J. P. Cooke's grounds on Brattle St. Maud Gorham, '02, was toastmistress.

On Sunday, June 23, the Dean spoke to the graduating class at Fay House, after which the Seniors walked behind the Marshal to the Shepard Memorial Church, where the Rev. E. B. Coe of New York preached the Baccalaureate sermon.

The last meeting of the class as undergraduates was at the breakfast given by Miss Irwin and Miss Longfellow at Craigie House, on the morning of Commencement Day, where the Seniors roamed at will over the great house and old-fashioned garden.

The Commencement exercises were held in Sanders Theatre at 4.30 p. m., June 25. They were opened by the chorus, "God, Thy Great Goodness," which was sung by the Choral Society. The Rev. E. B. Coe then offered prayer, after which Prof. C. E. Norton made an address which is printed in an earlier part of this magazine (p. 38).

After Prof. Norton had concluded, and the chorus "*Fac ut ardeat*" had been sung, President Eliot said : —

"Members of the Radcliffe Class of this Year, Ladies and Gentlemen, — I am appalled that my rough speech should follow Professor Norton's exquisite sentences, so charmingly delivered to us. You will excuse me because of the intense occupations of this season ; they have prevented me from making due preparation for so serious an occasion as this. I must express to you on the spur of the moment, the thoughts that Professor Norton's address suggests to me.

"In the first place this is an American spectacle, unmatched among other nations of the world. Whatever this scene brings to our minds of delicacy, of refinement, of intellectual cultivation, of hope for the future, — and it brings much, — it is characteristically American.

"In the next place, you who have enjoyed during twelve or fifteen years the training of careful study under guidance, have seemed fully to grasp the satisfactions of intellectual labor, have, as we say, cultivated yourselves successfully, and are now capable of a higher and broader life than you would have been without this training. You are educated women. But what is the object of all that effort ? What is the main end in view ? Is it the winning of personal power ? Is it the gaining of selfish satisfactions ? I think not. These seem to me to be purely incidental advantages, — great advantages to be sure, and true sources of distinction, but still incidental personal advantages. What does America teach to be the ultimate object of all educational efforts ? Not the enlightenment of the individual. The salvation of the individual was the object of the old-fashioned theology ; but in the progress of democracy that object has been rejected as prime aim, rejected for this world and for the next. What is the American object of education ? It is lifting society ; it is developing the race ; it is adding to the capacity of happiness, not of one or a few, but of all.

"I believe this to be your true object, young women, just as much as it is the true object of the young men who go forth every year from these same halls. And I agree with Professor Norton that the power of women to uplift society is quite as great as that of men, and that the leaders among women — for women have leaders — are as potent in the education of society as the leaders among men. You, as Professor Norton has said, are to be leaders. I know no greater private contribution to the uplifting of society, than the bringing into the world and bringing up well a family of children ; and is not that the woman's universal part, — not alone indeed, but with help from the man ? The progress of civilization comes through the family. Not first through the church, — at least the visibly organized church, — not first through government, but through the family ; and in the family the woman is the greater power.

"I believe that we do not realize the objects of education until we accept the democratic conception of human society ; and that conception seems to me American in its working out, or application, — not altogether in the theory but in the practice, in the best embodiment to-day of the democratic theory. Let us rejoice together, therefore, that this beautiful scene is American.

"Finally, when we seek the real origin of the democratic conception of society, where do we find it? In a very small book eighteen centuries old all the democratic ideals of human society are tersely and completely expressed, — in the few pages of the four Gospels. I trust that each of you has already added that little book to her library."

Mrs. Agassiz then conferred the degrees.

ALUMNAE.

On June 25, the annual meeting of the Radcliffe College Alumnae Association was held at Fay House. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mrs. S. H. Richardson, the second Vice-President, occupied the chair. The following amendments to the constitution were voted: — I. That the Board of Management shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in said Board. II. That an Auditor shall be appointed by the President on the expiration of the term of office of the Treasurer. III. That the President shall be a member *ex officio* of all committees of the Association.

The following supplementary resolution was adopted: — "*Resolved*: That on the resignation of an Associate before the expiration of her term of office, the nominating committee appointed the preceding year to present names of candidates for the Board of Associates shall proceed at once to supply the temporary vacancy according to the regular method of electing an Associate, with the exception that the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes be voted on by a second and final ballot by mail, the returns to be due at a time designated by the nominating committee."

A nominating committee for officers of the association for three years was appointed as follows: — Chairman: Mrs. B. N. Johnson, '90; A. M. Biscoe, '94, A. G. Arnold, '95, M. L. Earle, '96, M. Leonard, '98.

The following resolution was adopted: — "*Whereas*, from the founding of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women up to this present time, no one has been more interested in higher education for women or has given them his counsel and his time more generously than Professor James Bradstreet Greenough, and *whereas* his students feel that they owe him a debt of gratitude that they can never repay, not only for instruction, which many of them are trying to hand down in many schools, but even more for having exemplified the never-failing delights of appreciative and loving scholarship, so that those who have studied with him have felt his inspiration and have come to look upon such scholarship as the end and aim of all liberal culture, *Be it resolved* that this testimonial be sent to Professor Greenough as a slight token of the grateful and affectionate regard in which he is held by the Alumnae of Radcliffe College." It was further voted that the members of the

Alumnae Association and other classical students make a gift to Radcliffe College in the name of Professor Greenough. The sum has already reached \$210.

During the afternoon the Alumnae had voted by Australian ballot for the nomination of one of their number as Associate of Radcliffe, and at the close of the evening, Grace H. Macurdy, '88, was declared nominated. After the Commencement exercises supper was served in the Radcliffe grounds; the guests of honor were Mrs. Agassiz, Miss Irwin, Mrs. Whitman, Miss Longfellow, Mrs. John C. Gray.

Mary Coes, '87.

THE NEEDS OF THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

The following circular, dated Boston, May 28, 1901, explains itself:

It is believed that the work of the Arnold Arboretum is of sufficient national importance to justify its friends in appealing to all Americans who care for trees, forests, and gardens, in whatever part of the United States they may reside, in behalf of a larger endowment for that institution.

The Arnold Arboretum is a department of Harvard University. It is one of the largest scientific gardens in the world, comprising about two hundred and twenty acres. It is a museum of living trees in which, according to the terms of the James Arnold Endowment, every tree and shrub able to support the climate of Massachusetts must be cultivated; and it is a scientific station where by study, experiment, and publication the knowledge of trees is increased.

By a contract with the city of Boston, running for a thousand years and securing to the Arboretum a condition of permanence and stability which is believed to be unique, the city has built and agrees to maintain all roads and walks; it also provides police protection, and assumes the liability of any taxes that may be imposed on the property. The scientific control of the Arboretum and its management outside of the roads and drives is reserved to the University.

The living collections of woody plants in the Arboretum are not surpassed in variety and interest by those in any other garden, and the Arboretum has become recognized everywhere as one of the most important scientific stations of its kind in the world. It has already introduced into the gardens of this country and of Europe many new trees and shrubs. In the composition and care of plantations every park in the country now feels the influence of the Arboretum, and it is visited by landscape-gardeners, students of forestry and horticulture, and other lovers of trees from all parts of the United States.

The amount of useful scientific work which can be directly traced to the Arboretum is considerable. The investigation of the forestry resources of the United States for the Tenth Census, which laid the foundation for all subsequent study of North American forests and for the intelligent management of the forests of the United States, was carried on at the Arboretum. Among the direct results of the publication of the report of that investigation was the reservation by the Government of some 45,000,000 acres of forest lands. At the Arboretum have been prepared Sargent's great *Silva of North America*, a *Forest Flora of Japan*, the ten volumes of *Garden and Forest*, and many reports relating to forests, forestry, horticulture, and kindred subjects.

Twenty-five years ago the knowledge of our silva was fragmentary and mostly beyond the reach of students. Nearly two hundred North American trees were then entirely unknown even to botanists, and only the vaguest and most unsatisfactory information could be obtained about many others. Now the trees of no other continent have been so carefully studied or are so well known. This increase of knowledge is mainly due to the work of the Arnold Arboretum.

Much scientific work remains to be done in other parts of the world which the Arboretum better than any other establishment can now accomplish and which may well be expected to result in great benefit to America. What the Arboretum has done in making known the trees and forests of North America it might also do for the trees of Mexico. The forests of Cuba are hardly explored, although they are known to abound in many valuable timber trees. In the Philippines there are probably more species of trees than in all North America. The riches which a systematic study of the Philippine silva might disclose are beyond estimation. Western and northern China is a field of great promise, and this little known portion of the empire is now believed to contain more useful and beautiful new trees than any other part of the world. The region is one of special interest to Americans, as the climate of China is similar to that of the eastern United States, and the exploration of the Chinese silva by the Arboretum might be expected to result in the introduction of a great number of useful and ornamental trees and shrubs into our gardens. The Arboretum needs the equipment for the systematic study of the diseases of trees, and with such an equipment it is reasonable to expect that it might save millions to the nation.

The value of the Arboretum plant, including nearly half a million dollars expended on it under the provision of the lease by the city of Boston, is now about \$3,000,000, the land being estimated at \$2,000,000. In addition, the guarantee of a responsible American municipality, providing for maintenance of roads and police for a thousand years,

entirely relieves the Arboretum of the burden of a great and constant expense which is likely to increase rather than to diminish in the future. It is evident, therefore, that money given to the Arboretum will accomplish, from the vantage-ground of the present establishment, much more in furthering scientific knowledge than would be obtained by giving much larger sums to new or smaller institutions of a similar nature.

In contrast to the great value of the Arboretum plant is the income of the Arboretum endowment. This is now only about \$7,000, and this amount must diminish with the inevitable fall in the returns from all investments. All salaries, the cost of all investigations and of an enormous correspondence, the maintenance of a library and a great herbarium, the entire care of the Arboretum grounds, with the exception of the roads and walks, and the cost of keeping up and extending the living collections, have to be provided for from this income, supplemented by such gifts for immediate use as the director is able to procure from his friends. Such uncertain aid cannot be depended on for the maintenance of this great garden and for the continued prosecution of important scientific investigations; and the addition of at least \$300,000 to the present endowment is absolutely needed to carry on in the most economical manner the Arboretum and its work.

The Arboretum has justified its existence by faithful and conscientious work. It is national in its usefulness and scope. It has accomplished what it has done by the economical use of small means. No other great garden has ever been made and carried on with such a scanty endowment or has produced more for the money which has been spent on it. With a larger endowment its usefulness to the whole world can be widely increased and the scientific fame of America broadened. The Arboretum is only in its infancy. If it is to grow and if all the promises of its future are to be realized it must receive, as it deserves, help from all parts of the country.

Believing that the growth and care of the Arboretum are a matter of concern to every one interested in the welfare and educational progress of the United States, and to all who love trees and gardens, the Committee now makes known the needs of the Arboretum and appeals to the public in all parts of the United States for aid for its care and development, feeling sure that every dollar contributed will, in due time, be returned a hundred fold in the increase of the general prosperity of the country.

Money now given to the Arboretum will be added to the Endowment Fund in the hands of the President and Fellows of Harvard College. All contributions, however small, will be gladly received and duly acknowledged. Checks should be made out to the order of Charles F.

Adams, 2d, Treasurer of Harvard College, or of Professor C. S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum.

Stephen M. Weld, Walter Hunnewell, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Charles F. Sprague, Morris K. Jesup, Pres't American Museum of Natural History, New York city, Henry G. Russell, Providence, R. I., Nathan Matthews, Jr., W. B. de las Casas, Chairman Metropolitan Park Commission of Massachusetts, C. E. Stratton, Chairman Park Commission, City of Boston, Miss Mary S. Ames, Miss A. A. Bradley. Committee appointed by the Overseers of Harvard College to visit the Arnold Arboretum.

The following amounts have already been subscribed in response to this appeal of the Committee: H. H. Hunnewell, \$10,000; Stephen M. Weld, \$5000; T. J. Coolidge, Jr., \$5000; Henry G. Russell, \$5000; Miss M. S. Ames, \$5000; Mrs. C. F. Sprague, \$5000; Mrs. B. P. Cheney, \$5000; Mrs. John M. Forbes, \$2000; Shepard Brooks, \$2000; John E. Thayer, \$5000; Charles G. Weld, \$2500; Francis Bartlett, \$2500; William S. and John Spaulding, \$3000; David Pingree, \$1500; P. A. Chase, \$250; Winthrop Sargent, \$1000; Zenas Crane, \$1000; W. Murray Crane, \$1000; E. S. Draper, \$1000; F. H. Peabody, \$1000; Charles H. Taylor \$1000; Mrs. David Kimball, \$1000; Alexander Cochrane, \$1000; Peter C. Brooks, \$1000; Walter Hunnewell, \$1000; Thomas W. Lawson, \$5000; Mrs. R. G. Shaw, \$100; J. M. Prendergast, \$200; A Friend, \$2000; E. D. Jordan, \$5000; Thomas Allen, \$500; Miss C. A. French, \$1000; George Dexter, \$500; George F. Fabyan, \$1000; Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, \$5000; James Coates, \$500; E. Pierson Beebe, \$1000; J. P. Morgan, \$250; George A. Gardner, \$2000; A. Shuman (*annually*), \$100; John L. Gardner, \$1000; Miss Ellen R. Hathaway, \$50; Miss M. S. Walker, \$1000; F. S. Moseley, \$1000; Mr. and Mrs. James M. Codman, \$1000; Mrs. Henry Lee, \$1000; Mrs. David Nevins, \$100; Joseph Lee, \$50; Henry M. Whitney, \$2500; S. Endicott Peabody, \$1000; H. S. Hunnewell, \$1000; Augustus Hemenway, \$2,500; Mrs. F. L. Ames, \$1000; A. S. Bigelow, \$500; Oliver Ames, \$1000; Mrs. Bayard Thayer, \$2000; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sears, \$1000; B. F. Keith (*annually for 10 years*), \$120; E. V. R. Thayer, \$1000; John C. Chaffin, \$500; F. W. Chapin, \$5; Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Grew, \$500; Stephen M. Bond, \$25; Edward E. Norton, \$5; Edward J. Browne, \$500; Fred'k R. Sears, \$1,000; Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Grew, \$500; Fred'k E. Lowell, \$10; Miss Sarah H. Crocker, \$100; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merriam, \$2000; J. Randolph Coolidge, \$1000; Grant Walker, \$500; Charles P. Curtis, \$1000; Mrs. Warren B. Potter, \$1000; Mrs. Theodore Lyman, \$250; William Caleb Loring, \$500; Henry P. Curtis, \$10; Mrs. G. G. Hammond, \$500; Dr. Fred'k C. Shattuck, \$100; Miss Mabel Simpkins, \$200; Mrs. Walter H. Corning, \$50; Caleb Chase (*annually for 10 years*), \$100; Louis Curtis, \$50; Mrs. George G. Crocker, \$200; S. A. Meagher, \$25; Harry L. Rice, \$100; Mary C. Robbins, \$10; John Homans, 2d, \$50; William J. Palmer, \$1000; William P. Garrison, \$5;

Bernard Jenny, \$100; Reginald C. Robbins, \$250; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Putnam, \$250; Charles H. Dalton, \$1000; Mrs. W. W. Blackmar, \$50; Thomas E. Proctor, \$500; Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer, \$25; Arthur P. Schmidt, \$10; A Friend, \$250; Miss Marion Russell, \$200; Friends, \$10; F. W. Chapin, \$5; Constance Gardener, \$100; W. Brewster, \$5; A Friend, \$100; John D. Williams, \$500; S. W. Rodman, \$25; James J. Higginson, \$500; Mrs. Henry A. Miles, \$10; Mrs. Henry Whitman, \$100; Desmond Fitzgerald, \$50; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Chapin, \$200; H. B. Walley, \$5; Anonymous, \$500; Helen Collamore, \$200; Robert H. Gardiner (*annually*), \$25; "F," \$5000; Edward Jackson, \$50; Mrs. W. L. Parker, \$200; Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Greene, \$500; James A. Rumrill, \$500; Chester Rumrill, \$100; George F. Parkman, \$1000; Mrs. Arthur Blake, \$1000; Stephen Salisbury, \$100; George Foster Peabody, \$500; Lewis R. Morris, \$100; Moses Williams, \$100; Grenville H. Norcross, \$100; George N. Black, \$500; James Schouler, \$25; Mrs. William H. Goodwin, \$250; John C. Phillips, \$1000.

DINNER TO PROF. W. W. GOODWIN, '51.

On June 5 more than 100 friends — colleagues and pupils — of Prof. W. W. Goodwin, '51, entertained him at dinner at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, and thereby commemorated his service of 45 years at Harvard, and his resignation of the Eliot professorship, to which he was appointed in 1860. Bishop Wm. Lawrence, '71, presided, and in his opening speech, he referred to the publication in 1860 of Goodwin's "*Syntax of the Greek Moods and Tenses*" as an epoch-making book, which had a profound effect upon the teaching of Greek throughout America. Bishop Lawrence, after dwelling on the character of Prof. Goodwin, a character which blended with the nobler qualities of Pilgrim ancestry a sweetness and a graciousness which were lacking in the Pilgrims, and which produced the type of the refined scholar and gentleman, presented a silver punch-bowl, inscribed, "To William Watson Goodwin, June 5, 1901, with the love of his pupils, colleagues, and lifelong friends."

In accepting the gift, Prof. Goodwin announced that though he should be absent in Europe the coming year, he expected to return, and, as professor emeritus, continue to give some instruction in the University. "I have," he continued, "had so many cordial things said to me since I resigned that I think Solon's saying, 'Call no man happy till he is dead,' should be changed to 'Call no man happy till he resigns.'" He had retired, he added, because he felt that in a way he had taught himself out, and that somebody with fresh vigor ought to take hold. He gave many reminiscences of the college in his earlier days, and spoke of the raising of the standard of scholarship, which had made it far more difficult to get a degree. When he first entered the Faculty no amount of wretched scholarship would imperil a degree, provided a student were

reasonably faithful in conforming to the general rules and regulations. One man who never had succeeded in accomplishing anything in his studies received his degree "because he had never missed prayers." This laxity had now been done away with.

Prof. Goodwin in closing spoke of the elective system. His words had special significance because he has always been one of the leaders of the conservative element in the Harvard faculty. He said that the old elective system in vogue 75 years ago was of no great value, because it simply gave a junior or senior a choice between two elementary studies. The development of the system, however, had been of great service to scholarship in that it had made possible advanced work in every department. The common argument that the elective system enabled a boy to avoid subjects for which he had no special aptitude, and in which he took no interest, did not appeal to Prof. Goodwin. In his view the real strength of the system lay in the fact that it enabled the willing and able to push ahead, and not be impeded in their progress by the dull or indifferent. The system is strong, then, in the opportunity that it affords to the best men. Of course, added Prof. Goodwin, the system has many and grave defects. It may give too much license in choice of studies; it may afford the lazy an opportunity to shirk. "But with all its faults I see no way but to accept it. I have considered the problem carefully, and I know of no substitute which has not even more serious defects." In speaking of the effect of elective work on advanced study, he declared his belief that time would bring the Graduate School up to the standard of the German university.

Pres. Eliot, who spoke next, referred to the influence of the elective system on the study of Greek. It is true, he said, that a smaller proportion of students now study Greek than formerly. Yet the Greek department at Harvard was never so strong as at present, never so broad. With the elective system, the old subjects have been developing alongside the new. Pres. Eliot then spoke on Prof. Goodwin's career, his graduation from college with high honors at the age of 20, his Ph. D. in Germany at the age of 24, the first edition of his great book, the 'Greek Moods and Tenses,' at the age of 29, and his promotion to a full professorship in the same year. "I wish," added the President, "that some of the young men of this generation might make such records." Another point which Pres. Eliot made was that Prof. Goodwin, though a pronounced conservative, had early worked to establish a college for women at Cambridge, and had been one of the most earnest supporters of the plan for the higher education of women. Finally, Pres. Eliot spoke of the happy life of the college professor, "in the view of some people," he added, "though, perhaps I should hardly assent, happier even than that

of the college president." The professor gives his years to the contemplation of a great literature or a great science. His mind is filled with lofty themes and with historical wisdom. "May Prof. Goodwin long continue to enjoy the life, and to have classes of advanced students in Cambridge as professor emeritus."

Dr. William Everett, '59, the first class which Prof. Goodwin taught, paid a short but eloquent tribute to his old instructor. He began with the lines, —

"Past, present, future, every tense he knew,
And into Troy he led the Achæan crew."

Then after declaring that Prof. Goodwin's name belonged on the roll of famous scholars, such as Bentley and Porson, Dr. Everett applied to him, as he is in the life here and as he must be in the life hereafter, the words applied to Sophocles after his earthly career was done, and he dwelt in the islands of the blest: "He was sweet on earth; he is sweet in his temper in the world beyond the grave."

Other speakers were J. A. Hague, of New York, and Prof. J. C. Gray, '59.

COMMENCEMENT.

Wednesday, June 26, 1901.

EXERCISES IN SANDERS THEATRE.

Commencement, as usual, was hot, the thermometer registering over 90°, but this did not deter a large number of graduates and visitors from coming to Cambridge. It had been known for several weeks that Pres. McKinley, owing to the illness of his wife, would not be able to be present to receive the honorary degree which the Governing Boards had voted to confer on him; so that the crowd was probably smaller than it might have been. The absence of the Secretary of State, Mr. John Hay, who was also to be honored by the University, was generally regretted. In other respects the celebration was thoroughly successful, marked by great enthusiasm,

which culminated at the Dinner, when Pres. Eliot announced the great benefaction of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Robinson to the Architectural Department, and the gift by Mr. J. P. Morgan of a million dollars for the Medical School. Again this year the number of graduating students surpassed all previous records.

At a little before ten o'clock, the Lancers drew up in front of the Johnston Gate, and Gov. Crane, accompanied by Baron von Holleben, the German Ambassador, alighted from his carriage, and was welcomed by Pres. Eliot. The procession, led by W. T. Reid, the Second Marshal, was soon formed; the Fellows, Overseers, members of the Faculty, guests and graduates took position in front of it; and by half-past ten they had all

72 Commencement.—*Exercises in Sanders Theatre.* [September,

reached Sanders Theatre. Four parts were delivered, viz.: Latin salutatory (dissertation), Laurence Hayward; English dissertation, "Biology in Modern Poetry," Samuel Smith Drury; English oration, "My Lord Jeffreys Tries a Case," Sanford Henry Eisner Freund; English oration, "The Doctrine of Judicial Precedents at the Common Law," Herbert Claude Kahn, A. B., candidate in Law. Degrees in course — 985 against 939 last year — were next conferred, as follows: A. B. 459; S. B. 75; A. M. 123; S. M. 7; Ph. D. 29; B. A. S. 2; M. D. V. 6; D. M. D. 29; M. D. 116; LL. B. 137; S. T. B. 2. The grand total is 1053, including 53 degrees out of course (last year, 36), which are entered in the Corporation Records, and 15 honorary degrees. According to the program these men received their degrees *summa cum laude*: E. A. Gray, Torsten Petersson, S. P. R. Thomas, R. G. Usher, G. H. Montague, T. H. Reed, S. H. E. Freund, and A. H. Morse (Scientific School). Highest honors were awarded to S. H. E. Freund, in history, and to G. H. Montague and T. H. Reed, in political science.

Amid frequent applause, which became tumultuous when the name of the German Ambassador was announced, Pres. Eliot conferred the following honorary degrees:—

"In exercise of authority given me by the two Governing Boards, I now create Honorary

"Masters of Arts :

"EDWARD LIVERMORE BURLINGAME, author and editor,—two honored Cambridge names united in his own.

"JOHN BELLOWES, English Quaker; authority on Roman antiquities in Britain; delightful essayist; learned lexicographer.

"Three professors in this University, not of Harvard nurture, all three distinguished for productiveness in research,—to make them children of the house,—

"HUGO MÜNSTERBERG, psychologist,

"THEOBALD SMITH, pathologist,

"CHARLES GROSS, historian.

"Doctors of Divinity :

"DAVID GORDON LYON, Assyrian scholar, who conceived of the Harvard Semitic Museum, and is seeing his vision fulfilled.

"ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, beloved pastor for thirty-four years past of the Evangelical branch of the First Church of Cambridge; Secretary of the Board of Overseers since 1875.

"Doctors of Laws :

"WILLIAM CALEB LOBING, a judge worthy to uphold the high repute of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

"HENRY SMITH PRITCHETT, Southerner by birth and breeding, man of science by inheritance and training, successful scientific administrator; lately become President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"JACOBUS HENRICUS VAN'T HOFF, a Hollander translated to Berlin; the greatest living physical chemist.

"JAMES FORD RHODES, historian of the slavery debate, and of the Civil War and its issues; accurate and impartial delineator of public characters, social conditions, and past states of public opinion.

"JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL, honored veteran of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

"CHARLES SPRAGUE SARGENT, first Director of the Arnold Arboretum, that precious living treasure which the last quarter of the nineteenth century has provided for later centuries; author

of the monumental Silva of North America.

"WAYNE MACVEAGH, independent thinker, influential citizen, eminent public servant in both the legal and the diplomatic departments of the government, leading counselor at law.

"THEODORE VON HOLLEKEN, Ambassador of the young and lusty German Empire, representative of an ancient people whose racial and institutional roots are intertwined with our own, — of a people whose scholars and universities have for a century given example and inspiration to the learned world.

"And in the name of this Society of Scholars, I declare that they are en-

¹ The Latin, which will be engrossed on the degrees, is kindly furnished the *Magister* by Prof. M. H. Morgan, '81. This is the tenth year he has made the translation.

Edvardum Livermore Burlingame, scriptorem editoremque qui duo nomina Cantabrigiae honorata suo coniungit, Artium Magistrum.

Iohannem Ballows, Anglum, e Societate Americorum, antiquitatem in Britannia Romanarum auctorem gravem, de multis rebus scriptorem elegantem, lexicographum doctissimum, Artium Magistrum.

Hugonem Münsterberg, investigatorem uberum atque fecundum, psychologiae apud nos professorem, ut alibi institutus in familiam nomenque nostrum sit adoptatus, Artium Magistrum.

Theobaldum Smith, investigatorem uberem atque fecundum, pathologiae apud nos professorem, ut alibi institutus in familiam nomenque nostrum sit adoptatus, Artium Magistrum.

Carolus Gross, investigatorem uberem atque fecundum, historiam apud nos profitentem, ut alibi institutus in familiam nomenque nostrum sit adoptatus, Artium Magistrum.

Davidum Gordon Lyon, rerum Assyriarum studiosum, qui speciem Musaei Semitici Harvardiani cogitatione percepit, rem ipsam oculis nunc cernit, Sacrosanctae Theologiae Doctorem.

Alexandrum McKensie, iam xxxiv annos primae hac in urbe Evangelicorum Christianorum Ecclesiae pastorem dilectum, Inspectorum honorandorum atque reverendorum xvi annos secretarium, Sacrosanctae Theologiae Doctorem.

Gulielmum Caleb Loring, iudicem qui curiae in re publica nostra supremas bonam famam digne sustinet, Legum Doctorem.

Henricum Smith Pritchett, in regione patriae

titled to the rights and privileges pertaining to their several degrees, and that their names are to be forever borne on its roll of honorary members." ¹

THE ALUMNI DINNER.

Punctually at 2 o'clock Judge F. C. Lowell, '76, Chief Marshal, began to form the procession in front of Massachusetts in the following order: —

Ald Parkman.	Band.	Ald Moody.
	Chief Marshal.	
Ald Lyman.		Ald Guild.
Ald Hoar.		Ald Hamlin.
Ald Gaston.		Ald Adams.
President of the Association of the Alumni.		
President of the University.		
Fellows of the Corporation.		

meridiana natum eductumque, more hereditario et institutione sua scientiae deditum rerumque ad hanc pertinentium administratorem felicem, Scholae Technologicae Massachusettsensis praesidem nuper creatum, Legum Doctorem.

Iacobum Henricum van't Hoff, Batavum ad urbem Berolinum translatum, omnium qui hodie sunt Chymiae Physicae studiosorum maximum, Legum Doctorem.

Iacobum Ford Rhodae, controversiae de servis nigris et belli civilis eiusque disceptationum scriptorem, hominum in re publica versatorum, rerum ad vitae societatem pertinentium, opinionum olim popularium narratorem fidelem atque aequum, Legum Doctorem.

Iacobum Tyndale Mitchell, in curia civitatis Pennsylvaniae suprema veterum honorandum, Legum Doctorem.

Carolus Sprague Sargent, praefectum primum Arboreti Arnoldiani, thesauri illius pretiosi et quas vivi quem saecula venturis comparavit vergens annis saeculum undevicesimum, virum qui opere suo de Silva Americae Septentrionalis exegit monumentum, Legum Doctorem.

Wayne MacVeagh, virum cogitationum suarum potentem, civem auctoritate valentem, in rebus quae ad leges legationesque pertinent publice versatum, inter iuris consultos principem, Legum Doctorem.

Theodorum von Holleben, Imperi Germani juvenilis atque robusti legatum, in quo gentem illam antiquam ex radice quibus nos radicibus natam hiedemque institutionibus malorum nobiscum coniunctam, quae virorum doctorum universitatumque suarum exemplo eruditos qui ubique sunt iam centum annos ad aemulationis incitat, salutamus, Legum Doctorem.

His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth.

The Governor's Military Staff.
The Sheriff of Middlesex.

The Sheriff of Suffolk.
The Honorable and Reverend the Board of Overseers.

Recipients of Honorary Degrees, not Graduates,
and other Invited Guests.

Alumni of the College in the Order of their
Classes.

The following-named gentlemen assisted the
Chief Marshal: *Aids.* Henry Parkman, G.
H. Lyman, W. H. Moody, Rockwood Hoar,
W. A. Gaston, Curtis Guild, C. S. Hamlin, C. F.
Adams, 2d. *Marshals.* Laurence Curtis, C. E.
Stratton, A. A. Lawrence, D. L. Pickman, G. P.
Gardner, W. A. Bancroft, J. T. Coolidge, Jr.,
Robert Bacon, C. G. Washburn, Algernon Cool-
idge, Jr., W. L. Putnam, C. P. Curtis, Jr., W. C.
Baylies, T. J. Coolidge, Jr., G. D. Cushing, J. J.
Storrow, A. P. Gardner, A. C. Coolidge, F. G.
Balch, J. A. Bailey, Jr., E. R. Thayer, J. H.
Ropes, C. B. Barnes, Jr., F. R. Bangs, Guy
Lowell, L. A. Frothingham, Robert Homans, G.
C. Lee, Jr., Lincoln Davis, G. G. Murchie, J. C.
Fairchild, John Noble, H. W. Foote, Roger Wol-
cott.

There was the usual cheering as the
procession passed through the Yard,
and as usual the recipients of honorary
degrees occupied seats on the platform
at the dinner. Although the speeches,
except Pres. Eliot's and Senator
Hoar's, were less memorable than
those of some recent years, they were
received with hearty applause. Pres.
Eliot's announcement of Mr. Morgan's
gift — making the aggregate of bene-
factions to Harvard nearly \$2,000,000
during the year — caused an outburst
which has seldom been equaled, even
at a Commencement Dinner. Senator
G. F. Hoar, '46, President of the
Association of the Alumni, opened the
speaking with following address: —

SENATOR HOAR.

"Brethren: My part in these exer-
cises must be quite brief. I wish it
might be what in my time we used to
call a silent part. I have often said
it would be the most delightful thing

in the world to be a senator of the
United States, if you were not obliged
to attend the sessions of the Senate.
It would be an undiluted honor and
delight to be president of the alumni
if I could sit with my classmates and
do nothing but listen to the speaking.
The best presiding officer in the world
is the Speaker of the English House
of Commons, who holds his own tongue
and summons the orators by pointing
his finger.

"We have some honored and wel-
come guests to-day, whom you are
eager to hear. You want to salute
the Governor, the representative of the
venerable Commonwealth — if not the
mother, certainly the tender and lov-
ing foster-mother of the University.
You will hear from the President of
the University, who has now, of all her
presidents, been longest in office, and
whose brilliant achievements in her
service increase in far larger propor-
tion than the square of the number of
years he has served. You are to greet
kinsmen and friends from across the
water. The mighty Germany — she
of the Danube and the Northern Sea,
whose growth in wisdom, in power, in
learning, in mechanic arts, is the per-
petual wonder of the world, is here in
the person of her honored ambassador.
From England, our mother country,
without whose presence by some re-
presentative no American festival now
is complete, comes a modest but fa-
mous scholar, who would have a title
to our good-will if he had no other,
that he was the friend of our beloved
poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes. As we
meet to-day to remember, to celebrate
and to continue a great history, we are
glad to know that we have at last the
full sympathy of our kindred across
the sea. Some of them the University,
by action according to her ancient

forms, is glad to adopt into our brotherhood. That adoption, from the beginning, is a tribute alike to distinguished public service and to the highest personal worth. The character Harvard stamps with her hall-mark may be taken everywhere to be sterling silver.

"The day is saddened by two great disappointments. We had hoped to welcome to our company and to adopt into our brotherhood the honored President of the United States. Harvard has placed her laurel on many illustrious brows since the day when she welcomed Washington. Since the day she welcomed Washington she has never placed her laurel on brows more worthy than those of William McKinley. President McKinley has our most respectful sympathy for the cause which keeps him away. As he has passed through the length and breadth of the country the people, who know him through and through, as they have known hardly any other man from the beginning of their history, without distinction of party, or section, or creed, have poured out for him their hearts' love. The cause, so much to be regretted, which has prevented Harvard from uniting her voice to the general acclaim, brings at least this compensation; to-day all mankind know that the citizen of the republic foremost in honor, in power, in office, is also her foremost example of the family virtues and of the love of the husband for the wife, which is at the foundation, not only of the republic, but of all human society.

"Two great universities to-day are mourning with our modest and accomplished Secretary of State. The Secretary of State is always under one great disadvantage. The work of other departments is done in the light

of day. It is not until the time has long gone by that evidence comes from secret archives of belated reports of the work of great diplomatists. But I predict that when this evidence comes, the mind which has conducted our diplomacy in the far east, under the difficulties of the Chinese war, and which I hope and believe will yet settle for us, to the satisfaction of the two nations, the pressing matter of the interoceanic canal which is to unite the two oceans, and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, will be held to be among the master minds of our diplomatic history.

"But Mr. Hay would have been welcome to Harvard by another title. I do not know any man in recent years who has brought to the field of literary criticism a more unerring judgment or a more delicate touch. It has been the especial delight of all of us to know how often it has happened of late in England when Englishmen got together on some occasion where the best literary quality was demanded, that the American minister has, by the confession of all men, said the best thing that was said. Mr. Lowell's address before the Wordsworth Society, Mr. Phelps's at Lincoln's Inn, I think it was, gave a feeling of pride to every American. Neither of them excelled in any quality, either that of orator or of critic, the beautiful speech of Mr. Hay, then our ambassador, which he made in honor of Edward Fitzgerald, where he described with marvelous felicity the quality, not only of Fitzgerald, but of the kindred genius of which he was the English interpreter.

"Certainly there are few examples of literary capacity which equal that address of Mr. Hay to the Omar Khayyam Club, in December, 1897. He was speaking of the Rubaiyat, and

I want to read to you one or two sentences which seem to me to sum up a great lesson for all of us, and especially for those of you who bring to the criticism of the affairs of the republic the quality of the scholar. Mr. Hay said : —

“The exquisite beauty, the faultless, the singular grace of those amazing stanzas, were not more wonderful than the depth and breadth of their profound philosophy, their knowledge of life, their dauntless courage, their serene facing of the ultimate problems of life and of death. Could it be possible that in the 11th century, so far away as Khorassan, so accomplished a man of letters lived, with such distinction, such breadth, such insight, such calm disillusion, such cheerful and jocund despair? . . . He will hold a place forever among that limited number, who, like Lucretius and Epicurus, without rage or defiance, even without unbecoming mirth, look deep into the tangled mysteries of things, refuse credence to the absurd and allegiance to arrogant authority, sufficiently conscious of fallibility to be tolerant of all opinions, with a faith too wide for doctrine, and a benevolence untrammelled by creed, too wise to be wholly poets, and yet too surely poets to be implacably wise.”

“FitzGerald sleeps his last sleep under the roses of his beloved Suffolk. There is nobody left but Mr. Hay whose gentle charity can make even pessimism lovely.

“I wish before going on to bring to you a message from our oldest graduate, Rev. Joseph Warren Cross, Class of 1828. He is living in full health of mind in the city of Worcester at the age of nearly fourscore and 15 years. I called on him a day or two ago, and he asked me to tell the alumni that

his love for Harvard increased as he grew older; to give them the assurance of his warmest and kindest affection. He said he very much wanted to come to the Alumni Dinner, and that his mind and brain were all right. He would come but for the danger of speechmaking. But the principal quality of an orator was sadly deficient in him, to wit, the legs!

“You will now be glad to greet the honored President of the University, who will give you an account of one more year of its amazing and marvelous growth.”

PRESIDENT ELIOT.

“Mr. President and Gentlemen : The subject assigned to me, ‘Another Year of the University,’ is too large for the present occasion. The activities of the University have expanded, it seems to me, much more in proportion than those of our country; but we have this advantage — that nobody can object to the expansion of the University.

“I want to limit myself strictly to the consideration of one topic, viz., American giving to education, and the American expectation of giving to education. These are two highly characteristic American phenomena — I appeal to my friend, the German Ambassador, to corroborate what I say.

“First, the actual giving of the year. The gifts of the year in cash — no expectation about that — are \$781,510. We have had less in a single year; we have also had more. Now, this is the demonstrated American capacity to give to a single institution in one year; and the process is going on all over the country on a scale never before equaled anywhere.

Next, the American expectation of giving. Let me illustrate that by our

own experience during one year. I find three characteristic expectations now in full force. The first is an expectation of large giving to establish here a Germanic museum. As I was saying just now in the Theatre, the great Germanic people has its ancient institutional roots intertwined with ours. We want to establish here a collection which will demonstrate that affinity, that interlacing; and we have a firm expectation that we shall succeed in acquiring a valuable representative museum. This is an expectation of giving. Did any of you notice this morning in Sanders Theatre that of the four young men who had parts, two were German — Freund and Kahn, — born in the United States of German stock? And let me add another fact in this presence. Two men appeared to the Faculty to be indistinguishably first scholars in the present year. One was named Freund (I have just mentioned him) and the other was named Bauer — German again. And who was the third? Of a neighboring race — Petersson, a Swede. Our first three scholars this year are of German and Scandinavian stock. These facts are especially appropriate to the year which gives us the honor of the presence of the representative of the German Empire.

"There is another expectation of giving, partly realized, partly in attractive prospect, — I mean the giving to the Arnold Arboretum, that immense treasure which the present generation is preparing for generations to come.

"And the third expectation of giving that I wanted to mention here is the expectation that the Eastern Massachusetts community, helped by the grateful lovers of Ralph Waldo Emerson the country over, will provide our

department of philosophy with a separate building of its own. There is no sweeter name amongst Harvard graduates than that of Ralph Waldo Emerson, — no influence more pervasive, or more lasting than his. Let it be commemorated on this ground where he studied in youth, where he drank from those springs of literature and philosophy which his genius afterwards transfused into writings fruitful of delight and instruction for millions.

"Now let me return from expectations of giving to giving achieved. We have been told that the first fine art which springs up in the midst of a barbaric people is the art of architecture. Some persons would put it the other way, I think, and say that architecture is the first of the fine arts developed by a people beginning to be civilized; but however that may be, architecture as a profession took firm root among us about forty years ago, and we have since had a whole generation of Harvard architects whose work has spread throughout the United States. Two years ago, the father and mother of a singularly striking and admirable youth lost him in Cambridge by sudden disease — their only child. After a period of reflection they asked what they could do here for a memorial of their boy, and were told that a building for the department of architecture might be made such a memorial. Mr. Nelson Robinson of New York and his wife then united in a letter stating that they wished to give the University a building to be devoted to the training of young men in architecture. We welcomed that gift; but before Mr. and Mrs. Robinson sent us the money for the building, they sent us \$100,000, as they said, to endow that building, — to keep it in order, to repair it, and

to make sure that there was everything in it which was needed for instruction in architecture. They wanted their building to be adequately maintained and properly equipped. Next they sent \$120,000, or thereabouts, which they were told would be the cost of a suitable building designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White. After a time they wanted to know what ought to go into that building as its first equipment; and they sent \$20,000, to buy books, casts, prints, and photographs for the teaching of architecture; and after a year, when the building was rising out of the ground, they sent \$200,000 more for the endowment, in order that competent assistants and all desirable service might be provided in their building for all time to come. From the income of the endowment fund, \$4,000 is to be added yearly to the fund, to keep it good. Now the sum of these gifts from Mr. and Mrs. Robinson is \$462,675, without counting interest on the fund. This is the best-considered gift for a memorial and educational object of which I have had knowledge,—a gift made with foresight, thoroughness, and imaginative insight into future conditions. It is a safe provision, not only for the memorial purpose, but for securing perpetually at this University instruction in an indispensable liberal art.

"I pass now to gifts for an entirely different object, namely, applied biology or medical research. Two years ago, I think it was, Messrs. Henry L. and Frank L. Higginson conceived an admirable plan for securing a large tract of land just outside the thickly built districts of Boston, a tract of about twenty acres, as the future site of a group of buildings for the use of

the Faculty of Medicine. In spite of the fact that no money was in sight wherewith to erect the buildings, twenty gentlemen united to buy at an expense of about \$550,000 this tract of land, on the condition that Harvard University might take, within a reasonable number of years, any desired portion of it at cost. I think that a most ingenious and admirable way of helping an institution of learning, which, of course, cannot speculate in land.

"Thereupon, the Medical Faculty caused to be prepared by skilful architects a drawing of the buildings which the Medical School actually wants, and could use to advantage next year in biological research and the teaching of medicine. This group of buildings was large. There were five buildings beside the power-house—five large buildings. The enthusiastic Faculty committee, the leaders of whom were Dr. Henry P. Bowditch and Dr. J. Collins Warren, proceeded to get estimates on all these buildings, and also on the cost of grading the grounds so that the buildings might be rightly placed. Again, it looked as though it were only in the remote future that these expectations could be fulfilled. \$2,000,000 seemed to be the cost of this group of buildings, with the grading and other necessary provisions.

"Last Friday Dr. Warren received the following cablegram: 'Doctor Collins Warren, Boston. Referring our conversation and plans submitted I am prepared erect centre pavilion and two buildings new Medical School Harvard University, said buildings to be known as and designated Memorial Halls, in memoriam Junius Spencer Morgan, a native of Massachusetts, formerly a merchant of Boston, and at

time of his death a merchant of London, England. You can announce this.

(Signed)

'JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN.'

"The first line of this dispatch, gentlemen, conveys a great deal — 'Referring to our conversation and plans submitted.' The plans submitted for these three buildings involve an expense of more than a million dollars.

"There is no department of the University to which a great gift of this sort could be made with surer hope of an abounding return. The progress of medicine and surgery during the last twenty years is amazing. The recent triumphs of the physician and surgeon over death and disease are unparalleled in the history of the world; but we have much more to look forward to, and I know no department of scientific research from which greater hopes can be reasonably entertained than the department of applied biology. Moreover, this splendid gift comes as a reward to one of the most laborious, enthusiastic, and hopeful of all the faculties of the University — the Faculty of Medicine.

"And let us think, as we are thus happy in our own good fortune, of the other universities, libraries, and research laboratories of the country, many of which are in receipt of similar gifts and kindred endowments. When we recall our own blessings we multiply our joy by remembering the like blessings of others. We would recognize to the full the immense benefactions which have come to American educational institutions from men of business, from men in the learned professions, and from men of letters and science. These gifts will enable future generations to do even more

for human welfare than we have seen done in our own."

SENATOR HOAR.

"Many sons of Harvard find it hard to distinguish the features of the College from those of the Commonwealth. They are of the same age. We cannot think of one without thinking of the other. What the exact relationship may be, nobody can tell. There is no prosperity for either which the other does not share. Certainly there is no day of rejoicing for Harvard which is complete without the presence of the beloved Commonwealth in the person of her honored Governor. *Facies non una, nec diversa tamen, quales decet esse sororum.* I pronounce my Latin after the old fashion. How the Governor would pronounce it I cannot tell. But there is one Latin word which I am sure we will like to pronounce just as he does. That is the word *Veto*."

GOVERNOR CRANE.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: It is my privilege for the second time to bring to you the greetings of the Commonwealth, and to extend to the distinguished guests who have honored the occasion by their presence a most cordial welcome. The ties which bind the Commonwealth and Harvard University are strong and lasting, and of all our institutions of learning Harvard is the only one mentioned in the Constitution. Her birth and prosperity have always been a source of pride to our people, and the State is eager to aid and encourage her. In behalf of the Commonwealth I congratulate the University upon the high rank and great influence which it has attained, and I wish for it in the future even a

greater degree of success than has been accorded to it in the past."

SENATOR HOAR.

"President Eliot spoke just now of the large number of persons of German descent who take high rank in our University. The same thing is true everywhere the country over. In business, in the professions and science, and in public life wherever good citizenship is needed or the work of a good healthy brain, there you are quite apt to find the men of the German race. His Excellency, the German Ambassador, needs no assurance of the hearty good-will of the American people to the great Empire with which we are connected by such countless and tender ties. If we seem at times to be a little more exuberant in expressing our feeling toward other countries, toward England or France, it will be remembered that we were commonly using the language of reconciliation after a quarrel. We have never quarreled with Germany, and if God bless and help us, we never will. I have the honor of presenting His Excellency, the German Ambassador."

BARON VON HOLLEBEN.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am as deeply touched by this generous welcome as I am sincerely grateful for the high academic honor which Harvard has bestowed upon me to-day.

"When only a few months ago, at the 200th anniversary of the Berlin Academy of Science, the membership of this academy was conferred upon the American Ambassador to Germany, this high honor came to the representative of the American nation, first of all on account of his eminent scholarship, Andrew D. White being no less

great as a historian than brilliant as a statesman. Gentlemen, no such distinction belongs to me. I am connected with the world of scholarship only by my love and admiration for it. I take it, therefore, that the noble gift of Harvard comes to me merely as the holder of the German banner, as the official representative of the German Empire. You want to honor the nation which in its ancient places of learning has incessantly striven for science and knowledge. Behind your appreciation of German scholarship, perhaps there is also a friendly recognition of German music and art, of German literature and religious movements, but I should not fully complete my rôle as an envoy from the land over there did I not bring the assurance that it is more than books and tunes which my fatherland sends you from over the sea, that it is, more than all else, good-will and friendship.

"We all know how, in the noise of the market, and the turmoil of newspaper politics, the tone of true sentiment may sometimes be misunderstood. Since the first Atlantic cable between this country and Germany was laid last summer, only words of harmony have been sent through it. Notwithstanding that too often is sounded the false note from which suspicion and alarming rumors have come, all Germany feels that the two great branches of the Teutonic race belong together, and that while the millions of German Americans may form an outward tie between them, a deep unity of aims and ideas links them to Germany.

"Harvard, the oldest and greatest university of this country, has always stood in the forefront of those who have helped to maintain national unity. Many students have gone from your

old university towns to study in our land, and there are few of your famous Harvard professors who do not look back to pleasant student days in Germany. German ideas of study and work have been welcomed here, and Harvard is the first and only place in America where a German museum has been started to give an artistic background to the study of German history and culture. It is as a symbol of these friendly relations that you have invited the representative of the German Empire to this great occasion. I am sorry that the noble President of the United States, and the firm and far-seeing minister, the Secretary of State, cannot be here.

"I am thus profoundly grateful to be received into your historic communion, and I know of no better way of showing myself worthy of the honorable distinction than by promising that I shall at all times do my best for the maintenance of peaceful relations between Germany and the United States."

SENATOR HOAR.

"It gives me great pleasure to present the distinguished gentleman who has lately become the head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. We have watched the marvelous growth and success of that great school of the arts of practical life with wonder and pride. I think our *Alma Mater* has kept the Commandments pretty well, but, if all tales be true, I am afraid she once violated the tenth, when she coveted the Institute of Technology."

PRESIDENT PRITCHETT.

"Mr. Chairman and Members of Harvard Alumni: If there is anything which can complete the cordiality of the meeting which may greet a new

man coming to Boston, it is to have the outstretched hand of the oldest and the greatest institution in the English-speaking world extended to him as a friend. I would be far more remiss in my belief than I hope I shall be did I not appreciate the fact that your courtesy which has come to me to-day is quite as much for the institution which I represent as for myself, and in this matter I have the feeling that in a way I am accomplishing to-day that which has come after a long wait. I began in Harvard with the Class of 1876. I have been able to get a degree at the end of twenty-five years. There are in all colleges a class of men known as the perpetual freshmen. I am one of those men, and I feel that on this occasion something should be said for the man who waits. I have an idea that even the mighty Ulysses in the presence of his tutors must have remembered his wanderings with a feeling of superiority, and looked upon them with the feeling that the many years of waiting added something to the pleasure of receiving. There were great men in the Class of '76. The list is very long, and it is perhaps enough for me to say that the Vice-President of the United States was a member of that class; and one who values courage and patriotism and faithfulness to civic obligations may well believe that in college companionship with such a man he would find not only pleasure, but inspiration. It is not wholly a matter of regret that I did not continue with the Class of '76, because, after all, it is a fine thing to be one of the first crop of the century. I never pass your college gates without regret that I did not have the opportunity here for undergraduate life, for after all, there is much help comes from such

a life, and I, for my part, regret the inopportune accident which prevented the completion of my course here.

"I come now as a son of adoption, and having waited these many years, I am sure you will pardon me if I call your attention to two things which, to my mind, have been eventful in that period. First of all during that time there has come to the university a recognition of the value of the individual. More than 100 years ago Harvard College separated itself from the control of a single denomination. More than a generation ago it obtained a complete divorce from the control of the state, but it is only within 25 years that it has come to be entirely free from the state, and it marks an epoch not only in this University, but in the life of all universities of America and English speaking peoples.

"The second fact which strikes me as being among the most prominent and most important of those which have come about in these 25 years is that the university life has come to connect itself with the life of the world in a new way. During that time there has come about a realization of the fact that the university is to fit men not only for scholarship, but for the sort of environment which a man is to find in the world. It has come to be considered as a place in which men prepare themselves not only for the life of the student, but for the life of the business man, for the life of him who takes hold of affairs on the field of action. I find that this is a matter of worry to some people. Somehow there is a feeling that too many educated men are going into business. Too many people feel that the university should fit men only for the professions, but I have an idea

that it should not only fit men for the professions, but for an active business life. For instance, the calling of medicine is not only a business but a profession, and the calling of a man of affairs in business life is a profession, making the educated man a power and strength and force, not only in medicine and theology and law, but in business, and in the practical affairs of men. In other words, the university, as never before, is a place where men shall be fitted for the world.

"Then, as to the effect this will have upon scholarship, for after all the last word in education has not been said. We are going through a transitory stage, and the work which is right before us, and which seems difficult now, will be made easier, and out of the connection of the university with the world will come that which will form a basis for scholarship, for never before in America has there been for true scholarship and true learning the opportunity which to-day affords, and never before has there been a time when true learning was more highly thought of, or more directly encouraged. We may well believe that scholarship will not only be strengthened and encouraged, but that it will go hand in hand with patriotism and devotion, and make a man fit for the world."

SENATOR HOAR.

"Our festival is honored by the presence of an accomplished Englishman who, rather against his will, has consented to speak a word to us. We are happy to welcome to our brotherhood a man of his varied accomplishments, even if he had not the special title that he was the friend of our beloved Oliver Wendell Holmes. Those of you who have had to study French

lately know the value of his wonderful lexicon. The man who has made a good dictionary is entitled to the profound and eternal gratitude of all scholars. Dr. Johnson, I think, pathetically describes the irksome and intolerable labor: *lexicaque condenda damnatis mandat*. But our friend has many other accomplishments. It is said that in the bright lexicon of youth, there is no such word as fail. In Mr. Bellows's lexicon, there is no such word as ignorance."

MR. JOHN BELLOWES.

"President Eliot and Fellows of Harvard: Grateful as I am for the great honor conferred upon me to-day, I am more grateful for the hearty welcome you are giving me as an Englishman. While the German Ambassador was thanking you for a similar honor, I felt with him that in return for the great favor you have shown me all I can do is to pledge myself, as far as I am able, to cultivate a kindly feeling between our two nations."

SENATOR HOAR.

"I am not quite sure by what special title I ought to introduce the next speaker. We have had some famous classes at Harvard, notably the Class of 1802 and the Class of 1829. I do not think the Class of 1846 should be left out. But Harvard herself will find it hard to match the famous Yale Class of 1853. We have a famous member of that famous Class, Attorney-General of the United States, Ambassador to Italy, head of the Philadelphia bar, leader of Independents and Mugwumps, and, in spite of all that, a rousing good fellow."

MR. WAYNE MACVEAGH.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: I

came here with the profound conviction that Senator Hoar had been hanged some time ago. I remember reading in the newspaper that some gallant officer of the navy, returning from foreign lands, had cheerfully announced that that was the fate which properly belonged to him. I was in favor of a milder form of punishment, but in these days of rapid change I did not know but the punishment had been inflicted without my knowledge, and then I found him here, the same delightful, charming orator whose eloquence has delighted us for so many years, the same generous, patriotic man, without whom it is not too much to say this country would be slightly less worth living in if he were not among us.

"And then I found — he is not here now, I think, but I certainly saw Mr. Justice Gray here to-day — and I thought he was still busy in Washington trying to explain to us what the Supreme Court really meant by its recent decision. So many different interpretations have been put upon its utterances that I am waiting to have some authoritative statement about it. The president of a great university in California says the decisions involve the annexation of Honolulu to California, with possibly the annexation of Manila as an outlying district of Boston. Then, yesterday, I read that a federal judge in Georgia said: 'Not at all, what they decided was that we must enter into an Anglo-American alliance, and a war with Russia.' Now, I knew that could not be so, but in your Commencement program I found an essay which was not read, and perhaps it is just as well, for it was in Latin, which certainly must have referred to the insular decision of the Supreme Court, for the title

was 'The Negative Principle in Logic, Mathematics, and Ethics.'

"I am delighted, if only because your chairman and Justice Gray are graduates of this University, to have my name placed upon its rolls. It is a wholly undeserved honor, and I say this in all seriousness, for which I am supremely grateful. I have always appreciated the good work that Harvard College and now Harvard University, with her larger opportunities, was doing for the country. I sent a son here who bore my name, but who, unfortunately, was lost to me before he had completed his senior year. But notwithstanding the element of sadness which thus pervades me on returning here, I have always had a very warm place in my heart for Harvard, though I never imagined for a moment I should be honored with this degree. For that I am very profoundly grateful.

"And then, perhaps, there is an element of commercialism in that gratitude also, for from President Eliot's statement to-day, I look forward to the not distant day, when at least those having your honorary degrees will be getting dividends out of the surplus wealth of the University. If the expectation he cherishes is realized to the fullest extent, certainly the bounty of this great and noble University will be increased in ever-widening circles to the whole country. And that bounty will never, I think, be expressed in as gracious and charming phrases as by the present president of the University."

SENATOR HOAR.

"Our *Alma Mater*, like other *Alma Maters*, likes best those of her sons who are a little wilful. Now she has one son who has been noted for being

rather wilful, and he has made up his mind that he will not make a speech here this afternoon. He has written history, administered civil service, he has studied wild beasts, and he has fought wild beasts at Ephesus as police commissioner at New York, and he let himself down gradually in the same direction to grizzly bears; he has fought the good fight of Santiago and gone his way to the Vice-Presidency of the United States. I hope he will go farther, and I hope he won't fare worse. He says he is not going to make a speech, and I am too wary and canny a man, and have too great a regard for my own bones to set my will against that of Theodore Roosevelt. You can do what you choose; I leave you to your own destruction."

VICE-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

"I ought to have known better than to have told the Senator, even in such mild language as I used, that I did not want to speak. It is a very great pleasure to be here this afternoon, a pleasure marred only by the thought that it would have been greater if we had been able to have those with us upon whom it had been the intention of the College to confer the degree of LL.D., — the President and the Secretary of State. And, gentlemen, let me say a word about what the President has had to do during the last four years, which, I believe, is the simple historical truth; that no man who has been in the White House since the foundation of the government, excepting only Washington and Lincoln, has had to face graver problems, and no man has faced and solved them with more high-minded hopefulness than the present holder of that office. I weigh every word of what I say, and I believe that you agree with me.

"And one word more. Nothing that we can do or say can lighten the load of grief under which John Hay's head is now bowed. But, at least, we can do ourselves the justice of sympathizing, and of appreciating what it is not merely to have lost a son, but to have lost a son who, of all the young men of his age in the United States—and here again I am striving to use my words with scientific precision—has done more than any young man of his age in circumstances so difficult that they would have taxed the discretion and tact and resolution of a far older man. It has been a loss to the country to have Adelbert Hay die at the beginning of a career which we felt was so full of promise.

"Mr. President, I am particularly glad I should be allowed to speak here with my good friend, if he will allow me to call him such, the German Ambassador. Mr. Ambassador, when the President of the College was speaking of the part played by the Germans and Scandinavians, I felt that I should like to put in a modest plea for the Dutch and Irish, for, as far as I know, Mr. Ambassador, the two race stocks to which I belong, the Dutch and the Irish, are the only ones omitted.

"Mr. President, those of us who have known the German Ambassador, place a peculiar value upon what he has said of speaking for his people the words of cordial friendship toward the United States, because we know he means every word he has said. I agree with every word of appreciation of the ties that bind us to your ancestors in England [turning to Mr. Bellows], and I only want to make a plea that there are a great many more of us that are bound by ties of blood to other nations of the old world, and also, after all, in this country. I think

the very fact of this mixture of races entitles us to hope for an early realization of the fact that the highest devotion towards one's own country is in no way incompatible with the heartiest respect and good will toward all other countries, and particularly, Mr. Ambassador, must that be the case when a country like yours is one which is, in the deep, underlying essentials of character and life development, so closely akin to our own.

"I just want to say one word. President Eliot, I hope that you realize the constantly increasing sense of appreciation and realization among Harvard men of what your administration as President of Harvard has meant to the institution. As has been said here, it has meant not only a growth in Harvard scholarship, but in productive scholarship, the need of which has been shown us in Prof. Münsterberg's article upon the Scholarship of America. It has meant also the growth of the surroundings which have attracted to Harvard men such as the gentleman upon whom one of the degrees to-day has been conferred, a man whom I am inclined to say has written the final word on the history of this country during the pregnant years from 1850 until after the close of the civil war, Mr. Rhodes.

"Your administration has not only meant the building up of a higher standard of scholarship, but it has meant also the fitting of Harvard to play a larger part in the larger life of the country by teaching every young man that he must reach out into the larger life of our country.

"I am impressed, Mr. President, when I come here, to find that 19 out of 20—I think I might say a larger proportion—of the graduates whom I meet are wholly free from the ten-

dency that affects all of us as we grow to middle age, to speak of the times that are passed as better times. Do you realize that Harvard is growing steadily better, that the conditions are changing ever for good under your management, and that real and great progress has been made during the years that you have been president here?

"The President mentioned the fact that two of the first scholars bore German names, and were hard pressed by a Scandinavian youth. This is an incident, I think, which means a good deal. As we study the catalogue, we see that not only all the races which go to make up the country, but men from all over the different sections of the country are coming to Harvard, so as to make a continual better representation of the sections lying to the west — lying farther away from the old sections from which Harvard drew her students. I am glad to see that the Captain of the Nine, Reid, is a Californian. California is a good State, and I am sure that all of us here from the East hail with peculiar pleasure any sign that a larger proportion of the scholars and undergraduates are from the West, and that the West is having a larger share in the university life. But, President Eliot, important though the work of scholarship is that has been done under your guidance; important though the work for civic decency has been, I feel that perhaps the most distinctive feature of the work done under President Eliot's administration of this College has been the way in which he has made it thoroughly national and thoroughly democratic in character, so that it stands emphatically to-day as a type of what the American university must be, and raising the ideal of the

University to what it must hereafter strive for."

MR. EDWARD H. WARREN.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have been asked to speak as one of the younger alumni of Harvard. Young men come to Harvard to be trained, and they spend years in that training. Then they meet the world, and when that happens I know it is the experience of many a young man that he is all fears lest it shall turn out after all that he does not accomplish what he wants to do himself, and what he is expected to accomplish. The Harvard training ought to enable a young man to work well, and ought to enable him to do more than that. It ought to enable him to work enough better — I do not say to succeed enough better — but I say it ought to enable him to do his work enough better to compensate for every year he has spent here. Does it do that? I believe with the courses of study which are now mapped out, men who study here, and certainly those who take both the collegiate and professional courses, are kept too long at school. Every year that they spend here does add to their powers, but equally without question every year they spend in the practice of their profession adds to their powers.

"A young man's training does not cease when he receives his last degree. His work is constantly training him for harder work, and it seems to me that the question comes to this — when is it wise to have the training of the university cease and the training of actual life begin? That being the question, I am sure it is the sense of the great body of the younger alumni that the academic training is now continued too long, and that they arrive to the practice of their profes-

sions at a period of life unnaturally late. I have ventured to give utterance to this feeling with hesitation, and I do not wish to voice it without at the same time voicing the appreciation of the same alumni for the kind of training that is received at Harvard.

"It is to-day becoming more difficult for the young man to strike out for himself. He may find it easy to enter the service of others, but the complexity of affairs, and the influence of established relations, do make it difficult for him on his own resources to establish himself independently, and yet I suppose that it may fairly be said to be the spirit of American institutions that a young man shall be able on his own resources to strike out for himself, and this country will fret if the time ever comes when that is impossible. There is need of ambitious, self-reliant men who will strike out, whatever the difficulties — men who have calibre enough deliberately to prefer being discouraged when they feel weak to being dissatisfied when they feel strong, and the Harvard training is good to make that sort of men. The size of the University, the diverse character of the students, and the plan of study which has been deliberately adopted, all tend to force a man to know himself, to think for himself, and to rely upon himself. Harvard is and will be a great power for the Republic so long as she sends out men whom she has trained to rely upon themselves, not in the conceit of any imagined powers, but in the calm courage that enables them to realize their strength and weakness, and then proceed."

SENATOR HOAR.

"Our festival will now come to an end. On the last Wednesday of June,

1902, we will begin where we now leave off."

OPENING OF THE HARVARD UNION.

The building of the Harvard Union was opened for inspection on Class Day, when graduates, students, and ladies inspected it. On Commencement, after the procession had marched to Memorial Hall, a large number of graduates, headed by Vice-Pres. Roosevelt, '80, and several Trustees of the Union — Prof. I. N. Hollis, Robert Bacon, '80, and J. J. Storow, '85 — turned into Quincy St., and informally "dedicated" the Harvard Union. Prof. Hollis gave a brief account of the origin of the Union, of Major H. L. Higginson's gift of the building, and of gifts from Augustus Hemenway, '75, and J. H. Hyde, '98. Then in response to loud calls, Vice-Pres. Roosevelt made a short speech in which he praised the Union, as one of the noblest projects ever carried out at Harvard, indicating a broadening of the College, and a revival of Harvard spirit. He urged every graduate to join the Union, having just applied for a life membership for himself.

Mayor D. T. Dickinson, '88, followed with a few remarks. Then there were cheers, led by Robert Bacon and E. J. Wendell, for the Union, the athletic teams, Major Higginson, and Roosevelt. During the day, many men applied for membership.

It may be well to repeat here the statement made elsewhere, that all graduates and past temporary members are invited to join the Union at once. Applications should be addressed to the Treasurer, H. K. Brent, The Harvard Union, Cambridge, Mass.

Associate membership, for persons residing within 25 miles of Cambridge, is \$5 annually; *non-resident membership*, for persons residing more than 25 miles from Cambridge, \$3 annually; *Life membership* for graduates, \$50.

THE NEW GATES.

Another feature of Commencement was the inspection of the new Fence and Gates by large numbers of graduates. Unfortunately, not all the Gates were completed, but most of them were far enough along for their general effect to be seen. Three Classes, '76, '89, and '90, held dedicatory meetings at their respective Gates.

The '76, "Holworthy Gate," was opened at noon, with an address by T. L. Talbot; after which a Class photograph was taken. The Gate cost nearly \$6,000, subscribed by members of the Class, by the brother of G. H. Bradford, and by the widows of W. L. Chase and W. F. Weld. On the outer escutcheon of the shield over the Gate is the inscription, **HOLWORTHY GATE—IN MEMORY OF DEAR OLD TIMES**—the line quoted being from Thackeray's "Ballad of Bonillabaisse." On the inner side is inscribed **GIVEN BY THE CLASS OF 1876—ON COMMENCEMENT DAY—A. D. 1901.** A picture of the Gate was published in the *Graduates' Magazine* for Sept., 1900, p. 40.

The dedication of '89's Gate was simple. When the members of the Class had collected near it Perry D. Trafford made a short speech, and there were enthusiastic cheers.

The '90 Gate and section of the Fence between the '77 Fence and the terrace in front of Dr. Peabody's house were built by Mrs. Wirt Dexter, in memory of her son, Samuel Dexter of Chicago. The Gate bears the inscription: "In memory of Samuel

Dexter of the Class of 1890. Born in Chicago, November, 30, 1867. Died in Boston, Mass., May 4, 1894." On Commencement Day the Class met at the Gate, and, after the Secretary, J. W. Lund, had spoken, it was voted, on motion of the Rev. F. A. Foxcroft, that the Class express its sincere thanks to Mrs. Dexter for her memorial gift, and that the Secretary be directed to forward a copy of this resolution to Mrs. Dexter.

A picture of the 1875 Gate was given in the *June Magazine*, p. 611; pictures of the others will be printed as soon as they are completed.

ELECTION OF OVERSEERS.

The following were chosen for six years: C. F. Adams, of Lincoln, '56, Overseer 1882 to 1894 and 1895 to 1901; Augustus Hemenway, of Readville, '75, Overseer 1888 to 1900; Robert Grant, of Boston, '73, Overseer 1895 to 1901; C. S. Fairchild, of New York, '63; Moses Williams, of Brookline, '68, Overseer 1891 to 1900. For five years, Arthur Lincoln, of Hingham, '63. Between 1000 and 1100 ballots were cast. Last year the leading candidate, S. Hill, received 871 votes.

The votes cast for each candidate in the postal ballot and at Commencement were:—

	Postal Ballot.	Com- mence- ment Vote.
1856.....Charles F. Adams.....	2156	777
1873.....Robert Grant.....	1937	668
1861.....Lewis S. Dabney.....	507	411
1863.....Charles S. Fairchild....	1389	615
1863.....Arthur Lincoln.....	700	425
1865.....John Greenough.....	502	242
1868.....Moses Williams.....	881	485
1871.....William S. Bigelow.....	652	240
1872.....Charles H. Russell.....	593	393
1875.....Augustus Hemenway ..	1285	701
1881.....Gardiner M. Lane.....	837	338
1884.....William A. Gardner	549	270



Courtesy of Architectural Review.

CLASS OF 1873 MEMORIAL.



Courtesy of Architectural Review.

CLASS OF 1874 GATE.

MEETINGS.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard College was held June 26, in Harvard Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., President G. F. Hoar in the chair. The records of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of one of the Alumni, it was *Voted*, that the article of the constitution requiring the officers of the Association to be elected by ballot be suspended, and that the President appoint a committee of three to nominate officers of the Association for the ensuing year. The President appointed on that committee Messrs. S. M. Weld, J. C. Davis, and C. F. Adams.

On motion of the Secretary it was *Voted*, that the following gentlemen be appointed to serve for three years on the committee to suggest names for nomination for Overseers, to wit, Frank Merriam, '71, Rockwood Hoar, '76, and William Farnsworth, '77. These gentlemen were elected by a unanimous vote.

The Treasurer presented his report, by which it appeared that the total funds of the Association in his hands as treasurer amounted to \$2991.44. It was *Voted*, that the report of the Treasurer be accepted and placed on file.

The Secretary, in behalf of Mr. Moses Williams, the chairman of a sub-committee of the Executive Committee, to whom had been referred by the Executive Committee the consideration of the matter of the proposed erection of a President's house, stated that he had been requested by Mr. Williams in behalf of that sub-committee, to report that the Executive

Committee had the subject still under consideration, but were not yet prepared to make any report upon it to the Association.

On the motion of Mr. J. T. Wheelwright, '76, after the adoption of amendments, it was *Voted*, that the President of the Association appoint from the Alumni a committee of ten, who, after conferring with the President and Fellows and with the Executive Committee of the Association, shall report to the Association, at its next annual meeting on Commencement Day, 1902, their recommendations as to the observance of Commencement Day.

The President subsequently appointed on this committee Solomon Lincoln, '57, C. F. Adams, '56, H. C. Lodge, '71, J. D. Long, '57, Thomas Hunt, '87, W. H. Moody, '76, S. M. Weld, '60, H. W. Swift, '71, E. H. Warren, '95, and J. M. Merriam, '86.

On motion of Gen. S. M. Weld, it was *Voted*, that in the call of the next annual meeting notice be given, that the report of the special committee of ten on the observance of Commencement Day is to be received at that meeting.

The committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year reported the following list, and all the persons named were unanimously elected to the offices for which they thus were nominated: Pres., J. D. Long, Hingham. Vice-presidents, C. J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; J. B. Thayer, Cambridge; M. S. Snow, St. Louis; S. A. Green, Boston; H. C. Lodge, Nahant; Bellamy Storer, Cincinnati; William Lawrence, Boston; Theodore Roosevelt, New York; J.

C. Gray, Boston ; W. H. Moody, Haverhill. Directors, Arthur Lincoln, Hingham ; Moses Williams, Boston ; Robert Grant, Boston ; R. H. Gardiner, Gardiner, Me. ; Henry Parkman, Boston ; R. M. Saltonstall, Boston ; G. E. Adams, Chicago. Treas., S. L. Thorndike, Weston. Sec., Stephen Chase, Dedham.

The committee to suggest names for Overseers is now as follows : To serve for one year, E. H. Hall, R. F. Sturgis, Theophilus Parsons. To serve for two years, John Lowell, F. G. Balch, T. N. Perkins. To serve for three years, Frank Merriam, Rockwood Hoar, William Farnsworth.

The meeting then adjourned.

Henry W. Swift, '71, Sec.

ASSOCIATION OF CLASS SECRETARIES.

There was a meeting on May 10, at which were present : H. G. Denny, '52 ; D. H. Coolidge, '54 ; J. C. Davis, '58 ; C. E. Stratton, '66 ; R. A. Boit, '68 ; G. P. Sanger, '74 ; J. T. Wheelwright, '76 ; J. Woodbury, '80 ; H. W. Cunningham, '82 ; H. M. Williams, '85 ; F. C. Hood, '86 ; G. P. Furber, '87 ; A. J. Garceau, '91 ; A. R. Benner, '92 ; S. F. Batchelder, '93 ; A. H. Newman, '95 ; H. R. Storrs, '96 ; and A. Adams, 1900. After much discussion it was voted, 15 to 3, that a change ought to be made in the Commencement Dinner. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Coolidge, Sanger, Wheelwright, Williams, and Garceau to consult with the Alumni Association. The meeting then adjourned.

The committee met later and it was decided that Mr. Williams call on President Eliot and get his views, and that Mr. Wheelwright see Mr. Swift, the secretary of the Alumni Association. This was done. Mr. Swift

invited the committee to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, on June 1. Senator Hoar, the president of the Association, presided ; Moses Williams, '68, and Mr. Swift were the other members present. All of our committee were on hand. After hearing the reports of our committee, who read or expressed the views of nearly all the members of our Association on the subject, it was decided that it would be inadvisable to make any change at the dinner this year on account of Pres. McKinley's expected presence. It was decided that a change ought to be made, however, and that this year an overflow dinner in Randall Hall might prove feasible. It was voted that a sub-committee be appointed with full power to arrange for an overflow meeting. The sub-committee consisted of the Chief Marshal, Judge F. C. Lowell ; J. T. Wheelwright, H. M. Williams, and A. J. Garceau. Plans were made for an overflow meeting, but at the last moment it was deemed inexpedient to carry them out this year. This was a great disappointment, but the unexpected opening of the Harvard Union provided just what was needed, and fully one thousand men who could not or did not care to go to the Commencement Dinner were entertained. The Union may prove to be the key to the situation and the reception become a yearly event.

A. J. Garceau, '91, Sec.

DENTAL ALUMNI

At the School building, on North Grove St., Boston, Monday, June 24, 1901, beginning at 9 o'clock, A. M., was held the fifth consecutive "Alumni Day" by this Association ; graduates and friends to the number of 161 were

present and registered, and great interest was manifested.

The work of the School year by the three classes was shown in detail, and the program announced in the June *Magazine* was carried out, with various additions.

Dr. Thomas Fillebrown, *d* '69, showed two cases of cleft palate in children, the two little patients being present. These cases were also illustrated by stereopticon slides upon the screen.

The 30th annual meeting and banquet was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, at 5 P. M., with 123 present. Pres. C. P. Wilson called the meeting to order at 6 P. M., and when general routine business had been disposed of, the members and friends filed into the banquet hall, "Fair Harvard" being sung by the entire gathering.

During the progress of the dinner the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., H. W. Gillett, *d* '85, Newport, R. I.; vice-pres., L. D. Shepard, *d* '79, Boston; sec., W. E. Boardman, *d* '86, Boston; treas., Harry S. Parsons, *d* '92, Boston; executive committee, W. E. Boardman, *d* '86, chairman, Boston, W. P. Cook, *d* '81, Boston, C. E. Perkins, *d* '90, Brockton. The council is composed of the officers of the Association.

When cigars were reached Pres. Wilson welcomed the members and guests in few but well chosen words, and then introduced the guest of the evening, Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., '81, of Boston, editor of the *Boston Commercial Bulletin*. His topic was "The Duties of a Liberal Education." He said in part: —

"In this iron age of materialism you and I and the rest of us, who have been given the opportunities of a higher education, are on trial. A lib-

eral education is useless if it does not inspire in those who have enjoyed it the responsibility of the citizen to the State. It is worse than useless to carve upon the lintels of our libraries, 'The Commonwealth Demands the Education of her Citizens as the Safeguard of Order and Liberty,' if the educated citizen puts his knowledge to no use beyond money-making.

"Education is not given to us that, aloof upon some lofty pedestal, we may sneer at the mistakes of our less fortunate fellows. Education is given to us that, mingling with our brothers, we may the better minister to their needs.

"Mr. Charles Schwab tells us that the study of medicine, law, art, languages, philosophy, history, and the rest is mere waste of time. Salaries of five or six figures are not to be won by it, yet what should we be without the higher education that our forefathers called, appropriately enough, the study of 'the humanities?'

"I like better the remark of a friend of mine who earns his living as a letter-carrier, whose spare coins are carefully saved that his boy may learn the violin, may have four years at the great university across the Charles. 'Not,' as he said to me, 'because I think such an education will make him a smarter man, but because I think it will make him a better citizen.'"

Dean E. H. Smith, being introduced, spoke first of the new Dental School building to be erected on a plot of bonded land of 22 acres, bounded by Longwood and Huntington Aves. and Francis St. The cost of the structure, as contemplated by the plans, calls for \$300,000. As to raising the funds, he was not at liberty to divulge the scheme, but, he remarked, that if it

failed, then the duty rested upon the Alumni. He also referred to the fact that shortly it is probable that severer examinations will be required of candidates for admission to the Dental School, and spoke of the fact that the four-year course was now being considered. He further stated that in 1898, 56 men registered as Freshmen. In September, 1899, 40 men returned as Juniors, and with the addition of 9 more men who entered the School for the first time as Juniors, made the total number in the class 49. During the recess of 1900 one of the Junior men, Joseph Warren Smith, was drowned in Sebago Lake, Me. In September, 1900, 53 men registered as Seniors, 39 being the original Class of 1898. 44 of this number applied for the degree, 15 failing to receive it. The applications of two additional students, who would have received their degrees, could not be accepted on account of their age. Five of the 29 men who graduate this year receive the degree *cum laude* — one with a percentage of 87 — one came within $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. of the *cum laude*, and several not far behind. In conclusion, the Dean spoke words of friendly advice to the class of 1901.

Dr. Thomas Fillebrown, Boston, followed with a résumé of his line of work as taught in the School, namely, Oral Surgery.

The next speaker was Dr. L. D. Shepard, Boston, the only survivor of the founders of the School. He spoke on the benefits of a liberal education, and said that every young man should have all he wished, provided the conditions were favorable for such a course. He favored teaching specialties, instead of general subjects, in the schools.

Dr. G. L. Parmele, Hartford, Conn.,

an honorary member of the Association, spoke of the great changes he had witnessed to-day as compared with the time of his class of 1870.

Mr. Coleman Tousey, 1901, spoke for the class.

The necrology report was made by the Secretary, showing one death during the year, that of Percy Lewis Barker, d '99. He was born in Portland, Me., Sept. 19, 1871, and died in that city Dec. 6, 1900, leaving a widow, to whom he was married a few hours before his death, which occurred at the Maine General Hospital. He was not a member of the Association.

Twenty-five joined the Association, one each from '79 and '00, and 23 from '01. Their names and present addresses are: Edward S. Niles, '79, 561 Boylston St., Boston; George C. Baldwin, 1900, 419 Boylston St., Boston; Fenimore S. Andrews, 1901, 61 Clinton St., Fitchburg; Roland S. Barney, 1901, Southboro'; Leslie B. Boutwell, 1901, 169 Upland Road, North Cambridge; Fred P. Brown, 1901, 23 Lexington Ave., Haverhill; Patrick H. Buckley, 1901, Natick; Walter A. Davis, 1901, Greenfield; John P. Donovan, 1901, Norwood; Wilson C. Dort, 1901, 23 Tremont St., Boston; A. Culmer Edwards, 1901, 31 Rue Bayard, Pau, France; Samuel T. Elliott, 1901, Hyde Park; Ellis V. Fanning, 1901, 1201 So. Main St., Brockton; John J. Gallahue, 1901, 239 3d St., So. Boston; Rufus H. Gould, 1901, 23 Maywood St., Worcester; Charles L. Joslin, 1901, 442 Broadway, Somerville; Henry H. Luther, 1901, Jamestown, R. I.; Albert L. Midgley, 1901, 315 Butler Exchange, Providence, R. I.; Charles G. Pike, 1901, 15 Virginia St., Dorchester; Norman G. Reoch, 1901, Phenix, R. I.; Arthur V. Rogers, 1901, 419 Boylston St., Bos-

ton; Paul H. Shinn, 1901, 371 Broadway, Cambridge; Coleman Tousey, A. B., 1901, Tufts College; Robert Whitehill, 1901, North Attleboro'.

During the evening there was music by a double quartette of students.

The Alumni kept open house on Commencement Day at 27 Stoughton, Cambridge, where both dentists and physicians were welcomed.

Waldo E. Boardman, d '86, Sec.

DIVINITY ALUMNI.

The annual meeting of the Association was held in the chapel of Divinity Hall, at Cambridge, on June 25. The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock by the President of the Association, the Rev. S. B. Stewart, of Lynn. Prayer was offered by the Rev. C. T. Canfield, and the minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the Secretary and approved. It was voted that a nominating committee of three be appointed by the chair, who accordingly appointed Messrs. Greenman, of Fitchburg, Secrist, of Roxbury, and Nichols, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The necrology was then presented by the Rev. E. F. Hayward, of Marlboro, who paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the members who have died during the past year, — a list of worthy brethren of unusual distinction. Those who were regular graduates of the school were: Cyrus Augustus Bartol, D. D., '35, died at Boston, Dec. 16, 1900; William Dexter Wilson, D. D., '38, died at Syracuse, N. Y., July 30, 1900; John Taylor Gilman Nichols, D. D., '42, died at Cambridge, Oct. 17, 1900; Henry James Hudson, '47, died at Plattsburg, N. Y., March 24, 1901; Daniel Follensbee Morrill, '47, died at Vineland, N. J., Aug. 17, 1900; Charles Carroll

Everett, D. D., dean of the Divinity School, '59, died at Cambridge, Oct. 16, 1900; James Mulligan, '71, died at Gardner, July 15, 1899.

The following officers were elected for 1901-1902: Pres., James De Normandie, D. D.; vice-pres., William H. Lyon, D. D.; sec., Roderick Stebbins; business committee, president of the Association and dean of the School, *ex officio*, E. F. Hayward, Charles F. Russell, Edward Hale; committee on associate membership, same as the business committee.

The Association passed the following vote: "That the thanks of the Association be tendered to Rev. J. L. Seward, D. D., who now declines a reelection to the office of secretary, for the faithful and painstaking manner in which for many years he has discharged the duties of that office." The Rev. R. S. Loring, of St. Cloud, Minn., was elected an associate member of the Association.

The annual address was then delivered by Horatio Stebbins, of San Francisco, Cal., who is now sojourning in Cambridge. His theme was, "The Development of the Natural and Spiritual Man."

Dinner was served at 1.30 P. M. in the Phillips Brooks House, after which the alumni listened to addresses from Pres. Stewart of the Association, Pres. Eliot, Rev. R. S. Morison, Rev. C. S. Murkland, D. D. (president of the New Hampshire Agricultural College at Durham), Prof. Sterrett of Columbian University, Prof. J. W. Platner, D. D., and Prof. W. W. Fenn.

J. L. Seward, '68, Sec.

GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

The only business transacted at the annual meeting, held at the office of the Graduates' Magazine Association,

Room 517, Exchange Building, Boston, on June 25, was the election of officers, viz.: Pres., C. F. Adams, '56; vice-presidents, Dr. J. R. Chadwick, '65, Prof. J. B. Ames, '68, Bishop Wm. Lawrence, '71, Judge F. C. Lowell, '76; sec., J. A. Noyes, '83; treas., W. H. Wade, '81; council, besides these officers *ex officio*, for the term ending in 1902, J. B. Warner, '69, F. J. Stimson, '76, Arthur Adams, '99; for the term ending in 1903, R. T. Lincoln, '64, F. H. Gade, '92, J. J. Storrow, '85; for the term ending in 1904, A. H. Newman, '95, Francis Rawle, '69, H. W. Cunningham, '82.

LAW SCHOOL.

The annual meeting of the Harvard Law School Association was held in Boston on June 25, 1901; F. W. Hackett, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Navy, presiding. No business of particular importance was transacted, aside from the annual elections. The officers chosen for the ensuing year are as follows: Pres., J. H. Choate; treas., F. S. Goodwin; sec., C. S. Rackemann; vice-presidents, same list as before; members of the council for term expiring in 1905, — W. H. Wade, W. G. Thompson, R. S. Gorham.

Charles S. Rackemann, L. S., '81, Sec.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The annual meeting of the Lawrence Scientific School Association was held in Lawrence Hall, at 12.30, on Commencement Day. The following officers were chosen for the next year: Pres., T. S. Howland, s '68; first vice-pres., S. H. Scudder, s '62; second vice-pres., C. D. Lamson, s '65; sec. and treas., J. L. Love, p '90; members of council, Wm. Watson, s '57; S. P. Sharples, s '66; R. T. Jack-

son, s '84. The following amendment to the constitution was unanimously adopted:—

"Any member who shall be in arrears more than two years and shall have been duly notified by the treasurer, shall be dropped from the membership list unless such arrearage be paid on or before the date of the next ensuing annual meeting. Such person can be restored to membership by vote of the council on the payment of all arrears."

The Association voted to secure rooms in one of the dormitories in the College Yard for the use of members of the Association during the forenoon of next Commencement Day, the object being to provide a place where members may assemble for social purposes and refreshment.

J. L. Love, p '90, Sec. and Treas.

MEDICAL ALUMNI.

The Harvard Medical Alumni Association held the annual meeting at noon on June 24, at the Harvard Medical School, 120 members being present. Drs. Pierce, of Milton, Cushing, of Baltimore, Md., and Piper, of Boston, were elected councilors for the next four years. It was voted that the president and secretary of this Association be appointed a committee to publish a quarterly news bulletin for this Association, and that about 50 correspondents be appointed to aid this committee in such work. It was also voted to hold a triennial, instead of an annual dinner. The dues of membership to be \$3, payable triennially, beginning in 1903, instead of \$1 annually as at present. Drs. Cheever, C. A. Porter, and R. C. Cabot presented an excellent though somewhat radical report, criticising the teaching methods of the School. A free cold

collation followed the meeting. The "spread" in 9 Holworthy Hall on Commencement Day was well attended, and apparently enjoyed by all.

G. S. Whiteside, m '97, Sec.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

The annual meeting of Phi Beta Kappa was held on June 27, the business meeting being held in Harvard Hall at 10 o'clock.

Prof. J. C. Gray, '59, was elected president, Prof. A. S. Hill, '53, vice-president, and W. C. Lane, '81, corresponding secretary. The Committee on Nominations was appointed in accordance with the new provisions adopted last year intended to secure a regular and gradual change in its membership. Judge Robert Grant, '73, was appointed for five years, and H. G. Denny, '52, E. H. Abbot, '55, Alexander McKenzie, '59, and C. P. Bowditch, '63, former members of the committee, for one year. The Corresponding Secretary is chairman of this committee *ex officio*.

The Literary Committee, which names the orator and poet, is composed of Bishop Wm. Lawrence, '71, chairman, and Moorfield Storey, '66, L. B. R. Briggs, '75, A. L. Lowell, '77, E. R. Thayer, '89, and the Corresponding Secretary.

This being the year of the triennial meeting of the National Council of Phi Beta Kappa composed of delegates from all the fifty existing chapters, several applications for indorsement came before the meeting, and it was voted to indorse the applications for establishment of new chapters

made on behalf of Wellesley College, Smith College, Allegheny College, and the University of Illinois.

Francis Rawle, '69, of Philadelphia, Dr. J. R. Chadwick, '65, of Boston, and W. H. Tillinghast, '77, of Cambridge, were named by the President to represent the Harvard Chapter as delegates to the National Council, meeting at Saratoga on Sept. 12.

The Secretary called attention to the desirability of printing a new edition of the Catalogue of the Society and to the lack of funds applicable to this purpose, and before the day was over nearly the full amount needed was promised in individual subscriptions. A few more subscriptions of five or ten dollars are desired.

The Society's orator this year was the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, of Washington, who spoke in Sanders Theatre on the "Value of Ideals in American Politics." Prof. George Santayana, '86, read a poem on Spain in America. Prof. J. H. Ropes, '89, made the opening prayer and asked a blessing at the close of the exercises.

From Sanders Theatre the company marched in procession to Massachusetts Hall where dinner was served, but of the wit and wisdom called forth by the President or contributed by him it is not the privilege of the reporter to speak.

The following were elected honorary members: W. C. Williamson, '52; D. W. Abercrombie, '76; J. C. Rolfe, '81; J. B. Fletcher, '87; H. E. Woods; J. G. Forbes, '01, and J. La Farge, '01.

Wm. C. Lane, '81, Sec.

ATHLETICS.

The Nine.

The Harvard Nine for 1901 made for itself a record which entitles it to a place among the great college nines. In fact, many people have said that it was the strongest college nine of the past twenty years, and I believe that the statement is true.

The team lost but two games during the season, one to Williams and one to Brown. Each game was lost by one run. The Williams game was purely a baseball accident, and illustrated the uncertainty that attends a baseball game. The Brown game was lost at a time when, on account of final examinations, the Nine was in worse physical condition than at any other time during the year. Both of the Yale games were won in a manner that showed Harvard's undoubted superiority in every department of the game, although Yale claimed to have the best team it has had for several years.

No game was played with Princeton. Last fall Harvard asked for the usual two games with Princeton. Princeton replied practically with an ultimatum, saying that unless Harvard would agree to play a third game in case each team won a game, no games would be arranged. It seemed to the Harvard management that the Yale series was the important one, and that an attempt to play three games with Princeton would be detrimental to the best development of the Nine for the Yale games. Every effort was made to induce Princeton to arrange two games, and the dates for the Princeton games were kept open until December. The efforts were unsuccessful, and finally the dates for the schedule were closed. After the dates

were filled Princeton graduates endeavored to have two games arranged, but Harvard could not then make such an arrangement without great injustice to other colleges, and was compelled reluctantly to decline further negotiations. I strongly believe that so long as we play a decisive series with Yale, it is injudicious to play a series of three games with any other college.

The general plan of work was the same as last year. A personal canvass was made by the captain of all new students, and those men with any experience in or any desire for baseball were urged to appear as candidates for the team. A very large squad began the preliminary work in the cage. The number was cut down as rapidly as possible, but all men who were dropped were urged to join some one of the nines which later were to compete for the Leiter cup, and opportunity was thus afforded to a large number of men to continue baseball practice during the season.

The work in the cage was continued along the same lines as last year. The rudiments of play were emphasized. Much time was devoted to base running, under the direction of Mr. Hamilton of the Boston League team. A moderate amount of batting was done. The battery candidates had much attention devoted to them. A large squad of pitchers worked daily, under the charge of Mr. Lewis of the Boston American team. Great praise is due to Mr. Lewis for his work with the pitchers during the past two years, for his earnestness, enthusiasm, and efficiency, which have been a great factor in the development of two of the best college pitch-

ers of recent years. Another result of his coaching was the development of several pitchers, who although they did not make the 'Varsity Nine, gave it excellent batting practice throughout the season.

The weather during the early spring was very cold and wet, so that no game could be played, and the men had but two days of out-of-door practice before the team went on the southern trip. A large squad of men was taken South, since the object was to try out the candidates, to instil the elements of team play, and to select as early as possible the men who were to play on the team. Only three games were scheduled, and of these the game with Annapolis unfortunately was canceled on account of rain. After the return to Cambridge the weather was very bad, several games had to be canceled on account of storms, the conditions were unfavorable for practice, and in the early part of the season the development of team play was slow. Directly after the southern trip one of the most promising candidates became ill with typhoid fever, and did not recover in time to play during the rest of the season.

After the loss of the Williams game the team developed more rapidly, but was only fairly advanced at the time of the first Pennsylvania game. But that game showed that the team could bat much better than the average team, even when opposed by well-trained and efficient pitchers. Michigan put up the best game played against Harvard during the season, and the game was won only in the last innings. The second Brown game was played at a time when examinations and the very sudden onset of hot weather had pulled the team down so much that at one time it looked as if

all of the men had gone stale. From that time until the end of the season the amount of daily work was lessened, the men recovered their dash and speed, and entered the Yale games in first-class physical shape.

The first Yale game, played at Cambridge, was won by a decisive score, and showed that the team was faster, surer, and stronger than Yale. The second Yale game, played at New Haven, came on Yale's Commencement, and Harvard shut out Yale in an interesting pitcher's game, in which Harvard had all the best of it. After the game B. Wendell, Jr., was unanimously elected captain for next year.

The account of the runs scored shows how strong and consistent the team's work was. Of the two games lost, each was lost by one run. No team shut Harvard out, while Harvard in each of six games prevented her opponents from making a single run, and in each of three other games allowed but one run to be scored against her.

The strength of the team lay, first, in the strong, consistent batting. Three of the men had an average well above .300, and no one was below .225. The total batting average also was very high, four of the men having a total base average of over .500.

The battery work was very strong, in my opinion the best that any college nine has shown in the last twenty years. Captain Reid finished his very successful career as a catcher by playing better than ever before. His throwing to bases was remarkable, only two men stealing second base during the season. In consideration of his technical skill, intelligent playing, courage, and leadership, I believe that he is the best catcher who has played on any college team in my time.

The pitching was done by Clarkson and Stillman. No college team ever had a stronger pair. Both men improved steadily throughout the season, and it was decided only at the last minute which man should pitch the first Yale game. Clarkson's pitching in that game was so effective that it seemed unwise to change, and he pitched the second game even more effectively than the first.

The infield was very fast and sure, G. C. Clark's improvement being especially commendable. Fincke's return to the game late in the season strengthened, quickened, and steadied the infield a great deal. Frantz and Coolidge were very skilful. The outfield was very sure, and covered ground well, although the men were not remarkably fast. The base running was an improvement over last year's, and on the whole was fairly fast and clean cut, although at times there was a tendency to take unnecessary chances.

Taking into account the hitting of the team, the steadiness and speed in fielding, the excellent battery work, the courage and dash with which the men played, and, perhaps most important of all, the fact that the team was well balanced, I believe that it was the best nine that has represented Harvard in my time, and probably the best nine that has represented any college.

The Leiter cup was competed for by 18 teams, designated by grotesque and wonderful names. The teams were divided into three groups. The three winning teams played together. The final game between the "Loafers" and "Dew Drops" was won by the "Loafers." An "All-Leiter" team was selected from the Leiter cup nines, and played a game against the Second Nine, the Second Nine winning 9-2.

From the "All-Leiter" and Second teams men were selected to furnish practice for the 'Varsity during the rest of the season. This series of games is very valuable in developing material, and should be continued.

The Second Nine was composed of promising players who just missed making the 'Varsity. This team played games with many of the leading preparatory schools and with some of the smaller colleges, had a very successful season, and provided valuable substitutes for the 'Varsity.

The prospects for next year seem good. Reid, Clark, and Fincke graduate, the rest of the team returns; and there are several first-class men now in college, or about to enter next fall, who should efficiently fill the vacant places. Captain Reid will return for an A. M. degree and probably will take charge of the coaching.

A list of the games played by the 'Varsity, with fielding and batting averages of the individual men, and complete scores of the two Yale games, are below.

			H.	Opp.
*Harvard	vs.	U. of Virginia	8	5
"	"	Trinity	12	0
"	"	Dartmouth	4	2
"	"	Dartmouth	11	2
"	"	Williams	4	5
(six innings)	"	Amherst	13	2
"	"	Colby	10	0
"	"	Bowdoin	14	0
"	"	Lafayette	7	0
"	"	U. of Penn.	10	3
*(eight innings)	"	Exeter	3	1
"	"	Michigan	5	4
"	"	Brown	3	1
"	"	Cornell	11	0
"	"	Chicago	7	1
"	"	U. of Penn.	11	3
"	"	Brown	3	4
"	"	Carleton	20	4
"	"	Yale	7	3
"	"	Yale	3	0
			171	40

*All games played at home except those starred.

FIELDING AVERAGES.

	P. O.	A.	E.	P. C.
B. Wendell, Jr.....	15	0	0	1.000
O. G. Frantz.....	143	16	4	.976
W. T. Reid.....	192	27	7	.969
W. Clarkson.....	10	19	1	.968
G. C. Clark.....	36	18	4	.931
A. Stillman.....	16	23	3	.928
R. Fincke.....	6	15	2	.913
A. L. Devens.....	18	2	2	.909
E. E. Coolidge.....	25	31	12	.823

SUBSTITUTES.

G. T. Putnam.....	3	0	0	1.000
F. George.....	5	2	0	1.000
T. F. Murphy.....	11	15	1	.963
R. P. Kernan.....	29	4	3	.916

BATTING AVERAGES.

	NO. G.	A.	R.	E.	S.	H.	P. C.	P. G.
O. G. Frantz	20	88	35	0			.397	.738
A. Stillman	20	72	26	1			.361	.602
B. Wendell, Jr.,	19	82	28	1			.341	.378
W. T. Reid	18	74	22	2			.297	.554
W. Clarkson	15	49	13	2			.265	.510
E. E. Coolidge	20	66	17	2			.257	.272
A. L. Devens	19	67	16	1			.238	.253
R. Fincke	6	21	5	1			.238	.285
G. C. Clark	20	74	17	9			.229	.351

SUBSTITUTES.

F. George	5	13	6	0			.461	.461
R. P. Kernan	5	11	3	0			.272	.454
T. F. Murphy	9	34	8	0			.235	.352
G. T. Putnam	6	16	2	1			.125	.187

FIRST YALE GAME, CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 20, 1901.

HARVARD.

	A. B.	R.	E.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Wendell, l. f.....	4	1	3	2	0	0		
Clark, 3 b.....	3	0	0	0	1	0		
Reid, c.....	4	1	0	10	1	0		
Frantz, 1 b.....	4	1	3	13	1	0		
Stillman, c. f.....	4	2	2	0	0	0		
Devens, r. f.....	4	0	1	0	1	1		
Fincke, 2 b.....	4	0	0	0	2	0		
Coolidge, s. s.....	3	1	1	2	4	1		
Clarkson, p.....	4	1	1	0	3	0		
Totals.....	34	7	11	27	13	2		

YALE.

	A. B.	R.	E.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Guernsey, 3 b.....	4	0	0	2	0	1		
Waddell, 2 b.....	4	0	2	4	4	0		
Sharpe, 1 b.....	4	0	1	3	0	1		
Cook, p.....	4	0	0	1	3	1		
O'Rourke, s. s.....	3	1	0	2	2	0		
Winslow, r. f.....	4	1	1	0	2	1		

Ellison, c. f.....	3	0	1	0	0	0		
Hirah, c.....	3	0	0	11	0	0		
Robertson, l. f.....	3	1	1	1	0	0		
Totals.....	32	3	6	24	11	4		

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard.....	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	— 7
Yale.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0— 3

Earned runs, Harvard 4, Yale 2. Home runs, Frantz, Stillman, Winslow, Robertson. Three-base hits, Frantz, Stillman, Clarkson. Sacrifice hits, Clark, Coolidge. Stolen bases, Reid, Devens, Coolidge. Bases on balls by Clarkson: O'Rourke; by Cook: Wendell. Struck out by Clarkson: Guernsey 2, O'Rourke 2, Winslow, Hirah, Robertson; by Cook: Clark, Reid 3, Fincke, Coolidge, Clarkson. Passed ball, Hirah. Time, 2 h. 15 m. Umpire, Chas. Snyder.

SECOND YALE GAME, NEW HAVEN, JUNE 25, 1901.

HARVARD.

	A. B.	R.	E.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Wendell, l. f.....	5	1	1	0	0	0		
Clark, 3 b.....	4	1	0	0	1	0		
Reid, c.....	4	1	1	12	0	0		
Frantz, 1 b.....	4	0	1	9	0	0		
Stillman, c. f.....	4	0	1	1	0	0		
Devens, r. f.....	4	0	1	1	0	0		
Fincke, 2 b.....	4	0	0	1	4	0		
Coolidge, s. s.....	4	0	2	2	0	0		
Clarkson, p.....	4	0	0	1	0	0		
Totals.....	37	3	7	27	5	0		

YALE.

	A. B.	R.	E.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Guernsey, 3 b.....	4	0	1	2	0	0		
Barnwell, c. f.....	4	0	0	2	0	1		
Waddell, 2 b.....	4	0	0	1	4	1		
Sharpe, 1 b.....	4	0	0	12	0	0		
Cook, l. f.....	3	0	0	4	0	0		
Hirah, c.....	3	0	0	6	0	1		
O'Rourke, s. s.....	3	0	0	0	5	1		
Ward, r. f.....	3	0	0	0	0	0		
Robertson, p.....	3	0	0	0	1	0		
*Winslow,.....	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Totals.....	32	0	1	27	10	4		

* Batted for Barnwell in ninth.

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard.....	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0— 3

Earned runs, Harvard 1. Two base hits, Guernsey, Reid. Sacrifice hits, Clarkson, Clark, Ward. Stolen bases, Frantz, 2. First base on balls, by Robertson 2, by Clarkson 4. Left on bases, Harvard 8, Yale 3. Struck out by Robertson 5, by Clarkson 10. Passed ball, Reid. Wild pitch, Robertson. Time, 2 h. 30 m. Umpire, Chas. Snyder. Attendance, 6000.

Edward H. Nichols, '86.

Rowing.

There is little to be said about this year's rowing. Of the three races with Yale on June 27, two turned out according to expectation: The Harvard Four and the Yale Freshmen had both been picked to win. There was more doubt about the 'Varsity race, although the best Harvard critics knew that we had not a first-class crew, and they were surprised at the magnificent showing which that crew made.

For the spectators, no more exciting race has been rowed at New London. The tide was ebbing, the water smooth, and a brisk head wind was blowing. The 'Varsity eights did not start until 7.15 P. M. At the half mile, Harvard led, and held the lead until about 2 miles, when Yale had her bow some 10 feet ahead. A spurt brought Harvard to the front again, but she had only 6 feet to spare at 3 miles. At 3½ miles Yale led by one second, and during the last half mile her men were able to spurt again, while Harvard's had done all that they could. Probably, this is the first Harvard crew, every member of which measured 6 ft., or over, in height.

The coaching during the spring was under the general charge of E. C. Storrow, '89. The stroke was the old stroke, and there were no novelties to record.

In the other two races, the result was never in doubt. The Harvard Four won by 6 lengths and the Yale Freshmen by 5 lengths.

UNIVERSITY RACE.

During the race Yale rowed a total of 649 strokes, while Harvard required 656 strokes to cover the four

miles. Following is the table of official times of the two crews:—

Distance.	Yale. m. s.	Harvard. m. s.
½ mile.....	2.39	2.35½
1 mile.....	5.46	5.42½
1½ miles.....	8.52½	8.50
2 miles.....	11.54	11.55
2½ miles.....	14.34½	14.34
3 miles.....	17.52	17.51½
3½ miles.....	21.49	21.50
4 miles.....	23.37	23.45

The number of strokes and the positions of the crews are summarized in the following table:—

Strokes Per Minute		Positions of Crews.	
Miles.	Harvard.	Yale.	First. Led by
Start.....	40	40	Harvard 2 yards
½.....	36	37	Harvard 1½ length
1.....	34	34	Harvard ½ length
1½.....	34	36	Harvard ½ length
2.....	34	36	Yale ½ length
2½.....	34	34	Harvard ½ length
3.....	32	32	Harvard ½ length
3½.....	34	36	Harvard ½ length
4.....	34	36	Yale 1½ length

FOUR OARS.

	Harvard.	Yale.
½ mile.....	2.48	2.48½
1 mile.....	5.42	5.44½
1½ miles.....	8.37½	8.47
2 miles.....	11.49½	12.09½

FRESHMEN.

	Yale.	Harvard.
½ mile.....	2.22½	2.26
1 mile.....	5.09½	5.12
1½ miles.....	8.11½	8.17½
2 miles.....	10.27½	10.38

STATISTICS OF THE CREWS.

HARVARD 'VARSITY EIGHT.

Posit.	Name.	Age.	Height ft. in.	Weight.
St.....	H. Bancroft.....	21	6 02	176
7.....	J. Lawrence, Jr. 23		6 02	174
6.....	H. Bullard.....	21	6 00½	168
5.....	J. B. Ayer.....	18	6 00½	174
4.....	W. Shuebruk....	19	6 00	178
3.....	R. F. Blake.....	26	6 00	169
2.....	D. L. McGrew 20		6 01½	168
Bow.....	R. H. Goodell... 20		6 00	164
Cox.....	E. W. C. Jackson 21		5 02	117

YALE 'VARSITY EIGHT.

St.....	Name.	Age.	Height ft. in.	Weight.
St.....	Alex. Cameron... 21		5 11	165
7.....	A. S. Blagden... 22		6 00½	172

6.....P. H. Kunsig....	21	6 01	175
5.....P. L. Mitchell....	21	5 11	165
4.....Russell Bogue....	22	6 01	175
3.....T. R. Johnson....	20	5 11½	185
2.....H. S. Hooker....	21	6 01	170
Bow....C. B. Waterman..	22	5 09	168
Cox....G. P. Crittenden	21	5 08	115

HARVARD 'VARSITY FOUR.

St.....M. R. Brownell..	19	5 09	150
3.....R. S. Francis....	20	6 02	170
2.....R. Derby.....	20	6 00	167
Bow....W. James, Jr....	18	6 00	161
Cox....R. H. Howe, Jr....	26	5 08	110

YALE 'VARSITY FOUR.

St.....T. R. Strong....	19	5 10½	155
3.....B. C. Rumsey....	22	6 00	170
2.....B. Hewitt.....	20	5 09	162
Bow....L. M. Thomas....	23	6 00½	169
Cox....Dickson.....			

HARVARD FRESHMAN EIGHT.

St.....H. F. Phillips....	21	5 09½	160
7.....T. P. Lindsay....	20	6 00½	165
6.....R. J. Thanisch..	20	6 00	175
5.....T. G. Meier.....	19	6 00	171
4.....R. Sanger.....	19	6 00	165
3.....T. Lindaley....	18	6 00½	163
2.....H. Minturn.....	18	5 11	154
Bow....H. G. Dillingham	19	5 11	145
Cox....H. Otis.....	17	5 05	109

YALE FRESHMAN EIGHT.

St.....C. E. Adams....	19	5 09½	145
7.....B. G. Stubbs....	19	6 01½	178
6.....B. Scott.....	20	5 10½	178
5.....C. A. Weymouth..	22	6 00	185
4.....C. S. Judson....	22	6 00	175
3.....R. E. Coffin....	19	6 00½	173
2.....W. B. Cross....	20	6 00	169
Bow....James Miller....	20	6 01½	169
Cox....J. F. Byers....	19	5 08	110

Club Rowing.

After the selection of the University Crew Squad, which followed the inter-club Class Races on April 25, club rowing proper began its season. At the end of a month's training—May 27—the races between the Weld and Newell Clubs took place. There were four races, all of which were closely contested, though rain and rough water made the actual time slow. The Weld won the Senior and Intermediate races, and the Newell the Junior and 2d

Junior. The orders of the winning crews follow:—

Senior Weld: Stroke, S. Wolcott; 7, Hartwell; 6, Burton; 5, Colby; 4, Sanger; 3, Meier; 2, Evans; bow, Blake.

Intermediate Weld: Stroke, E. B. Roberts; 7, DuBois; 6, Bent; 5, Richardson; 4, Brooks; 3, Morse; 2, Maltby; bow, Lovejoy.

Junior Newell: Stroke, Roosevelt; 7, Holwill; 6, Scott; 5, Rainsford; 4, Fox; 3, Bigelow; 2, Gray; bow, Storer.

Second Junior Newell: Stroke, Letchworth; 7, Drinker; 6, Miffin; 5, Otis; 4, Durfee; 3, Wolcott; 2, James; bow, Hull.

On June 17, in the Metropolitan Regatta held on the Charles River, the Weld entered crews in the intermediate and junior eight-oared classes, in the junior four-oared, and in the junior single sculls.

The Newell entered a junior eight and a senior four. The other entries were from the B. A. A., the Union Boat Club, the Jeffries Point and Shawmut Athletic Clubs, of Boston, the Riverside and Bradford Athletic Clubs, of Cambridge, and the Millstream Athletic Club, of Chelsea.

The Weld won the intermediate eight-oared race and the junior four-oar, while the Newell won both the races in which its crews were entered.

Freshman Baseball.

The Freshman nine lost both its games with Yale, the first by a score of 11 to 4, the second 6 to 0. In the first game a heavy rain made clean playing impossible, and therefore left the merits of the two teams possibly somewhat in doubt. But the second game demonstrated clearly the superi-

ority of the Yale Freshmen. The playing of the Harvard team was marked by costly errors, inability to hit the ball, and a lack of life.

In the Leiter Cup Series the Dew Drops won the championship, defeating the Loafers by a score of 15 to 7. The battery work of Laverack and Putnam of the Dew Drops was much more effective than that of the Loafers. The winning team: Smith, s. s., Whittemore, 3 b., Kendall, 1 b., Laverack, p., Putnam, c., Parton, l. f., Lawrence, r. f., Canterbury, 2 b., Quincy, c. f.

In the Class Series the Juniors defeated the Seniors by a score of 9 to 7, while the Freshmen beat the Sophomores 7 to 5.

The Juniors then defeated the Freshmen 14 to 9, in an interesting game, thus winning the Class championship. The Junior team: Christenson, l. f., Movius, c. f., Wood, 2 b., Frothingham, r. f., Coburn, p., Rowley, 3 b., Lovering, 1 b., Chase, s. s., Wells, c., Paul, c.

Track Athletics.

For the fourth time Harvard won the intercollegiate track meet on Berkeley Oval, New York, May 24. Harvard scored 44 points: Yale, 30½; Princeton, 14½; Cornell, 15; Georgetown, 10; and Michigan, 6½. Harvard's victory was due to the general excellence of the team rather than to the work of a few stars. It was Harvard's first victory since 1892. The Mott Haven Cup was offered in 1890, to be the permanent property of the college winning it the most times in 14 years. Harvard, Yale, and Pennsylvania have each won it four times.

Heavy rains made the track slow and prevented record-breaking.

Harvard's winners were:—

100 Yards Dash, Lightner, 2d.
220 Yards Dash, Lightner, 4th.
440 Yards Run, Rust, 2d, Clark, 3d, Manson, 4th.
Mile Run, Clark, 1st, Knowles, 4th.
Two-Mile Run, Mills, 2d, Swan, 4th.
120 Yards High Hurdles, Converse, 2d, Willis, 3d.
220 Yards Low Hurdles, Converse, 2d, Willis, 3d.
High Jump, Ellis and Rotch, 2d.
Broad Jump, Ristine, 2d.
Shot Put, Robinson, 3d, Ellis, 4th.
Hammer Throw, Boal, 2d.

SUMMARY.

The pole vault, in which the points were divided among six men, is omitted, and no record is made of fourth place in the high jump, which was divided between Princeton and Syracuse.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Harvard,	1	8	5	5
Yale,	3	3	2	1
Princeton,	2	0	1	0
Cornell,	2	1	0	2
Georgetown,	2	0	0	0
Michigan,	0	0	1	1
Pennsylvania,	0	0	2	0
New York,	1	0	0	0
Columbia,	1	0	0	0
Bowdoin,		0	1	2
Syracuse,	0	0	0	0

ANNUAL SCORES, 1890-1901.

	Harvard.	Yale.	U. of P.
1890,	32	29½	—
1891,	46	25	—
1892,	48½	38	—
1893,	34½	47½	11
1894,	24½	37	20½
1895,	22	30	25
1896,	14	44½	22½
1897,	15½	24½	34
1898,	26½	22½	50½
1899,	28	22½	58
1900,	14	20½	39
1901,	44	30½	5½

Notes.

J. G. Willis, '02, is captain of the track team for next year. J. W. Hallowell, '01, will act as captain of the Harvard team at the games between Oxford and Cambridge and

Harvard and Yale, to be held this month. — J. A. Roche, '03, won the interclass tennis tournament by defeating R. Bishop, '01, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 9-7. Both players showed lack of practice, — a fault, however, which was general throughout the tournament. Whether or not the weather was the cause, the Class tournament this year brought forth the poorest tennis for some time. — The Harvard lacrosse team defeated Cornell at Ithaca on May 24 by the score of 6 to 0, thereby winning the championship of the Intercollegiate League. Cornell was outclassed at every point. On its way back to Cambridge, however, Harvard was beaten, 6 to 1, by the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. — Practically the only golf contest in which Harvard was represented by a team after the Intercollegiate Tournament was the invitation tournament, held at the Oakley Country Club, on June 8. The home team won with a total of 734 strokes. Wollaston was second with 754, the Harvard second team third with 757, and the Harvard first team fourth with 779. G. M. Wheelock, '01, was the only Harvard man to qualify for the individual match play, which he finally won.

The scores of the Harvard teams follow :—

SECOND TEAM.

	First Round.	Second Round.	
G. M. Wheelock, '01.....	90	92	182
J. G. Averell, '20.....	88	99	187
W. Wadsworth, '02.....	93	95	188
W. W. Hoffman, '02.....	99	101	200
Team total.....			767

FIRST TEAM.

A. M. Brown, '03.....	93	95	188
H. Lindale, '02.....	99	92	191

C. T. Richardson, '02.....	102	95	197
H. B. Hollins, '04.....	110	93	203

Team total..... 779

C. R. Henderson, '02, will be captain of the golf team again next year.

During the late spring the Cricket team won matches from the Lynn Cricket Club, 63 to 35, and from the St. Paul's School team, 135 to 57, but lost to Haverford, 101 to 99. — W. N. Taylor, '03, is captain of the cricket team for next year. — Princeton won the intercollegiate shoot on May 18 at the grounds of the Forest Gun Club at Wissinoming, Pennsylvania. The Yale team did not compete. Each man shot at 50 birds from unknown angles. The scores are as follows : Princeton: Spear, 35, Elbert, 44, Laughlin, 35, Frost, 32, Archer, 34. Total, 180. Pennsylvania: Parish, 35, Baldwin, 42, Weaver, 37, Lowden, 26, Bullard, 22. Total, 162. Harvard : Blake, 20, Phelps, 33, Dana, 29, Malinckrodt, 37, Bancroft, 36. Total, 155. The election of officers of the Intercollegiate Shooting Association resulted as follows : Pres., G. M. Phelps, '02; vice-pres., P. Archer, Princeton; sec. and treas., J. G. Lowden, Pennsylvania. — L. P. Frothingham, '02, is manager of the track team. — J. W. Gilles, '02, has been elected captain of the basketball team. — The old University Boat-house has been torn down to make room for the new river boulevard. — D. C. Wright, '03, defeated L. E. Ware, '99, in the finals of the Massachusetts State tennis tournament 7-5, 7-5, 6-1; and won the state championship from D. F. Davis, '00, by default.

Oscar F. Cooper, '02.

THE GRADUATES.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper class; since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

"Lost Men."

The Association of Class Secretaries intends to find out, if possible, what has become of the men in each Class of whom all trace has been lost. The list compiled up to date comprises the following. Temporary members' names are printed in parentheses. All information should be sent to the respective Class Secretaries, or to A. J. Garceau, 12 Ashburton Place, Boston.

1833. Charles Draper, last known residence is 1511 E. 1st St., Duluth, Minn.
1864. E. R. Howe, formerly of Cambridge.
1868. Joseph B. Browning, Robert Carley, William Minot Newton, Lucius W. Sawyer.
1873. Frederic H. Bicknell, John F. Crowley, Alfred A. Stoughton, Herbert M. Johnson, Oliver T. Johnson, Gideon Lee, Charles E. Perkins, Sydney Parker Pratt, Edward G. Reynolds, James P. Trott.
1876. W. K. Dyer, G. W. Joy, W. C. Riggs, A. A. Wheeler, (W. E. Boynton), (J. F. Burris), (A. R. Dillon), (W. H. Parsons), (F. M. Porter), (F. P. Ward), (J. E. Welch), (A. H. Wetherbee).
1882. Richard Delaney, Wm. A. Rogers, (Charles H. Mahon).
1891. Edmund O. Cox, (W. W. Cryder), J. P. Sheffield.
1895. (Allia, Gilbert), 287 Martin St., Milwaukee, Wis.; (Andrews, Walter Scott), 187 Beacon St., Boston; (Bentley, Daniel Bell Wagner), 271 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Butler, Wm. Albert, 46 Cedar St., Malden; (Cook, Robert Boyd), 71 Appleton St., Cambridge; Daleen, Jonas Peter, Chandlers Valley, Warren Co., Pa.; (Fallon, Frederick Arthur), Cambridge; Foster, Herbert Baldwin, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; (Goodrich, Hazen Laburton), Cambridge; (Hutchins, Alexander), Brooklyn, N. Y.; (Johnson, Franklin, Jr.), Ottawa, Kan.; (Peters, Frank Queen), Auburn, N. Y.; (Preston, William Arthur, Jr.), care of W. C. Langford & Co., Providence, R. I.; (Raudenbush, Harry William), 105 So. 5th St., Reading, Pa.; Richardson, Geo. Burr, 180 Maple St., Springfield; (Saben, Israel Mowry), Cambridge; (Schwarz, Geo. Fred) 42 E. 14th St., New York city; (Sleeper, Herbert Alwyn), 103 Charles St., Boston; (Walker, Henry Pickering), care of Nat. Contracting Co., Boston; (Weill, Samuel), Cambridge; (Yost, John Dickson), Mass. Gen. Hospital, Boston.

1841.

JUDGE J. S. KEYES, *Sec.*

Concord.

At a meeting held at the Thorndike on their 60th anniversary of graduation, June 25, 1901, of the 10 survivors of 46 graduates 7 were present. John S. Keyes was chosen Class Secretary in the place of S. F. McCleary, deceased. Resolutions to the memory of their late Secretary were unanimously adopted. — Dinner was attended by Babcock, Haven, Harlow I, Harlow II, Keyes, Rollins, and Stearns. The absent were Bacon, Higginson, and Treadwell. A flash-light photograph of the occupants around the table was taken. The evening was full of reminiscences of classmates who had gone, and of college days of long ago. Ours was much older than any other Class meeting at this Commencement. — A table at the "Pops," for Harvard Grad's Night, was reserved for the Class of '41, but none of the survivors save the present Secretary attended.

1846.

C. E. GUILD, *Sec.*

27 Kilby St., Boston.

The Class dined at Young's on Tuesday, June 25. Nine men were present: Hoar, Merrill, Neal, Norton, Osgood, Rodman, Ropes, Webb, and Guild. — George Benjamin Neal died, after a short illness, at the Mass. General Hospital, July 7, 1901, aged 78 years. Born in Newton Lower Falls, May 21, 1823, he studied for a year after graduating, at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1849. He soon became interested in the Charlestown Gas Co., of which he was treasurer and general manager at the time of his death, having faithfully served the company for

50 years. Neal was fond of music, his favorite instrument being a church organ. He held many offices of trust in Charlestown; he was strongly attached to his church, St. John's Episcopal Church, of which he was senior warden and treasurer. He was director of the Monument National Bank, treasurer of the Evangelistic Association, and of the Charlestown poor fund, and was an active worker in many of the religious and philanthropic societies of the city. He was twice married. He leaves one daughter, Caroline F. Neal. He generally attended the Commencement dinners, which he much enjoyed, and his memories of college days were picturesque and telling. The Class and its traditions were dear to him. We shall greatly miss his cheerful presence at our meetings.

1848.

D. R. WHITNEY, *Sec.*

68 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Dr. E. A. Hoffman is president of the New York Historical Society. — Thomas Curtis Clarke, consulting engineer and ex-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, died at his home in New York, June 17. He was born at Newton in 1827, and was graduated from Harvard in 1848. Nine years later he married Susan H. Snider, of Port Hope, Conn. He rapidly became known as a bridge engineer and designer, and had built over 125 miles of iron and steel bridges, viaducts, and elevated railways. In 1896 he became president of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was a member and Telford gold medalist of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London, and a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. He de-

signed and built the Girard Avenue Bridge, Philadelphia, and the Third Avenue and Willis Avenue bridges, in New York city.

1849.

T. K. LOTHROP, *Sec.*

27 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Frederick Spelman Nichols died in Boston, July 6, 1901. He was born in Boston, May 13, 1829. He was the son of Thaddeus Nichols, of Middletown, Conn., who came to Boston as a young man and was well known here for many years as merchant with a counting-room on Central Wharf. His mother was Sarah Chamberlain, of Boston. May 27, 1857, Frederick Nichols married Elizabeth Louisa Humphrey, of Boston, the daughter of Benjamin Humphrey, a contemporary and a business and personal friend of his father. Mrs. Nichols's mother was the daughter of Col. Wm. Turner, of Scituate, who served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Washington and other generals during the Revolution and who at its outbreak had raised a company at Scituate which took a conspicuous part at the opening of the fire from the batteries on Dorchester Heights which finally led to the evacuation of Boston. Col. Turner held various public offices at different times and was one of the promoters of the settlement of the town of Turner, Maine, which bears his name. Mr. Nichols was never engaged in any active business or had a counting-room except after his father's death, when he was employed in connection with the settlement of his father's estate. He left four children, — three sons, Frederick, '83, the Secretary of his Class; Arthur B., who graduated in '91, and was Ivy Orator; and Humphrey, who graduated in '97; and one daughter, now

Mrs. Herbert H. Eustis, of Brookline.

1851.

PROF. H. W. HAYNES, *Sec.*

239 Beacon St., Boston.

There was no Class dinner, but 6 of the 13 survivors attended Commencement, — Goodwin, Green, Haynes, Hedge, Noyes, and Towle. Of the earlier classes, nearly a hundred accepted the invitation of '51 to share its hospitalities, and they seemed to enjoy the opportunity thus afforded them to rest and to renew old associations. — The complimentary dinner to Prof W. W. Goodwin is reported elsewhere. He has received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Chicago.

1852.

H. G. DENNY, *Sec.*

68 Devonshire St., Boston.

Judge Addison Brown, of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, has resigned. He was first nominated by Pres. Garfield in 1881. — James Huntington, who died in Newton, May 19, was born in Vergennes, Vt., Dec. 10, 1822, and was the ninth of the children of Deacon Jonathan and Sally (Hickox) Huntington. When a boy, the family moved to St. Albans, where he learned the watchmaker's trade. He at length made his way to Andover, where he spent three years at the academy, supporting himself by means of his trade. Thence he entered Harvard with the Class of 1852, and worked his way through college. He continued to live in Cambridge until 1900, when he removed to Newton. In 1874 he projected the Avon Home for Children found destitute in Cambridge, and provided for its endowment. But the

unexpected and almost overwhelming disaster to his investments, shortly after, deprived the home of the means intended for its support and nearly deprived him of his home also. He worked patiently and persistently many years to recover independence, and in the mean time the Avon Home, to which he had given a modest beginning, found other friends. In 1894, on account of failing health, he retired from business in College House, Harvard Square, where he had been a familiar figure for nearly half a century. His great-uncle, Samuel Huntington, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

1854.

D. H. COOLIDGE, Sec.

31 State St., Boston.

Prof. Truman Henry Safford, mathematician and astronomer, and for 25 years professor of Astronomy at Williams College, died June 13, at Newark, N. J. He was born at Royalton, Vt., Jan. 6, 1836, and the peculiar bent of his mind was manifested when he was but six years old, when he amazed his mother by telling her that if she knew the circumference of a certain field in rods he could tell her the circumference in barleycorns. If one or two logarithms were given, he could then solve mentally problems in trigonometry which required several logarithms. He could easily mentally extract the square and cube roots of numbers of nine and ten places of figures and could multiply four figures by four figures mentally as rapidly as it could be done upon paper. In 1845, before he was ten years old, he prepared an almanac, and at the age of 14 calculated the elliptic elements of the first comet of 1849. At this time he became widely known as the Vermont boy cal-

culator. By a method of his own he abridged by one fourth the labor of calculating the rising and setting of the moon. After long and difficult problems had been read to him once, he could give their results without effort. Prof. Benjamin Peirce, of Harvard, said of him in 1846 that his knowledge "is accompanied with powers of abstraction and concentration rarely possessed at any age except by minds of the highest order." He was graduated at Harvard in 1854; in 1863 he was made assistant observer at the Harvard Observatory. In 1866, J. Y. Scammon—who had provided the Chicago Observatory with an 18-inch equatorial, the largest refracting telescope then in existence, made by Alvan Clark & Sons at Cambridge—secured Prof. Safford's appointment as director of that observatory, which was subsequently attached to the University of Chicago, in which Prof. Safford held the chair of Astronomy. Here was discovered the "dark companion" of Sirius, and for two years he studied nebulae, discovering several new ones. From 1869 to 1871 he was engaged on the catalogue of stars—a work interrupted by the great fire. After that Prof. Safford was in the service of the United States Engineers in their latitude and longitude work in the territories, and prepared a star catalogue which was published by the war department, and of which he published an enlargement in 1870. He was called to the chair of Astronomy at Williams College in 1876, and there he remained. Many American and European societies made him a member; he was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, an associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of England, a member of *Astronomische Gesellschaft* of Leip-

sic, Germany, and of various other societies. His published works include several astronomical catalogues and a volume on mathematical teaching. He edited volumes 4 and 5 of the *Harvard Observatory Annals*. Three years ago he was stricken with a paralytic shock, and since had done no active work. Last autumn he went to Newark to live with his son, J. L. Safford, a teacher in the high school of that city. He was buried at Williamstown. "I suppose it is not too much to say," says Pres. Carter of Williams, "that he has done more toward making the name of this mountain college familiar in the universities of Europe than any other or all other teachers ever connected with it." He married, in March, 1860, Elizabeth M. Bradbury, of Cambridge, who survives with four sons and a daughter.

1855.

E. H. ABBOT, *Sec.*

1 Follen St., Cambridge.

Last spring Alexander Agassiz received the degree of LL. D. from St. Andrew's University, Scotland. He is now president of the National Academy of Science.

1856.

D. A. GLEASON, *Sec.*

152 Causeway St., Boston.

Thayer 27 was open for the use of the Class on Commencement day; 15 classmates registered. At a meeting held at noon, the first since his death, resolutions were adopted in memory of W. W. Burrage, the late Secretary. — The Class chose D. P. Kimball a member of the Class Committee, and D. A. Gleason Class Secretary. — William Powell Mason died in Vienna, Austria, June 4, 1901. He, accompanied by his daughter, while making

a tour for rest and recreation, was taken sick in Vienna, and died after a short illness. He was son of William Powell and Hannah (Rogers) Mason. Born in Boston, Sept. 7, 1835, he was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School. After graduation he traveled in Europe till 1859; entered the Harvard Law School and received the degree of LL. B. in 1861. During the civil war, with the rank of captain, he served as aide-de-camp on Gen. McClellan's staff from Nov. 12, 1861, till April, 1863, when he resigned. From then he had devoted his time mainly to the care of property and various business interests. He had been president and director of many financial corporations. At the time of his death he was or had been recently a director amongst others of the Merchants' National Bank, Old Colony Trust Co., Edison Electric Co., Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Lawrence Manufacturing Co., Boston and Lowell R. R. Co., Boston Pier or Long Wharf Corporation, Massachusetts Humane Society. He married, Nov. 24, 1863, Miss Fanny Peabody, daughter of George Peabody, of Salem. She died May 10, 1895. Their daughter, Miss Fanny Peabody Mason, survives. — George Brooks Bigelow died at his home in Brookline, July 7, 1901. He had been unwell for something more than a year, and was finally obliged to give up business some three months since. From that time he continued gradually to decline till the end. He was born in Boston, April 25, 1836, the son of Samuel and Anna (Brooks) Bigelow, and a descendant through both father and mother from the earliest settlers of the Bay colony. He received his early education at the old Chapman Hall School, Boston. After graduation he studied law in

the office of Dana & Cobb, in Boston, attending the Harvard Law School for a time in 1857 and 1858. He spent the latter part of 1858 in travel in Europe. He was admitted to the bar in Suffolk County, Dec. 31, 1859. He removed to the Charlestown office of Dana & Cobb in 1860. He practiced law in Boston and Charlestown, and for a time did business in Boston with James Dana. He subsequently formed a law partnership with C. J. (now Judge) McIntire, and later with Samuel C. Darling, under the firm name of Bigelow & Darling. In 1873 he became the attorney of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank and continued in this service till his death, giving of necessity an increasing share of his time to their work. He married, June 2, 1869, Clara P., daughter of Ivory Bean, of Boston. He leaves a widow but no children.

1857.

DR. F. H. BROWN, *Sec.*

28 State St., Boston.

The Class dined at the Somerset Club, on June 25. — David Dodge Ranlett died at Fairhaven, Vt., July 17. — Dr. F. H. Brown is president of the Mass. Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

1858.

JAMES C. DAVIS, *Sec.*

70 Kilby St., Boston.

Robert Noxon Toppan, of Cambridge, died May 10. He was born in Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1836. His father, Charles Toppan, was born in Newburyport, and his mother was Laura A. Noxon, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was abroad with his parents from 1852 to 1854, and entered the Class at the beginning of the Sopho-

more year. He had been well fitted for college by private tutors and took creditable rank as a scholar. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, Alpha Delta Phi, Harvard Natural History Society, Hasty Pudding Club, and Phi Beta Kappa. After graduation he studied law, received the degree of LL. B. from Columbia College in 1861, and was admitted to the bar in New York. He went to Europe in 1862 and remained there several years. He was married, Oct. 6, 1880, to Sarah M. Cushing, daughter of the Hon. Wm. Cushing, of Newburyport. Since 1882 he had resided in Cambridge. He was a member of the Century Club of New York, and of the Mass. Historical Society, Colonial Society of Massachusetts, American Antiquarian Society, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Historical Society of Old Newbury, American Historical Association, American Philosophical Society, and Massachusetts Reform Club, corresponding secretary of the Prince Society, a director of the Charles River National Bank and of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and a trustee of the American Bank Note Co. He published a translation of Jouffroy's "Ethics," and was the author of several essays on historical, monetary, and numismatic subjects, and of a memoir of Edward Randolph, whose letters he edited for the Prince Society. Mrs. Toppan and a daughter and two sons survive him. — Dr. G. E. Francis delivered the address at the annual meeting of the Mass. Medical Society, June 12. — C. A. Allen, Ames, Brown, Burgess, Davis, Fairchild, Fox, Green, Homans, Kilbourn, Learoyd, Noble, Park, G. C. Tobey, and Williams attended the Class dinner at the Union Club, June 25. — A. Bigelow, H. B.

Goodwin, G. A. Wentworth, and W. Warren were abroad this summer.

1859.

C. J. WHITE, *Sec.*

6 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

Edward William Hooper died in Waverly, June 25, 1901. He was the son of the Hon. Robert W. and Ellen W. (Sturgis) Hooper, and was born in Boston, Dec. 14, 1839. He was fitted for college by T. G. Bradford. After graduation he studied law and took the degree of LL. B. from the Harvard Law School in 1861. In June, 1862, he was commissioned captain and A. D. C., and was on the staff of Gen. Saxton, and later on that of Gen. Dix. He was brevetted major in March, 1865, and resigned in the following May. From 1871 to 1874 he was steward (or bursar, as it is now called) of Harvard College. Two years later he became treasurer of the College, and held the office until 1898. He received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1899, and was elected Overseer in 1900. He was one of the first trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and was president of the Suffolk Savings Bank of Boston. He married, July 1864, Fanny Hudson Chapin. Mrs. Hooper died long ago, leaving several children. A portrait of Mr. Hooper was printed in the *Graduates' Magazine* for Sept., 1899. — Robert Withers Memminger died in Flat Rock, N. C., April 19, 1901. He was born in Charleston, S. C., June 16, 1839, and was the son of Christopher G. and Mary (Wilkinson) Memminger. He was fitted for college in Charleston, and entered college as a Junior. After graduation, he studied law in Charleston. On the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate ser-

vice as a sergeant. He was later commissioned captain and asst. adjutant-general, and served on the staff of Gen. Lee, and later on that of Gen. Pemberton. Was made major by field order of Pres. Davis. Was taken prisoner and paroled at the surrender of Vicksburg. Was on the staff of Gen. Hill at the battle of Bentonville. Surrendered with Gen. Johnston at Greensboro. After the war, entered the Episcopal ministry, and was in that ministry for the next 15 years in North and South Carolina and Florida. Ill health forced him to retire, and he turned his attention to writing: his published books being "What is Religion?" "Present Issues," and "Reflections of a Recluse." Later he had an orange farm in Florida, and still later was in business and politics in South Carolina. The University of South Carolina gave him the degree of A. M. in 1873. The last years of his life were spent, in extreme ill health, in Flat Rock. He married, in 1863, Susan Mazijk, of Charleston. His wife and six sons are living.

1860.

DR. S. W. DRIVER, *Sec.*

11 Farwell Pl., Cambridge.

At Commencement 25 were present. The Hon. G. B. Young, whom we have not seen since '62, was present and had a warm welcome; few of the Class when challenged could call his name, and many of the gray heads puzzled him. — D. M. Balch is a consulting chemist at Coronado, Cal., and yet keeps up his Latin and Greek and has translated for publication Kisfaludy's "Begek a Magyar Előidőből." — Perdicaris is still vice-president and comptroller of Tangier (Morocco) municipal government.

1861.

THE REV. J. E. WRIGHT, *Sec.*

Montpelier, Vt.

25 of the 45 survivors celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their graduation by a dinner at the Union Club, Boston, June 25. F. W. Hackett presided, and it was a very enjoyable occasion. There were no set speeches, nor formal toasts, but nearly every one present had a word to say; and many letters from absentees were read by the Secretary. The optimism of the gray-beards, as evinced by the prevailing tone of their remarks, was an interesting feature. — The Secretary hopes to issue a Class Report before the present year ends, and requests the necessary data for it. He desires information concerning the children of the members of the Class. — Father Fidelis (Kent Stone) is on a mission to Colorado.

1862.

C. E. GRINNELL, *Sec.*

80 Court St., Boston.

John Read has been reappointed commissioner of the Mass. Nautical Training School for 3 years. — The Mass. legislature has appropriated \$20,000 for a statue to Gen. W. F. Bartlett.

1863.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, *Sec.*

53 State St., Boston.

John Fiske's death is recorded earlier in this *Magazine*. — 29 members of the Class dined together at the Parker House, Boston, on June 25, 1901. E. B. Drew, of China, presided. — C. S. Fairchild and Arthur Lincoln were elected Overseers; Fairchild is president of the Harvard Club of New York. — H. F. Jenks

has been elected to the American Antiquarian Society.

1864.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*

225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

The Class dined at Young's on June 25. — J. A. Dillon has moved to Chicago, having accepted the position of financial manager of the *Chicago Tribune*. — W. R. Lyman is president of the Lincoln Parish Bank at Ruston, La. — Hazard Stevens is secretary of the Free Trade League.

1865.

Joseph Cook died at Ticonderoga, N. Y., June 24. He was born in Ticonderoga, Essex County, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1838; attended Phillips Academy, Andover; entered Yale College in 1858, but his health having become impaired, he left college in 1861. Later he entered Harvard as a Junior in 1863, and graduated with honor in 1865. He then spent four years at Andover Theological Seminary. Although licensed to preach, he was not ordained. In September, 1871, he went abroad for two years, and studied at Halle, Leipzig, Berlin, and Heidelberg. He then traveled in Italy, Egypt, Syria, Greece, Turkey, and other countries in Europe. Returning to the United States at the close of 1873, he settled in Boston, and in 1874 entered upon his special work as a lecturer on the relations of religion and science, in the Tremont Temple. Under the name of the Boston Monday Lectures these addresses became exceedingly popular, were published in many newspapers, and were reproduced finally in book form. The nature of them may be inferred from some of the titles, "Does Death end All?" "Seven Modern Wonders,"

"England and America as Competitors and Allies," "Alcohol and the Human Brain," "God in Natural Law," "A Night on the Acropolis," etc. In 1880 he made a tour of the world, attracting vast audiences, not only in Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, but in India, China, Japan, and Australia. Mr. Cook's utterances, being intended for the masses, were picturesque rather than scientifically accurate, and were not wholly free from sensationalism; but he was a man of fine natural gifts, uncommon fluency, considerable scholarship, and wide experience, and his choice of topics, especially those which treated of the essential harmony between the facts of science and the Biblical record, always appealed strongly to the general public. His theology was Calvinistic, and in the disputes of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in which he took an active part, he sided with the ultra-conservatives. He published volumes on "Biology," "Transcendentalism," "Orthodoxy," "Conscience," "Hereditry," "Marriage," "Labor," "Socialism," etc. He married Georgie Hemingway, at New Haven, Conn., June 30, 1877. His health broke down about seven years ago.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, Sec.

68 Devonshire St., Boston.

Forty-two dined at the Exchange Club, June 25. The Class Chaplain, Batchelor, asked the blessing, and after dinner we listened to informal remarks from Storey, Hayes, Carpenter, Blaikie, McKim, Hawes, and Harris. An impromptu glee club was formed by Osgood, Underwood, Peabody, Putnam, and Blake, who lamented the absence of the Ariop

song-books, but favored us with the "Waltz," "Lovely Night," "Marion Lee," and "On a Bank Two Roses Fair," while all joined in "Fair Harvard," and the Class Song, and at the close, "Auld Lang Syne." — Wednesday some 25 of the Class drove over the Boston parks, from the Public Garden to the Arboretum, and returning were carried from Brookline Village to the Class room, Quincy St., by special electric cars. — The only business transacted was the election of W. G. Farlow to fill the vacancy on the Class Committee caused by the death of E. D. Bangs.

1870.

T. B. TICKNOR, Sec.

18 Highland St., Cambridge.

W. F. Wharton is president of the Groton Water Co. — The Gov. Wolcott Memorial Fund amounted to \$40,181.42, given by more than 10,000 persons.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, Sec.

1290 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

The Class dined at the University Club on June 25, with 53 members present, among them being Bishop Lawrence; Senator Lodge; A. E. Pillsbury; H. W. Swift; John Reynolds, of Montclair, N. J.; Nathaniel Thayer; Theodore Sutro; H. E. Deming and H. P. Nichols, of New York; C. C. Stein, of Pueblo, Colo.; J. L. King, of Syracuse; and W. N. King, of Columbus, O. — At the Class meeting on Commencement Day, a tribute to the memory of Edward C. Boardman, presented by Theodore Sutro, was read and adopted. — Dr. W. H. Klapp is vice-president of the organization of the Class of 1876, Department of Medicine, Univ. of

Penn. — Dr. W. B. Hills has helped in establishing a chemical collection at Phillips Exeter Academy. — H. McK. Twombly is a director of the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, Jr., Sec.

18 Post Office Sq., Boston.

The annual dinner took place at the University Club, June 25; 22 members were present, among others C. C. Felton, C. H. Russell and Prof. Tufts. The Secretary read his reports for the year and of the Class Fund, which were accepted, and a committee consisting of E. W. Hutchins, E. C. Sherburne, and the Secretary were appointed for the dinner on the 30th anniversary. — The Class met on Commencement at Thayer 3. — At the business meeting at which J. H. Young presided, the Secretary reported the deaths of Charles Roberts Brickett, Allen Walton Gould, Peter Hulme, and Samuel Erie Sinclair, and read brief sketches of their lives. — Prof. Thomas French resigned his professorship in the University of Cincinnati in March, 1900. Since then he has given his attention to mining, and has just returned from a three months trip to Alaska and British Columbia, where he has been in execution of a commission in this field. — Prof. E. C. Sheldon has reported the purchase of a book-plate for the Lowell Memorial Library of Romance Literature, for which the Class made an appropriation at the annual meeting in 1900.

1873.

A. L. WARE, Sec.

Milton.

G. H. Lyman, collector of the port of Boston, has received from the king
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of Greece the decoration of the Silver Cross of the Redeemer. — The annual dinner was held at University Club, Boston, June 25, 26 being present. No business was transacted at the Commencement Day meeting. — Prof. H. S. White, of Cornell University, received the LL. D. degree last June from Glasgow University. He is general editor for the German Series in Appleton's Twentieth Century Series of text-books. — Prof. F. H. Bigelow, of the Weather Bureau, Washington, has been engaged during the summer in special meteorological investigation at the Boston office. — The section of Fence and Panel given by the Class to the College is completed. The location is opposite College House and adjoins the main entrance to the Yard. The Panel is of brick, 13 × 12 feet, and bears no inscription excepting the year of graduation, which is cut in a tablet of alate. — W. B. H. Dowse is president of the Reed & Barton Co., Taunton.

1874.

G. P. SANGER, Sec.

940 Exchange Building, Boston.

At the Class dinner at Exchange Club, June 25, 45 members were present. Blaney presided, Foote was cho-rister. There were informal speeches and songs. An interesting discussion took place as to the proposed change, in Commencement Dinner. Sentiment was in favor of some change and that action should be taken at the meeting of the Alumni Association on Commencement. — At the usual Commencement meeting at Holworthy 4, the financial statement as reported by Class Secretary was approved. — A memorial notice of William May Perkins, who died July 24, 1900, was presented.

1876.

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT, Sec.

40 Water St., Boston.

On June 25, at 4 P. M., nearly 50 members of the Class met at a reception at the Secretary's house. At 7 P. M. 68 men dined at the Union Club. W. H. Moody presided. The toast of the "College" was responded to by Prof. H. C. Ernst; that of the Class by J. T. Wheelwright. Other speeches were made by Pres. C. F. Thwing, G. W. Green, and others. J. K. Berry looked after the music. — On Commencement Day, at noon, "Holworthy Gate" was opened. T. L. Talbot made the address. The Class was photographed standing in the curve of the Gate and later near the north side of the Library. — Changes of addresses: The Rev. C. A. Dickinson, 2527 L St., Sacramento, Cal.; R. H. Gardiner, Barristers' Hall, Boston; G. B. Ives, 9 Cambridge St., Salem; G. W. Joy, 404 Atlantic Ave., Boston; C. W. Stickney, Boise, Idaho; S. W. Kerr, 3312 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia; Charles Lowell, 38 State St., Boston.

1877.

J. F. TYLER, Sec.

73 Tremont St., Boston.

14 Holworthy was open as usual on Commencement Day, and a goodly number of the Class looked in in the course of the morning. At the business meeting the accounts were approved, and the Secretary was empowered to appoint a committee of three to assist him in preparing for the 25th anniversary next year. — The Gate is already completed, but no action was taken in regard to it, as it is really to be presented to the College next year.

1878.

J. C. WHITNEY, Sec.

P. O. Box 3573, Boston.

At the Commencement meeting the committee on the celebration of the 25th anniversary was continued. — The Secretary has issued his Fourth Report, in a volume of 200 pages.

1879.

FRANCIS ALMY, Sec.

Buffalo, N. Y.

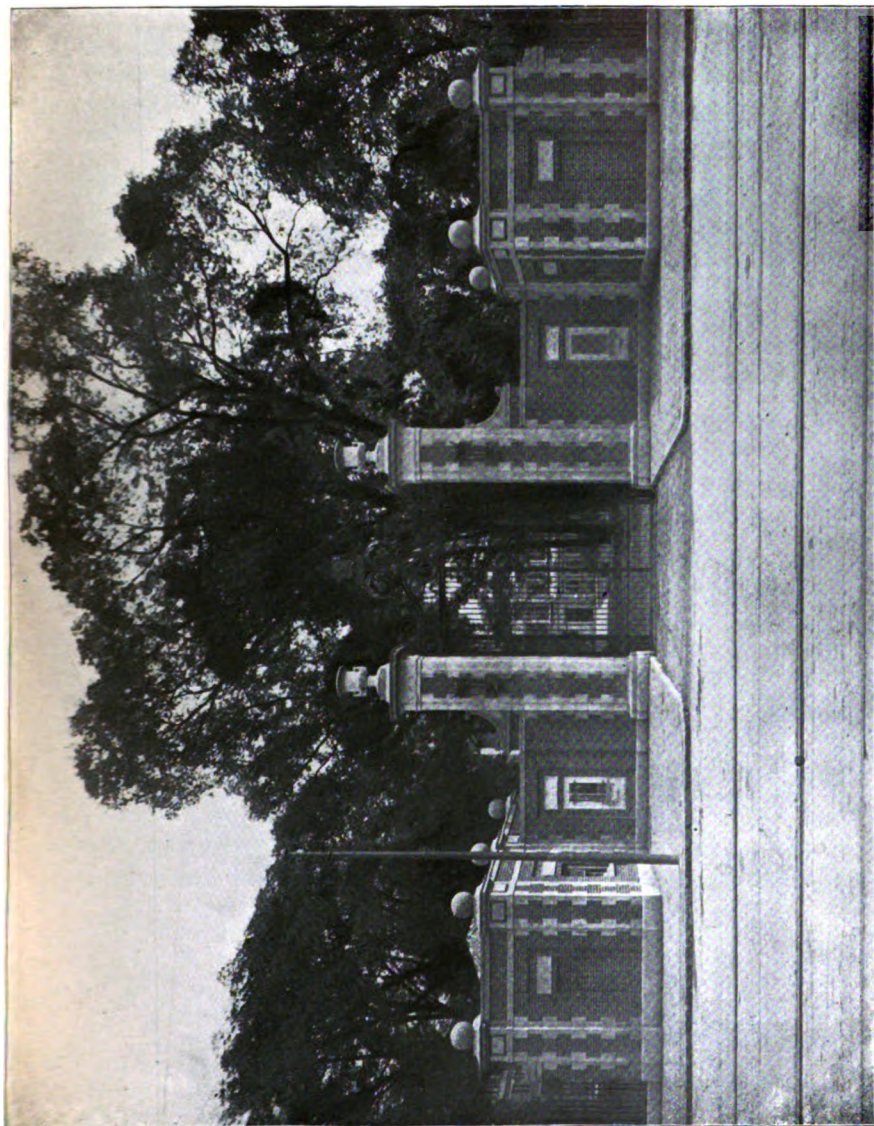
Prof. Edward Hale has declined the presidency of the Meadville, Pa., Theological School. — G. v. L. Meyer, U. S. Ambassador to Italy, has come home on leave. — G. R. Sheldon is a director of the American Locomotive Co.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec.

14 Beacon St., Boston.

Frederic Almy read a poem entitled "King Toil" at the dedication exercises of the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, May 20. — Arthur Hale has resigned his position with the Pennsylvania R. R. to become assistant general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., with office at Baltimore. — Theodore Roosevelt attended Commencement as a member of the Class, and at the close of the Commencement Dinner was called upon to speak from the floor. — Samuel Wiggins Skinner died in Cincinnati, O., May 20, 1901. He was born in Cincinnati, O., July 7, 1858; the son of James Ralston and Emma Louisa (Wiggins) Skinner. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. After graduation he returned to Cincinnati and engaged in business, holding the positions successively of secretary and treasurer of the Cincinnati Ice Machinery Co., vice-president of the Blymyer Ice



Photographed by Peck Bros.

CLASS OF 1877 GATE AND LODGE.

Co., and secretary and treasurer of the Cincinnati Shaper Co. He was married, November, 1886, to Elizabeth Johnston Jones, who, with a son who bears his father's name, survives him. — Merrick Whitcomb is dean of the Academic Department and professor of History at the University of Cincinnati.

1881.

PROF. C. R. SANGER, *Sec.*

103 Walker St., Cambridge.

The Class held the first of its 20th anniversary meetings at the "Pop" concert, on June 24, when 42 members were present. 81 men attended the dinner at Young's the next evening. Brandegee presided, and the speeches and songs were guided by Hawkins and How respectively. Dazey read a poem which was enthusiastically received. W. R. Thayer contributed some verses for the Class song. The song-book cover was designed by Bridgman and the menu card by C. A. Coolidge. Among the chief speakers and the toasts to which they replied were: W. H. Coolidge, "A Retrospect of the Class of 1881;" F. W. Baker, "'81—Twenty Years after Graduation;" J. W. Suter, "Sunday Golf;" C. Guild, "The Prospects of the Class of '81;" W. R. Thayer, "The Harvard Union." At the Commencement meeting, which was largely attended, the Secretary announced new subscriptions to the fund amounting to \$1500. Action was taken toward a gift to the College from the Class, and the Secretary was directed to ascertain by appropriate means the opinion of the Class as to what form the memorial should take. — C. Guild, Jr., delivered the Fourth of July oration in Boston this year. — M. E. Wagar received the degree of

A. M. this year. — Among the entries to the next Freshman Class are R. C. Sturgis, Jr., M. Tilden, Jr., and W. M. Tilden. — Howard Elliott has declined the general managership of the C., B. & Q. R. R. in order to remain in St. Louis at the head of its Missouri interests.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*

89 State St., Boston.

52 members of the Class dined at the Parker House, Boston, on June 25. H. M. Sewall, of Honolulu, presided. T. C. Thacher was made a member of the Class Committee in place of the late Sherman Hoar. A large committee was appointed to aid the Class Committee in its program for the 20th anniversary next June. — The Class fund has received the handsome gift of \$1000 from W. G. Chase. Chase has finished his studies at the Medical School and received the degree of M. D. He has been doing some original work in the Johns Hopkins Medical School. — Albert Matthews and H. W. Cunningham have been made corresponding members of the Maine Historical Society. — G. L. Kittredge was given the degree of LL. D. by the University of Chicago in June. — The Rev. Gustavus Tuckerman has charge of a parish at Port Washington, Long Island, for the summer. — H. C. French has removed from Chicago to Boston, where his address is 82 Pearl St. — J. S. Bryant's address is in summer Yarmouth, N. S., and in winter Belleair, Fla.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*

2 Joy St., Boston.

The Class dinner was held at the Brunswick on June 25, 72 men pre-

sent. The Secretary presided, and Grandgent made an admirable toast-master. Cummings spoke of his career in Harvard's Academic Navy; Grant talked of missionary methods; Hamlin responded for "Eighty-three in Public Life;" Jacobs told us of the progress in medicine since our graduation, and Moors spoke amusingly of his struggles for school board reform in the city of Boston. J. R. Coolidge put in a word for the architects, and Haskell chronicled the doings of our classmates on the Pacific coast; L. A. Coolidge winding up the speaking with some humorous tidbits of Washington flavor. During the progress of the dinner, three stalwart representatives of the Class of '89, who were holding their fourth Triennial in a neighboring room, walked quietly in, and having deposited three magnums on our table, departed amid appreciative cheers. Hamlin, Perin, and Morison were then appointed by the Secretary a committee to visit and thank the donors, and to return evil for good in the shape of five magnums and a watermelon. Throughout the evening, Sumner, Coolidge, Dorr, Earle, Hamlin, and Sullivan revived the delights of the '83 Glee Club. — At the Class meeting in 11 Stoughton on Commencement Day, the question of a suitable gift by the Class to the University was discussed, and a committee was appointed to examine into the matter, and to report thereon in writing to the Class. This committee, consisting of J. R. Brackett, G. D. Burrage, C. S. Hamlin, Dr. A. K. Stone, and the Secretary, are empowered to obtain from the Class an expression of opinion as to their preferences, and to act upon and carry out such plan, if any, as shall seem desirable to a majority of such members of the Class

as shall signify their preference in writing to the committee. As a preliminary, therefore, any suggestions sent to the above-named classmates will greatly facilitate the final decision in regard to the question. — W. W. Bryant is with the firm of Balch, Bailey & Co., importers of indigo and dyestuffs at 92 State St., Boston. — George Cary is the architect of the New York State Building and of the Ethnological Building, at the Pan-American Exposition. The former, having been constructed of permanent materials, is to become the property of the Buffalo Historical Society, and will eventually stand in Delaware Park. — J. E. Davis is manager of the sales department of the Mahoning Rubber Co., at Youngstown, O. — The Rev. P. S. Grant, a member of the Class of 1874 of the Old Dwight Grammar School of Boston, presided at a meeting of 500 graduates who assembled, on June 28, to do honor to James Alfred Page, the father of our classmate, G. H. Page, and for 50 years the headmaster of the school. — F. H. Hooper left the Century Co. in 1899, and has since been established at 290 Broadway, New York city, as a representative of the *London Times*, having also charge of the editing of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" in this country. — R. C. McKay was admitted, on April 1, to membership in the firm of A. J. Lloyd & Co., opticians, 323 Washington St., Boston, with whom he has been connected since 1894. — Dr. H. F. Sears has recently bought some 300 acres in Topsfield, Ipswich, and Boxford, which he designs for a summer residence.

1884.

E. A. HIBBARD, Sec.
111 Broadway, New York.

C. R. Saunders resigned his posi-

tion as a member of the legislature from Ward 11, Boston, at the close of the session, and was appointed by Mayor Hart chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners of Boston to succeed the Hon. G. P. Sanger, '74; his term is for four years from May 1. — The Rev. Greenough White died at Sewanee, Tenn., July 2, 1901. He was a resident of Cambridge at the time we were in College, and after our graduation studied a year at Harvard, and received in 1885 the degree of A. M. He was subsequently at the University of the South, Tennessee, as professor of English Language and Literature and of Political Economy and History. During the year 1887-88 he taught English and History at Kenyon College. He subsequently traveled in Europe, and in September, 1890, entered the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, and graduated therefrom in June, 1892. In 1893 he became professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity in the University of the South, and the winter of 1895 he spent at Charleston, S. C., lecturing on the history of art, and he published during that year an "Outline of the Philosophy of English Literature." Until ill health, superinduced by overwork, compelled him to give up his labors, he had been at Sewanee, Tenn., as professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity at the University of the South. He had also published "Matthew Arnold and the Spirit of the Age" in 1898, and in 1897 he published "A Saint of the Southern Church — Bishop Cobb and his Contemporaries." For nearly a year before his death he had been in extremely poor health, brought on by intense application to his duties, which finally culminated in his sudden death on July 2. He was extremely well

read in literature, and church history, and was a cultivated and polished writer. He was born at Cambridge, July 26, 1863. — The address of Samuel Hutchinson is No. 1700 Twenty-first St., West Superior, Wis., where he is engaged in business. This is the first definite information that the Secretary has received about Hutchinson for some time; he was recently married to Miss Vallie C. Gotzian. — The Rev. S. S. White having returned to his labors at Tsuiama, Japan, has sent a copy of the *Mission News* published at Yokohama, containing a very interesting statement of conditions in that country written by himself. — It is a curious coincidence that with so few of the Class in the ministry, there being now 13 thus engaged, three will be found next fall instructors in Systematic Theology, to wit: Aiken, at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; Drown, at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge; and Fenn, at the Harvard Divinity School. — T. J. Coolidge, Jr., is vice-president of the Bank of Commerce, Boston.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec.

70 State St., Boston.

F. A. Delano is general manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. system. — John Lawrence is treasurer of the Groton Water Co. — The Class is to erect a gate on Quincy St., nearly opposite the Harvard Union.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, Sec.

126 West 85th St., New York, N. Y.

The 15th anniversary was the most unifying '86 celebration that has ever taken place. The program was managed by a committee of those living

in Boston who acted as hosts for the rest of the Class. Every detail had evidently been carefully considered, and almost every one of the 110 who were present at one or another part of the celebration expressed himself as enthusiastic over the success of the whole affair. F. C. Hood, who was chairman, was indefatigable in stirring up the Class to come and in making the whole celebration the success it was. The first day (Monday) the Class were the guests of the Country Club at Brookline, and after a lunch most of those who were there either entered the handicap contest at golf or played tennis. Fessenden was in charge of the sub-committee which cared for that day. Lunch and dinner were served at the club, and later the Class went into the "Pop" Concert and there contributed largely to the noise which prevented any music from being heard, and unfortunately also prevented the satisfactory rendering of B. C. Henry's contribution to the program. The next day Roberts led the Class on board a tug, which went down the harbor to Misery Island, where we were enthusiastically received by '91. The classes led by a band lined up facing each other, and Roberts in a characteristic speech presented to the Class of '91 a 50-gallon loving cup, which was received with all honor by Garceau, and then Wendell, '91, presented '86 in return with the freedom of Misery Island, expressed by a key at least three feet in length. The Society of the Cup and the Key was instantly formed, and all members of the two classes are *ex officio* members of this club. From Misery Island the tug took us to the Eastern Yacht Club, where we had lunch and then a delightful sail up to the city, landing just in time for

the Class dinner at the Exchange Club. Gordon Woodbury as toastmaster was in his finest form. Huddleston called the roll of the Class, every person present standing as his name was called. Peabody, Gardner, Hight, Merriam, Lamont, Cary, Weston-Smith, Roberts, and Hood spoke, and there was abundance of song under the direction of Edgerly. Hood and T. T. Baldwin each contributed a notable surprise, the former in a reproduction of the Class Album made at graduation, and the latter in a yellow journal that celebrated in the most startling manner through editorials, news columns, and advertisements the achievements of the various members of the Class. A copy of each will be distributed with the Class Report. Commencement Day was under the direction of Frye. Those who wished were taken about Cambridge in carriages to see the new buildings and the new grounds. An abundant lunch was served, and then the Class went, some to the Alumni Dinner at Memorial, and others to the overflow meeting in the Harvard Union. The Gate was inspected approved, and informally declared the gift of '86 to the College. The last day was under the direction of Merriam. A special car was chartered, and on it a wet lunch was served on the way to New London. Seats were provided on the observation trains for all the races, and on this, as on all the preceding days, every one was made to have a very perfect time. A later incident of the celebration was the presentation to Hood of a loving cup, engraved with the following inscription, written by Lamont, "From the Outlanders to the Committee Chairman, who made the Anniversary of 1901 a true home coming, Frederic

Clark Hood." — G. F. Jewett has accepted the position of principal of Laselle Seminary, and his future address will therefore be Auburndale.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, *Sec.*

340 South Station, Boston.

Prof. J. O. Sumner is a member of the Mass. Historical Society. — F. E. Kavanagh is lecturer on the History of Philosophy in the University College, New York University. — C. A. Brodeur is superintendent of schools at Chicopee. — Winthrop Wetherbee's address is 43 Bay State Road, Boston.

1889.

PROF. J. H. ROPES, *Sec.*

13 Follen St., Cambridge.

The 4th triennial Class dinner was held June 25, 1901, at the Hotel Brunswick; 84 members of the Class were present. F. E. Parker presided, C. Warren was toastmaster, and C. Hunneman read a poem. Speeches were made by Trafford, J. G. King, Hight, Darling, Hull, Painter, Woodbury, and others, and a long and pleasant evening passed. The menu, full of amusing quotations and hits, for which the toastmaster was reported to be responsible, was accompanied by an excellent picture of the '89 Gate. Copies of the Secretary's Report, No. IV, were distributed to those present at the dinner. To others the Report, together with a copy of the menu, has been sent by mail. In the course of the evening courtesies were exchanged with '83. — On Monday evening a good number of the Class gathered at the "Pop" Concert. — On Commencement Day Hollis 12 was open as usual with refreshments for the Class. The Gate given to the College by the Class was visited, with appropriate exercises and

a speech by Trafford. — A. Burr, with I. T. Burr, Jr., '79, and W. Burr, '84, has given cups for contests in drop-kicking, place-kicking, and punting, to be held shortly after the opening of the term in the fall. — J. D. Prindle, Jr., had charge of the courses in English for Cuban teachers given this summer at Harvard.

1890.

J. W. LUND, *Sec.*

40 Water St., Boston.

E. V. Morgan has been appointed second assistant secretary to the American Legation at St. Petersburg, and is transferred from Corea, where he has been secretary to the legation for the last two years. — N. W. Mumford's address is Central Aguirre, Porto Rico.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*

12 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

The decennial celebration was a great success. Fully 150 men attended the Parker House reception on Monday, June 24, and the "Pop" concert in the evening. On Tuesday came the trip down the harbor to Misery Island, off Beverly, where there was an all-day picnic. The reception of '86, brought by steamer from Marblehead, was the feature of the day. Wednesday, Commencement, after attending the opening of the Harvard Union, 125 men went to Spy Pond; thence to Cooper's Tavern, Medford; and back to Boston in time for the Class dinner at the Exchange Club. Nearly 200 men were present. A. J. Cumnock presided, Jacob Wendell was toastmaster, and R. W. Atkinson chorister. B. A. Gould read a poem; E. A. Codman, M. O. Simonds, A. B. Nichols, D. S. Dean, G. C. Mead, F.

R. Bangs, and others spoke. There was much singing. J. J. Higgins, on behalf of the Class, presented a loving cup to the Secretary, A. J. Garceau. Each man had a souvenir mug to carry home. On Thursday, many of the men went to New London to the races. — Misery Island is already engaged for the year 1906 where, in conjunction with '86, it is our intention to entertain '81, which will have its 25th anniversary that year. — E. S. Berry is the secretary of the Library Hall Association of Cambridge. — J. B. Noyes is one of the firm of Small & Maynard, publishers, Boston. — Frank Rogers will give several recitals at Bar Harbor during the summer. He will be in New York next winter; address, Harvard Club. — J. J. Higgins is mentioned as candidate for district attorney of Middlesex. — J. O. Powers has established the firm Powers & Armstrong, advertising agents, North American Bldg., Philadelphia. — W. C. Eaton is of the firm of Libby, Eaton & Smith, attorneys, Portland, Me. — E. C. Hammond is farming in New London, Conn. — Jos. Leiter's address is 81 South Clark St., Chicago. — Lawrence Brooks is president of the Groton Farmers' and Mechanics' Club. — G. C. Mead has changed his office to 710 North American Bldg., Philadelphia. — W. M. Randol is with the New York and Philadelphia Coal and Coke Co., 9 and 10 Produce Exchange, New York. — Torrey Everett writes from Council Bluffs, Iowa, that his health is much better. — F. H. Curtiss is the cashier of the Mass. National Bank, Boston. — H. A. Davis has changed his office to 62 Wall St., New York. — The Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Berle were given a reception on the occasion of their tenth anniversary at the Brighton

Congregational Church on May 16. — S. C. Brackett's office is at 706 Pemberton Bldg., Boston. — The Rev. Angelo Hall is located at Andover, N. H. — A. B. Nichols's new address is 30 West 33d St., New York. — A. B. Potter is at 39 East 28th St., New York. — T. J. Stead is mining in the Cerro Colorado Camp, near Tucson, Ariz. — F. W. Burlingham is with the McDermid Manufacturing Co., 118 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. — F. L. Kendall is superintendent of schools at Chelmsford. — The Rev. H. P. Ross is at St. John's Rectory, Taunton. — A. B. Halliday is a counselor at law, 112 Broadway, New York. — Dr. J. R. Jacoby has offices at 608 Madison Ave. and 25 West 52d St., New York. — M. A. Marsh's address is 727 Park Ave., New York. — H. H. Baker has moved to 70 State St., Boston. — G. S. Fiske is at 117 Trenton St., E. Boston. — Dr. C. A. Whiting's office is at 70 West 47th St., New York.

1892.

A. R. BENNER, Sec.

Andover.

Stephen Perkins Cabot received the degree of A. B. as of the Class of '92, at Commencement. — C. F. Palmer has been chosen superintendent of schools in Andover. — F. Bruegger's studio, for pupils in vocal music, is 720, 721, Fine Arts Building, 203 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. — P. Hall is assistant professor of Mathematics, in Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. — C. L. Hanson's address is 36 Gray St., Cambridge. — M. D. Follansbee read a paper on "The English Lawyer of To-day" before the Law Club of the city of Chicago, April 26, 1901; the paper has since been printed by order of the club. — J. Shattuck, Jr., is treasurer of the

Essex Savings Bank, Lawrence. — About forty members of the Class attended the Pop Concert Graduates' Night, June 24.

1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*

721 Tremont Building, Boston.

G. H. Alden received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1896, and is now professor of History and Political Science in Carlton College, Northfield, Minn. — H. B. Bacon is connected with the New Hampton Literary Institution, New Hampton, N. H. Address, Lock Box 6. — C. R. Bardeen writes from Baltimore, "I have charge of the Microscopic Anatomy in the Hopkins Medical School and have gone definitely into Anatomy as a profession." — W. L. Barrell, after leaving the Divinity School, was for four years an assistant at the Boston Athenaeum. — E. M. Bennett is living at Wayland, and practicing law at 50 State St., Boston. — H. F. Blake is practicing law in Seattle, Wash. — A. T. Browne is practicing law at Boone, Iowa, and holds the position of referee in bankruptcy for several neighboring counties. — S. Chew is an attorney at law, with offices in the Girard Building, Philadelphia. — E. R. Coffin has accepted a position in the legal department of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. — W. N. Cottrell is practicing law at Mason City, Ill. — A. C. Dearborn is with Henry Holt & Co., publishers, at their Chicago branch, 378 Wabash Ave.

1894.

E. K. RAND, *Sec.*

104 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

The Secretary is at work upon the Class Report, but has been delayed by

the fact that so many men have failed to reply to his circulars. Replies should be sent at once to the above address, else the report cannot be published this year. — A. P. Carter is a member of the firm of Harwood, Dodge & Carter, 708 Tremont Bldg., Boston. — M. Ostheimer is dispensary physician to St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia. — G. C. Fiske is instructor in Latin at the University of Wisconsin. — H. B. Smith is Latin instructor at the Denver High School. — A. G. Cummings received the degree of Ph. B. in 1898 from the New York State Normal College, and is now principal of the Hubbardston High School.

1895.

A. H. NEWMAN, *Sec.*

437 Marlborough St., Boston.

The Secretary will be indebted to any one who gives him the addresses of or any information concerning Newell A. Barker, William A. Butler, Frank J. Buchanan, George F. Cole, Jonas P. Daleen, Chauncey R. Perry. — There are still many members of the Class who have not replied to the questions that the Secretary sent out early in April. The publication of the Report is consequently delayed. — The program arranged for the second Triennial was successfully carried out. Nearly 90 men went to Baker's Island Tuesday afternoon on the invitation of their classmates from Boston and vicinity. As soon as Baker's was reached, Reed and Highlands chose sides for a baseball game, and three innings of most exciting ball were played. Then dinner was announced at the Hotel Winneegan by Proprietor H. W. Morse, who was '95 L. S. S. On the way back to Boston two boats with '91 men from Misery Island ran

alongside '95's steamer and mutual cheers and greetings followed. — Just 150 men sat down to the second triennial dinner at the Exchange Club, June 25. R. L. Raymond, was toast-master, and the speakers were E. K. Arnold, "'95 at Home;" A. W. Cooley, "'95 in Politics;" W. S. Patten, "'95 in Trade;" W. K. Brice, "'95 in the Antipodes," and C. M. Flaudrau, "'95 in the Middle West." — H. E. Andrews's address is 319 Canal St., New York city. — S. F. Eddy, who has been second secretary at the American Embassy, Paris, has been appointed first secretary at Constantinople. — F. L. Gilman is with the Western Electric Co., New York city. — The Rev. T. R. Kimball has accepted the rectorship of St. James Church, West Somerville. — M. L. Luther's address is 430 West 118th St., New York city. — Dr. G. T. Moore, instructor in Botany at Dartmouth, has resigned to accept the position of government algologist, an office recently created in the Department of Agriculture. — G. B. Richardson received the Ph. D. degree from Johns Hopkins in June. He has been with the U. S. Geological Survey since the spring of 1900, spending the summer of that year in the Cape Nome region of Alaska. — A. W. Tarbell is the editor of "The Brown Book of Boston." — A few '95 Portfolios, left in the publisher's hands, have been secured for the Class. Any '95 man may obtain one, as long as they last, for \$2 by applying to the Secretary at 16 Congress St., Boston, or by sending him \$2.25 by mail.

1896.

H. R. STORRS, *Sec.*

Brookline.

The Secretary desires the correct

addresses of T. Jenkins, Ch. Holmes, L. A. Ames, E. F. Champney and F. J. Williams. — 28 members met at an informal dinner at Hotel Westminster on June 24, and afterwards adjourned to Graduates' Night at the "Pop" concert, where in conjunction with '99 we made more noise than any three classes combined.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, Jr., *Sec.*

60 State St., Boston.

H. J. Wilder has entered the service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, having given up his former position as instructor in Dummer Academy, South Byfield. — H. W. Waterman is practicing law at 1232 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill. — J. C. Gray has been admitted as a member of the firm of Mathews & Co., Bankers and brokers, 40 Wall St., N. Y. city. — Lombard Williams has associated himself with Charles Brewer, '96, under the firm name of Williams & Brewer, to carry on a business in real estate and investments in the Brazier Bldg., Boston. — H. W. Wellington is president of the Wellington-Pierce Co., dealers in curtains and lamp-shades, 37 Franklin St., Boston. — H. T. Nichols is with the *Commercial Advertiser* of New York city. — C. A. Martin has returned from New Mexico, where he went as assayer with the Cochiti Gold Mining Co., and is now in Lowell. — R. L. Barstow, Jr., is at Mattapoisett, for the summer; he returns to Camden, S. C., in the fall. — J. H. Choate, Jr., is again in London, England, and expects to return to the Harvard Law School next season to complete his course there. — D. Cheever, M. D., Harvard, 1901, has received an appointment at the Boston City Hospital; he graduated at

the head of his Class. — R. B. Cutting took a course in History at the Harvard Summer School, and will resume his position at Groton School in the fall. — C. A. Hardy is president of the Pureoxia Distilled Water Co., Whipple St., Boston. — W. G. Sewall has returned to Boston, from Porto Rico. — George Gleason, recently married, is to live in Kioto, Japan. — H. B. Priest has opened an office in Groton as a physician.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.

53 State St., Boston.

The triennial celebration proved to be most enjoyable. Thursday, June 20th, 64 members of the Class marched behind the band to Soldier's Field, each man carrying a red balloon. At the Field, these balloons, together with 300 or 400 more held by members of other classes, were let loose and the breeze sent them flying directly over right and centre field. The game had to be stopped for a moment, but the sight and the effect was well worth the delay. — Class Day, the 21st, proved to be a fine day for recreation. — The dinner came on Saturday, the 22d; J. C. Rice was toastmaster, and the following toasts were responded to: "The Class," F. S. Arnold; "'98 in Cambridge," C. M. Sheafe, Jr.; "'98 away from Cambridge," C. E. Morgan, 3d; poem, G. H. Scull. After Scull had read his poem the Class called for his '98 toast, written for the Junior dinner. E. D. Powers, just back from the Philippines, F. L. Beecher, all the way from Vancouver, B. C., and E. L. Sanborn, Jr., from Cuba, were called upon to speak for those who had come on to the dinner from a distance. Among others called upon were A. H. Rice, E. D. Fullerton, D. M.

Goodrich, G. W. Bouvé, R. T. Park, F. H. Bigelow, S. I. Tonjoroff, J. E. N. Shaw, B. H. Hayes, H. K. Brent, B. Rosenthal, H. I. Bowditch. Harry Woodruff, assisted by N. W. Cabot and E. Wadsworth, sang. — Monday an informal reception was held at the Parker House, and over one hundred men partook of the punch and other refreshments. Because of the deep feeling of sympathy which was expressed on all sides, the Secretary sent the following telegram to Yale, '98, — "In the midst of our triennial celebration our hearts are made extremely sad by the deplorable death of your classmate, Adelbert S. Hay. Our deepest and most sincere sympathy is yours." To this the following reply was received, — "Please extend to your class the gratitude of Hay's friends at Yale for the fraternal message of sympathy." In the evening nearly 175 men met in front of the Public Library, where each man received a red balloon with a white '98 painted on it, and thence proceeded to the "Pop" concert, where additional recruits were found. True to the circus circular sent out to each member of the Class, it was "an enjoyable and EXHILARATING entertainment." — On Commencement Day the usual spread was held in Holworthy 23. No picture was taken, as not enough men came. — All the members of the Class should have received a copy of the 1st Report of the Treasurer and Secretary. The men are asked to look through it carefully and notify the Secretary of any mistakes, particularly those in addresses. — J. R. Proctor, Jr., and J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., have been advanced to first lieutenancies in the regular army. Kilbreth is still in the Philippines and Proctor in Porto Rico. — H. Sayre was mustered out of the 40th Infantry in June and is now

traveling round the world. He left his regiment on reaching Japan. — The Secretary regrets to announce the death of the "Class Baby," Hugh Davids Scott, Jr., who was born May 2, 1899, and died a few days before the triennial celebration. — Percy Long is studying and traveling in Europe. — S. K. Kerns has left Baltimore, and next year will act as an instructor in the preparatory school of Winsor, '93, at Concord. — G. W. Hall received the degree of M. D. this June at Johns Hopkins Medical School. — A. L. Bloom has bought a seat on the N. Y. Stock Exchange. — H. K. Brent has been made treasurer of the New Harvard Union for a term of three years, and graduate manager of athletics.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.

Quincy.

'99, in company with the other classes, attended the Yale ball game in Cambridge, on June 20, and sat in a specially reserved section. On Monday evening, June 24, about 50 members dined together at the Westminster Hotel. It was thoroughly informal and there were no speeches. Telegrams were sent to, and cheers given for the Nine and the Crew, wishing them success. Later those at the dinner went to Graduates' Night at the "Pop" concert. There '99 was very much in evidence, and after almost getting into a quarrel with '96, which had adjoining seats, suddenly became its most intimate friend, and together the two classes marched round the hall, cheering everybody and everything. Led by B. H. Diblee, '99, all the classes united in cheers for the Nine and the Crew, on the eve of their contests with Yale. —

W. H. Conroy has been at Bar Harbor, Me., this summer settling up the affairs of his newspaper there, which he has sold out. His plans for the future are indefinite. — W. L. Cutting has been in Europe all summer. — A. G. Scattergood is with the Provident Life and Trust Co., of Philadelphia, in the treasurer's office. — W. G. Morse is with the Pencoyd Iron Works, in Philadelphia. — John Ware is still with the Pennsylvania R. R., but has been transferred to Altoona, Pa. — C. S. Cook has been in Paris all winter, business there having rendered his proposed trip to West Africa impossible. — T. E. Hamilton has been instructor in French and German in Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., during the last college year. He expects to continue teaching modern languages. — F. R. Stoddard is with Brewster & Stoddard Co., in Cuba. They raise and export oranges and tobacco to the United States. He writes: "I am settled on the San Juan y Martinez Road out of Pinar del Rio, and I hope that any member of the Class coming to Cuba will pay me a visit." — C. C. Mann has been to Cuba and Mexico for Silver, Burditt & Co., publishers, endeavoring, he says, "to persuade the natives to become educated according to Yankee ideas." His present address is 29 E. 19th St., New York. — C. H. McDuffie is in the Manchester Mills again, after his European trip. — R. A. Leeson is treasurer of the Universal Winding Co., 95 South St., Boston. — H. F. Huntress is in the auditor's office freight accounts, Boston and Maine R. R., Boston. — Paul Burrage is in the insurance business, 28 Equitable Building, Boston. — F. Tomlinson is treasurer of N. C. Cummings & Bro., packers of hermetically sealed goods, 24

Plum St., Portland, Me. — T. S. Watson is with his father, R. C. Watson, in fire and marine insurance, 95 Milk St., Boston. — Changes of address: W. B. Donham, Rockland; W. B. Coffin, 433 Walnut St., Brookline; J. F. Brice, 14 Craigie St., Cambridge; H. P. White, 84 University Road, Brookline.

1900.

ELIOT SPALDING, Sec.

66 Lincoln St., Boston.

About 50 members attended the Graduates' Night "Pop" concert, June 24. The Class met in Holworthy 8 on Commencement Day, and about 75 members partook of the lunch. It is hoped that next year more men will attend, and that we may get up a Class dinner before the Graduates' Night. It was attempted this year, but so many men were out of town that it had to be given up. Members of the Class are asked to send in any items which they think will be of interest to their classmates. The Secretary will be very glad to furnish any address or give any information in his power. The first Report will be issued this fall, and it is very necessary that the members should send in their addresses and answer promptly any questions which may be asked. — H. L. Ewer is with Francis Willey & Co., wool, Boston. — J. S. Cochrane is in the Lackawanna Steel and Iron Co., Buffalo, N. Y. — Arthur Gilman is in the Bank of Commerce, Boston. — C. S. Forbes is in the insurance business with Robert Bird. — R. D. Boardman is with Burroughs & De Blois, real estate dealers, Boston. — T. M. Shaw is still abroad at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. — Wm. Clough is with F. S. Moseley & Co., brokers, Boston. — L. Warren is in the United States

Steel Co., Everett. — Duncan Harris is employed by the Astor Estate, New York. — F. L. Higginson, Jr., and Wm. Burden were expected home in August. — John Saltonstall has been acting as private secretary to Ambassador Choate in London. — A. Jay, Jr., has returned from his trip round the world. — C. N. Prouty, Jr., is in the Hilo Railroad Co., Hilo, Hawaii. — R. C. Heath is on a rapid trip round the world, as he expects to complete it in time to enter his third year at the Law School, in September. — R. E. Lee is with Dana Estes & Co., publishers, Boston. — H. W. Flagg is in the office of the Calumet and Hecla, Boston. — Horace Morison is traveling in Europe. — H. T. van Dusen is in the office of the chief engineer of the Boston Elevated R. R. Co. — O. Howes, Jr., is with Parkinson & Burr, brokers, Boston. — Edward Gray, Jr., is traveling for D. M. Osborne & Co., harvesting machinery. Address, 20 Elizabeth St., Auburn, N. Y. — F. B. Talbot, S. W. Lewis, and Chas. Harding returned in June from their tour round the world. — Conrad Hobbs has been attending the London wool sales, and working in a mill in Alsace. — J. S. Bigelow, Jr., has been to South America on a sailing vessel. — A. N. Rice expects to enter the Law School this fall. — H. H. Fox has been abroad during the past year. — K. Sherburne has been doing shop work in the Harvard Summer School. — G. G. Hubbard is supposed to be in India. — H. W. Welch is with Hayden, Stone & Co., 53 State St., Boston. — Dwight Davis and Holcombe Ward have been playing tennis in England, and have been in several tournaments in America this summer. — C. Haddon is in the banking business in Boston. — L. Howland is with Waldo Bros., cement dealers,

Boston. — E. S. Foster is with G. W. Foster & Co., furs, Boston. — L. G. O. Smith has been working in connection with the Buffalo Exposition. — J. N. Trainer, Jr., is with *McClure's Magazine*, New York. — H. R. Johnson is in the stock brokerage business in New York. — G. Nichols reached Honolulu in June on his trip round the world in a sailing vessel. — C. A. Howland, Jr., is in the Quincy Mutual Fire Ins. Co. — G. H. Mifflin, Jr., is traveling in Europe. — M. M. Foss is with the Baker & Taylor Co., publishers, New York. — A. S. Clark is with the Investment Corporation, Boston. — J. M. Glidden, Jr., is in the real estate business with William F. Beal & Co., Boston. — A. M. Goodridge is in the bond business in Boston. — H. S. Gale has left A. W. Tedcastle & Co., and is doing field work with the U. S. Geological Survey in the North Carolina and Tennessee Mountains. — Eliot Spalding has been elected treasurer of the Lestershire Mfg. Co., and is at the the Boston office, 66 Lincoln St.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec.

249 West 54th St., New York, N. Y.

The following men have thus far announced their occupations: *Mining Engineers*: H. P. Henderson, H. Adams, R. W. Shapleigh, R. M. Black, G. H. Grant, C. C. Brayton, D. Brown, H. A. Flanders, F. W. Lovejoy, Jr. *Electrical Engineers*: C. D. Burchenal, W. H. McGrath, H. H. Peyton, H. Rawson. *Mechanical Engineers*: R. C. Barnes, S. G. Ellis, J. W. Coolidge, G. H. Gerrish, J. W. Welsh. *Civil Engineers*: W. A. Bassett, C. H. Dutton, S. M. Klein, W. Meadowcroft, H. F. Tucker, R. I. Wilby. *Medicine*: J. L. Ransohoff, C. W. Nichols, L. Mendelsohn, R. M. Brown, F. D. Bos-

worth, Jr., J. S. Millard, F. L. Burnett, H. N. Fobes, W. Whittemore, M. D. Miller, R. Dexter, W. H. Walker, H. F. Newhall, E. J. Denning, C. B. Palmer, P. D. Dean, G. C. Shattuck, S. Strauss, J. D. Clark, F. W. Hitchings, W. L. Hearn, W. B. Swift, S. B. Wolbach, H. G. Giddings, B. E. Wood, J. V. Freeman, Jr., L. M. Freedman, W. K. S. Thomas. *Teaching*: D. Cohn, S. P. Cabot, W. H. Clawson, J. L. Mason, Jr., H. N. Loomis, S. F. Poole, C. W. Locke, E. C. Knight, Bliss Knapp, M. J. Kling, R. V. Kennedy, W. B. Norris, W. T. Jones, H. S. V. Jones, G. E. Huggins, G. M. Hosmer, E. B. Horn, W. E. Hooking, M. A. Hawkins, E. E. Greenwood, E. R. Greene, G. P. Milne, C. A. Moore, J. E. Root, E. H. Ruby, R. G. Usher, M. J. Wall, H. C. Small, R. C. H. Thompson, G. B. F. Aiken, A. F. Bailey, Jr., F. W. Bancroft, O. W. Billings, T. J. Bosworth, W. H. Bowers, B. G. Brockway, J. J. Brower, F. R. Bryson, M. C. Burke, Jr., S. H. Bush, C. E. Fisher, P. Folly, T. Petersson, R. S. H. Dyer, S. S. Drury, E. H. Douglass, C. E. Dimick, G. B. Collier, H. P. Nash, R. B. Nason, L. I. Newton, G. B. Colesworthy. *Architecture*: R. W. Gray, J. E. Somes, Jr., W. Appleton, Jr., S. L. Beals, W. B. Bragdon, S. G. Davenport, W. H. V. MacDonald, R. H. Greeley. *Chemistry*: G. E. Behr, Jr., F. C. Ware, A. H. Fiske, A. D. Wyman, N. R. Davis, C. A. Straw, Jr., O. A. Dautt, S. K. Singer. *Journalism*: W. L. Leighton, W. F. Howes, H. W. Mead, J. G. Cole, E. L. Bowker. *Harvard Law School*: W. A. Frost, L. S. Thierry, S. H. E. Freund, G. N. Shorey, M. Freiman, H. C. Shaw, S. W. Mifflin, D. J. Murphy, J. J. O'Donnell, Jr., C. I. Pettingell, T. H. Reed, H. M. Richmond, E. C. Stern, D. M. Spratt, G.

H. Tower, A. Turner, N. B. Vanderhoof, R. McC. Walsh, S. M. Whalen, W. F. Williams, L. Wilmerding, H. P. Chandler, W. M. Ivins, Jr., W. Catchings, W. S. Heilborn, M. Caro, H. R. Brigham, J. R. Locke, H. C. Force, J. P. Laundrigan, R. O. Burton, S. J. Kornhauser, H. H. Flower, H. B. Kirtland, R. A. Feiss, E. P. Jones, Jr., P. H. Eley, J. F. Jennings, C. F. Dutch, S. E. Duffin, C. Crocker, E. L. Dickerman, F. M. Ives, A. P. Crosby, P. E. Coyle, G. Ireland, J. W. Hudson, H. W. Hoe, M. T. Hall, R. E. Goodwin, P. G. Gerry, E. S. Bacon, H. Blythe, S. Bamber, H. W. Bowker, B. D. Barker, O. W. Branch, J. F. Bassity, J. G. Brackett, L. H. Bonelli, Jr., H. L. Shattuck, G. M. McConnell, R. D. Swaim, D. C. Hirsch, P. L. Sullivan, M. A. Sullivan, A. U. Hersey, A. H. Strickland, J. B. Henney, Jr., J. C. Miller, H. J. Stewart, H. F. Baker, G. H. Montague, C. M. Bard, H. W. Palmer, C. F. C. Arensberg, H. H. Sargent, H. A. Conway, E. Schlesinger, C. L. Cole. *Business*: E. S. Emerson, C. L. Ellison, B. H. Ellis, G. H. Eastman, M. R. Rothchild, A. Sachs, W. M. Swift, E. J. Samson, C. C. Shippee, Joseph Smith, C. Fletcher Shaw, L. J. Watson, 2d, D. P. Wheelwright, DeL. P. White, E. A. Wye, C. E. Reck, J. G. Pierce, C. Marshall, Jr., R. Stearns, T. W. Little, L. S. Jackson, W. Judson, H. V. Poor, H. S. Hyde, G. T. Putnam, A. H. Howard, A. S. Hewins, P. E. Hawkins, H. G. Hart, Jr., T. Gerrish, M. A. Ratschesky, H. W. French, R. M. Roloson, G. S. Morse, W. A. Parker, C. A. Peters, A. L. Sweetser, C. J. Swan, M. Adler, R. Anthony, J. C. Bayley, H. F. Beal, G. Bell, J. F. Briggs, M. E. T. Brown, R. Flint, G. O. Chase. *Ministers*: C. A. McAlpine, Jr., C. H. Howe, E. H. Hill, T. L. Frost, A. E. Minard, A. McG. Stewart, P. J. Steinmetz, Jr., G. W. Smith, C. Franklin Shaw, F. C. Williams, H. R. Chamberlin. 240 men are undecided or have sent in no answer. — W. Channing, Jr., is working in the Boston and Albany R. R. division superintendent's office, Boston. — G. W. Canterbury will be a mining chemist. — J. A. Camprubi will take a graduate course in the L. S. S. — J. E. Marvin is an instructor in the State Normal Training School, Bridgeport, Conn. — L. Lewis is engaged in newspaper work. — R. H. Leavell will be a farmer in Dallas, Tex. — C. F. Leatherbee is in the lumber business in West Newton. — J. S. Lawrence intends to be a dry goods merchant in Boston. — G. M. Allen is an assistant at the Harvard Observatory. — W. H. Attwill is a contractor and builder. — J. Angus, Jr., is a bank clerk. — E. Anten is assistant city clerk, Fall River. — A. R. Ballark is working in an iron foundry. — L. de P. Cole will enter a banker's office. — G. E. Clark will go into paper manufacturing. — G. C. Clark, Jr., will enter a banker's office in New York city. — L. D. Christie is assistant foreman of the machine department of the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn. — J. S. Chipman will be an interior decorator. — R. W. Cheney is agent of the Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York, with Cheney & Cheney, Manchester, N. H. — R. M. McKay is playing minor parts in John Drew's company. — C. D. Daly is in the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. — P. H. Custis will enter a banking house. — F. R. Crosby is a teacher in the Dummer Academy, South Byfield. — A. W. Cooper intends to take up forestry. — G. B. Doyle will be a florist. — M. B. Dill will study dentistry. — R. W. Dibble will enter a banking house. —

C. W. Davol will be a printer. — R. H. Dana, Jr., will take a course in architecture in Columbia University. — G. G. Whitney will go into railroading. — S. Whitney is a broker's clerk in New York. — H. S. Whiton is draughtsman for a firm of engine builders. — L. H. Woolsey intends to be a geologist. — W. S. Burgess is a naval architect in Boston. — S. H. Eldredge is engaged in the wholesale grocery business. — Robert Edwards is studying to be an artist. — W. M. Dudley is a banker and broker in New York city. — F. R. Du Bois will go into the insurance business. — J. C. H. Fitz is engaged in smelting in the Copper Queen Mine, Bisbee, Ariz. — Reginald Fincke is working in a broker's office in Utica, N. Y. — J. E. Falker is a hide and leather dealer, 609 East Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y. — L. Endicott is with a paper manufacturing company in New York. — R. M. H. Harper will go into the publishing business. — J. W. Hallowell is in a banking house in Boston. — J. A. Graydon is manager of an estate in Clifton, Cincinnati, O. — T. H. Gray, Jr., is engaged in woolen manufacturing. — M. I. Goldman intends to be a geologist. — F. B. Gilpatrick is a mining engineer with the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston. — H. V. Hubbard will be a landscape architect. — W. S. Hinchman and W. R. Lawrence will be masters in the Groton School. — A. B. Hendricks, Jr., is an electrician with the Stanley Electric Mfg. Co., Pittsfield. — P. B. Haviland is in the china business with Haviland & Co., 45 Barclay St., New York. — J. F. Havey is a traveling salesman of cotton machinery. — A. P. Keith will take up theatrical work, in connection with Keith's Theatre, Boston. — W. W. Justice, Jr., is a wool merchant in Philadelphia, Pa. — H. McK. Jones will be a dry goods commission merchant in St. Louis, Mo. — C. W. Jaynes will be a druggist in Boston. — H. F. Hurlburt, Jr., is on the *Boston Globe*. — A. W. Krey is treasurer of an electric light company, Boston. — F. J. Kneeland is an express agent and orange shipper at Sinona, Fla. — A. H. Kintner is secretary of the Scranton Stock and Grain Co., and a stock broker at Stroudsburg, Pa. — V. R. C. King will take up railroad work on the Pennsylvania R. R. — A. H. Gilbert is with Foote & French, bankers, Boston. — H. C. McNeil is in the wholesale grocery business at 25 Market St., Chicago, Ill. — G. M. Mead is a purchase and sales clerk with Watson & Brown, bankers and brokers, 80 Broadway, New York. — E. P. Morse is manager of the Cambridge Botanical Supply Co., Cambridge. — T. V. Moynahan is a dye manufacturer in Cambridge. — H. H. Murdock is manager of the New York office of the Library Bureau of Boston. — G. F. Neal is a clerk in the Wilder Savings Bank, 52 Boylston St., Boston. — C. W. Nieman is in the live stock business in Schuyler, Neb. — J. A. O'Gorman is in the wholesale dry goods business. — A. E. Story is clerk at the Merchants' Nat. Bank, and city clerk of the city of Norwich, Conn. — H. L. Stone intends to be a musician. — W. E. Stilwell intends to be a school superintendent. — W. Stevens is assistant editor of the *World's Work*. — M. D. Smith is a civil engineer in the employ of the Sewerage Commission, Gloucester. — J. K. Robinson is with the Diamond Match Co., 19 S. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. — R. S. Russell will go into the pulp and paper manufacturing business. — R. W. Sayles will go into cotton manufacturing.

— R. W. Seymour is with the Library Bureau, 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston. — T. H. Sweetser is with the United Trust Co., Kingston, Jamaica. — J. L. Pultz is in the mining business. — W. T. Reid, Jr., is studying to be headmaster of Belmont School, Belmont, Cal. — A. H. Rice is a student in the American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy. — A. W. Robinson is with the Carrara Paint Co., Baltimore, Md. — H. W. O'Leary is with the American Woolen Co. — J. E. Paige is engaged in cotton manufacturing. — E. A. Pierce is an operative in a cotton mill in New Bedford. — F. Pope, 2d, intends to be a naval architect. — J. E. Postlethwaite intends to go into a banker's office in New York. — B. M. Brownell is preparing to be a hotel proprietor. — J. L. Brown is a real estate and insurance broker at 5 Garden St., Newburyport. — L. Bullard will enter the Bussey Institution to study landscape architecture. — A. H. Bumstead is a topographer on the U. S. Geological Survey. — M. L. Bernstein is with a wholesale sponge company at 161 William St., New York. — Meyer Bloomfield is working in the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge St., New York. — R. Boardman is in a real estate office at 56 Ames Building, Boston. — C. L. Thurston has a position in the U. S. Legation, Buenos Ayres, Argentine. — H. K. Wead is a real estate broker at 16 State St., Boston. — C. M. Weatherwax is in the lumber and timber business, Aberdeen, Wash. — N. T. Weitzel is in the electrical business, St. Louis, Mo. — M. L. Wetherell is in the glucose business in Gloucester. — E. M. Switzer, Jr., intends to take up railroading. — H. W. Taggart will enter the lumber business. — B. Taylor is with Whitall, Tatum Co., glass manufacturers and

druggists' supplies, New York. — R. S. Taylor will go into the ice business. — G. O. Thacher will engage in marine insurance. — R. S. Silver is with M. T. Silver & Co., cloak manufacturers, Cleveland, O. — J. A. Sibley, Jr., is a hardware merchant, South Bend, Ind.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Joseph Le Conte, s '51, the venerable professor of Geology and Zoölogy in the University of California, died suddenly, July 6, in the Yosemite Valley, of heart failure. Accompanied by his daughter, he was on his way to join the summer camping party of the Sierra Club in Tuolumne Meadows. His death was probably due to overexertion in the rarefied air of the Yosemite. He was a Southerner by birth and a Huguenot by descent. He was born in Liberty County, Ga., in 1823, and was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard in 1851. He had previously taken his A. B. at the University of Georgia in 1841, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1845. His first work as an instructor was done in Oglethorpe College, Franklin College, and South College, remaining twelve years in the last-named institution. Prof. Le Conte went to the University of California in 1868. Here he wrote most of the works on geology and evolution that have made him famous. He was the best-beloved professor in the State university faculty, and his lectures were so largely attended that the audiences more than filled the biggest class rooms. Before going to California he was professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology in the College of South Carolina. He received an LL. D. from the University of

Georgia in 1879 and from Princeton in 1896. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society and of the National Academy of Sciences; a fellow of the American Academy; and an honorary member of the California Academy of Sciences.

B. M. Bristol, *d* '99, has opened an office in Groton.

Prof. W. H. Welch, *h* '00, of Johns Hopkins, and Theobald Smith, *h* '01, of Harvard, are directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York city.

W. B. Doyle, *l* '95, Rep., is mayor of Akron, O.

Dr. F. E. Clark, *m* '01, is house physician of the Springfield Hospital.

Prof. Charles Gross, *h* '01, and Nathaniel Paine, *h* '98, have been elected members of the Mass. Historical Society.

H. M. Hopkins, *p* '96, is to be instructor in Latin at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

H. DeF. Smith, *p* '96, assistant professor of Greek at Bowdoin, has been called to Amherst.

Dr. J. T. G. Nichols, *m* '59, is a trustee of the Mass. Hospital for Dip-somaniacs and Inebriates.

E. W. Blackhurst, *l* '97, is principal of the Racine, Wis., high school.

Dr. H. C. Boutelle, *m* '99, is settled in Danvers.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Dental Society, in Boston, June 5 and 6, Dr. W. E. Boardman, *d* '86, of Boston, was reelected editor for the ensuing year; Dr. W. P. Cooke, *d* '81, of Boston, was elected second vice-president; and Dr. J. T. Paul, *d* '91, Boston, was reelected treasurer.

Prof. Asaph Hall, *h* '79, has resigned the lectureship in Celestial Mechanics at Harvard University, and will spend the next year or two abroad.

Charles Augustus Peabody, L. S., '38, died in New York city, July 4, within a week of his 87th birthday. He was born at Sandwich, N. H., and studied at the Harvard Law School in 1838-39. A strong Whig, he took no active part in politics until 1855, when he helped to organize the Republican party in New York State. In the same year he was appointed justice of the New York State Supreme Court. The governor appointed him a commissioner of quarantine in 1858, and four years later Pres. Lincoln made him judge of the United States Provisional Court for Louisiana. He was also judge of the Criminal Court in New Orleans. In the following year he became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. He was appointed United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana in 1865, but in the same year he returned to New York and resumed his private practice. He had been vice-president of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, and in 1885 was a delegate of the United States government to the international Congress of Commercial Law.

Ex-Secretary Richard Olney, *l* '58, and Judge George Gray, L. S., were recently elected regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Rev. S. C. Beane, *t* '61, is president of the Ministerial Union, the general organization of Unitarian ministers.

Prof. I. N. Hollis, *h* '00, served as a juror of awards at the Pan-American Fair.

Dr. Robert MacDougall, *p* '93, is professor of Experimental Psychology in the School of Pedagogy, New York, and Morris Loeb, '83, is professor of Chemistry.

H. G. Pender, 1 '00, is practicing at Norwood.

Col. James Kilbourne, 1 '68, is Democratic nominee for governor of Ohio.

LITERARY NOTES.

. To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare instances, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily and weekly press.

Charles Moore, '78, has written the introduction to the "History of the United States Capitol," an elegant illustrated volume recently published by the government.

Western Reserve University *Bulletin* for May contains "A List of Plays probably acted between the Years 1601 and 1611," by A. H. Thorndike, p '96 (Cleveland, O.)

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for June 1, Mme. Bentzon writes of Col. T. W. Higginson, '41, as "a representative American."

Prof. J. H. Beale, Jr., '82, has written an introduction to a new edition of Beamer's Translation of Glanville, published by John Byrne & Co., Washington, D. C.

Correa M. Walsh, '84, has recently published through the Macmillan Co. "The Measurement of General Exchange-Value," an exhaustive work of which further notice will be made in the *Graduates' Magazine*.

G. A. Reisner, '89, who is excavating in Egypt, has published "Tempelurkunden aus Telloh" (in "Mitteilungen aus den orientalischen Sammlungen der Königl. Museen zu Berlin"), Berlin, 1900, folio, pp. 76, 155 autographic leaves, price M. 56.

The diaries of Lieut. Dudley Bradstreet at the siege of Louisburg, 1745-46, Sergeant David Holden in the French and Indian War, 1760, and Lieut. Amos Farnsworth in the Revolutionary War, 1775-79, which Dr. S. A. Green, '51, originally edited for the Mass. Historical Society, he has printed in a single volume, with the title "Three Military Diaries kept by Groton Soldiers in Different Wars." The value of these records is enhanced by Dr. Green's notes. (For sale by G. E. Littlefield, 67 Cornhill, Boston.)

Three addresses by J. T. Mitchell, '55, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, have been printed in pamphlet form, viz: "The District Court of the City and County of Philadelphia," 2d edit.; "Fidelity to Court and Client in Criminal Cases;" and "John Marshall."

W. C. Collar, 1 '59, and M. G. Daniell, '63, have compiled "First Year Latin," a manual which differs in several respects from other beginners' manuals in Latin, and will probably be found an improvement on most of them. The authors believe that a boy taught by their method ought at the end of the first year to be able to read simple Latin easily, and to write short compositions, to have a vocabulary of some 2500 words and a working knowledge of the rudiments of grammar. By compact arrangement they have made their book so small that it can be gone through twice in the school year, and so comprehensive that it should serve to cover these various important matters. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, mailing price, \$1.10.)

E. K. Rand, '94, has published "Der dem Boethius zugeschriebene Traktat *de fide catholica*" in the Supplementband of the *Neue Jahrbücher* xxvi, Teubner, Leipzig, 1901.

C. C. Soule, '62, has reprinted from the *Harvard Law Review* his exhaustive and valuable paper, "Year-Book Bibliography."

The Rev. J. T. Bixby, '64, has brought out a new edition of his "Crisis in Morals," under a new title, "The Ethics of Evolution."

C. E. L. Wingate, '83, is preparing a new five volume edition of his works, which is to be published in the fall by T. Y. Crowell & Co. of New York.

Mark L. Luther, ['95,] has written a story of Mexico entitled "The Reckoning," which is being published in the *National Magazine*.

Prof. C. F. Griffith, ['95,] of the Imperial University, Tokyo, has edited a reprint of Ricardo's *Essays on Currency and Finance*.

G. L. Hamilton, '95, is the author of "The Indebtedness of Chaucer's 'Troilus and Cresseide' to Guido delle Colonne's 'Historia Trojana.'"

A. W. Vorse, '89, has written the article on English and American Literature in the 19th Century for the *International Year-Book*, 1901.

Two of the late issues in the *Riverside Biographical Series* are "Thomas Jefferson," by Henry C. Merwin, '74, and "John Marshall," by Prof. James B. Thayer, '52. Mr. Merwin succeeds well in the difficult task of giving a compact and interesting account of the many-sided Jefferson. He shows Jefferson to be, what we believe he really was, a great man — intellectually the greatest of all the Founders of the Republic. And Mr. Merwin insists that Jefferson's thoroughgoing democracy, not borrowed, as is often asserted, from the French theorists, but based on his own deductions from study of human nature, history, and destiny, was so fundamental that it cannot be superseded. He bestows

high praise on many other of his subject's qualities and achievements, but he does not spare criticism of shortcomings. The total impression left by the little memoir is that it is fair. — Prof. Thayer's sketch of Marshall is thus far the most valuable permanent fruit of the Marshall Celebration last February. It shows, first, the attractiveness of Marshall, the man, many of whose characteristics remind one of Lincoln; next, it narrates briefly Marshall's public life before his appointment in 1801 as Chief Justice; and, finally, it gives very clearly an account of some of Marshall's great decisions — of his construction (*creation*, one might say) of the great principles which, until lately, have been the sheet anchor of the Republic. The years, which winnow reputations, have left Marshall alongside of Washington and Jefferson; and there can be no better introduction to him than Prof. Thayer's delightful memoir. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 75 cents each.)

Mr. William Vaughn Moody, '93, has followed up his "Masque of Judgment" with a volume of "Poems," which contains the half-dozen pieces which have appeared in the magazines during the past two or three years and have given him a reputation, besides ten others now first printed. Rereading his "Ode in Time of Hesitation," and "On a Soldier Fallen in the Philippines," confirms the impression that it is by his thoughtfulness and moral earnestness that Mr. Moody deserves consideration; if he does not fail in these, he may go much farther. It is already a worthy achievement to have put into ringing verse the indignation of the conscience of the Republic at a great historical crisis. Many of the poems are lighter in theme, and in

some we find a certain large humor. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.)

To several numbers of *Le Maître Phonétique* (Paris) Prof. J. Geddes, '80, contributed last spring an account of the study of Modern Languages at Boston.

No. 1 of vol. i of the *Science Bulletins* of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is devoted to an illustrated monograph on "The Variations of a Newly Arisen Species of Medusa," by Alfred G. Mayer, p '97. (Macmillan: New York. Pp. 27; 25 cents net.)

David Gray, '92, has the concession of the Art Handbook to the Buffalo Pan-American Fair.

J. C. Fernald, '60, has compiled "Scientific Side-Lights," classified illustrations for the benefit of public speakers, writers, editors, etc. (Funk & Wagnalls Co.: New York.)

Dr. H. R. Storer, '50, has brought his list of "Medals, etc., illustrative of the Science of Medicine," printed in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, through number 1623.

The diary of Pres. Ezra Stiles, 1754, is to be published by the Yale Corporation.

Henry Norman, '81, contributes an introduction to "The Awakening of the East: Siberia, Japan, China," from the French of P. Leroy-Beaulieu. (McClure, Phillips & Co.: New York.)

The translation by the late Prof. Whitney of the Atharva Veda is soon to appear as vols. v and vi of the Harvard Oriental Series.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry, l '45, is the author of "Civil History of the Government of the Confederate States, with Some Personal Reminiscences." (B. F. Johnson Publishing Co.: Richmond, Va.)

"The Orations and Essays of Edward John Phelps," 1839, late U. S. minister to Great Britain, have been issued by Harper, New York. J. G. McCullough is the editor and J. W. Stewart writes a memoir.

To *Bulletin* No. 34 of the Department of Labor Dr. Azel Ames, m '71, contributes a monograph on "Labor Conditions in Porto Rico," and the Rev. N. P. Gilman, t '71, a paper on "Social Economics at the Paris Exposition." (Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office.)

Prof. J. Geddes, Jr., '80, professor of Romance Languages in Boston University, has edited with Asst. Prof. F. M. Josselyn, Jr., a volume of selections from Padre Isla's version of "Historia de Gil Blas de Santillana." The volume, which appears in Heath's Modern Language Series, contains many of the most entertaining passages of one of the most entertaining books in the world. The editors have not swamped their selections with notes, but they have provided a sufficient explanation of the real difficulties, and they have added a vocabulary and a map. (D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.)

In "The New Epoch for Faith," Dr. George A. Gordon, '81, presents the most optimistic interpretation of evolution and of present tendencies that we have seen. Dr. Gordon is, if we mistake not, the most thoroughly versed in philosophy of any of our popular intelligent preachers to-day. Accordingly, his book challenges throughout the attention of every serious reader; it adduces reasons and demands them; and, as a result, whether we agree with its fundamental assumptions or not, we cannot fail to feel deep respect for its author, and to be stimulated in mind and spirit.

The rationalist will ask why, when so much is thrown over, it is worth while to keep any of the old-fashioned supernaturalism; but although this question is pertinent, it by no means implies that the value of Dr. Gordon's book depends on the answer you give to it. His book deserves serious attention because it offers an interpretation by a sympathetic and highly trained mind of the problems of existence. It is practical, for Dr. Gordon never forgets that religious or other doctrines are best tested by applying them. The discussion keeps a high plane, and it is often very striking; as, for example, in the chapters on the function of irony in life, and on Christ's irony. Dr. Gordon writes not only with philosophy and theological history at command, but with wide acquaintance with literature; and in many a passage he reveals an unusual literary gift himself. The reader may, or may not, accept his conclusions, but he will certainly be charmed, and more than probably strengthened for the daily struggles of life. He may well emulate Dr. Gordon's courtesy in dealing with opponents; and his vigor and sincerity in grappling with stubborn facts. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1.50.)

"Education and the Philosophical Ideal," by Horatio W. Dresser, '95, a work which "applies the spiritual ideal not only to the problems of education, but to the problems of later life," is issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York (\$1.25).

A new volume of poems by Prof. George Santayana, '86, will be issued soon by Scribner, New York.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, '90, printed recently through the Atlanta (Ga.) University Press a pamphlet of 115 pages on "The College-Bred Negro."

The well-known school edition of Sallust's "Catiline," by Allen and Greenough, has been revised by Prof. J. B. Greenough, '56, and M. G. Daniell, '63. The chief variation in this from the earlier edition is in the added vocabulary, and the marking of long quantities in the text. The notes have also been rewritten. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 97 cents.)

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are to publish a volume of essays by the late Dr. C. C. Everett, '59.

The Imperial South African Association, London, has reprinted for popular distribution "Causes of the War in South Africa, from the American Lawyer's Standpoint," by James Green, '62.

"The Stage in America, 1897-1900," is the most recent published work of Norman Hapgood, '90. (Macmillan.)

Johnston's "High School History of the United States" has long been a favorite text-book for schools. Prof. Wm. Macdonald, '92, now of Brown University, has revised it, adding chapters which bring the narrative down to 1900, and overhauling the earlier portions of the work. It is well supplied with maps, illustrations, etc. (Holt: New York.)

Nathaniel Paine, '98, has edited the diary of C. C. Baldwin, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society. (Printed by the Society: Worcester.)

Vol. xii of *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* is dedicated to Prof. W. W. Goodwin, "in commemoration of the happy completion of fifty years since he received his first degree in Arts from Harvard College, and of forty-one years since he became Eliot Professor." It also serves to mark Prof. Goodwin's retirement from active teaching, and we think that it will generally be regarded as the most

valuable of all the series. Its contributors, who are either colleagues or past pupils of Prof. Goodwin, furnish a group of studies which touch many interests, — literary, textual, grammatical, archaeological. The twenty-five articles, with the names of their authors, follow: "On Ellipsis in some Latin Constructions," Prof. J. B. Greenough; "Catullus vs. Horace," Dr. Wm. Everett; "Manuscripts of Suetonius," Prof. C. L. Smith; "Lambic Composition of Sophocles," by Prof. Isaac Flagge; "Tzetze's Notes on the *Aves* of Aristophanes in Codex Urbinas 141," by Prof. J. W. White; "Subjunctive and Optative Conditions in Greek and Latin," Prof. W. G. Hale; "Unpublished Scholia from the Vaticanus (C) of Florence," Prof. Minton Warren; "Studies in Sophocles," Prof. J. H. Wright; "Plato as a Playwright," Louis Dyer; "Lucianea," Prof. F. G. Allison; "Musonius in Clement," Prof. C. P. Parker; "Plato, Lucretius, and Epicurus," Prof. Paul Shorey; "Plutarch, Pericles xiii," Prof. H. N. Fowler; "Notes on the so-called Capuehin Plans of Athens," illustrated, Prof. J. R. Wheeler; "Miscellanea," Prof. M. H. Morgan; "The Preposition *ab* in Horace," Prof. J. C. Rolfe; "Notes on a 15th Century Manuscript of Suetonius," Prof. A. A. Howard; "The Antigone of Euripides," Prof. J. M. Paton; "The Use of $\mu\acute{\eta}$ with the Participle," Prof. G. E. Howes; "Notes on the Tragic Hypotheses," Prof. C. H. Moore; "An Observation on the Style of St. Luke," Prof. J. H. Ropes; "The Use of $\mu\acute{\eta}$ in Questions," Prof. F. C. Babbitt; "Notes on the Old Temple of Athena on the Acropolis," W. N. Bates; "On the Greek Infinitive after Verbs of Fearing," Prof. C. B. Gulick; "Argos, Io, and the *Prometheus* of Aeschylus," illustrated,

Prof. J. C. Hoppin. (For sale by the Publication Agent, Harvard University, Cambridge.)

The Yale Corporation have authorized the publication of a series of volumes, illustrating the work done in several departments of the University, and to serve as a permanent memorial of the bicentennial anniversary this autumn. The first two volumes in this series are entitled "Research Papers from the Kent Chemical Laboratory of Yale University," which Prof. Frank Austin Gooch, '72, professor of Chemistry at Yale, edits. There are in all 108 papers by 45 students, with or without Prof. Gooch's collaboration, and covering the most important work done at the Kent Laboratory since its opening in 1888. Many of these papers have been printed in the *American Journal of Science* and in the *American Chemical Journal*, so that their value has been well tested by chemists. But the presentation in this form of so large a body of work enables one to perceive much better than when the same has been examined piecemeal, the general qualities which characterize it. Prof. Gooch and Yale University may well take satisfaction in the evidences furnished by these volumes of the high standard of the investigations pursued at the Kent Laboratory. Some of the researches have led to intrinsically valuable results, and all of them show that excellent methods of thoroughness and painstaking prevail. The volumes are well printed and handsomely bound, and carefully indexed. (Scribner: New York. \$7.50 net.)

Dr. Lyman Abbott, A '90, has produced, in "The Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews," what we may describe as an interpretation of the Old Testament in the language of the

"higher criticism." His purpose is to sum up for the average reader whatever is known, or can be reasonably conjectured, about the author and date of each book; to discuss its historical, religious, or literary bearings; and to deduce from the whole the conditions under which the Hebrews lived and the message which through them has been spread over the world. Being a born popularizer, Dr. Abbott is eminently fitted for this work. He has an unusual aptitude for getting at the results of philological and exegetical scholars, and at setting them forth plainly. Any one not a specialist, who wishes to know where the "higher criticism" leaves the Jewish Scriptures, can hardly do better than to consult this book; from which it appears that to orthodoxy of Dr. Abbott's variety the higher criticism is no bogey at all. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$2.)

The new Catalogue of the Hasty Pudding Club is nearly ready. Its editors are Barrett Wendell, Jr., H. L. Shattuck, and W. B. Wheelwright. There is to be a special *édition de luxe* of 40 copies on hand-made paper, with etchings, specially made by Reich, of J. C. Ropes, '57, and L. McK. Garrison, '88. In addition each subscriber to this edition receives separate copies of the two engravings, with the artist's signature. (Price \$25.) There will be an edition of 1000 at \$1 apiece, containing half-tones of the original etchings. E. S. Martin, '77, furnishes the introduction, and the volume is to be dedicated to Ropes and Garrison. Past members of the Pudding should apply for copies to Henry L. Shattuck, 135 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.

Bulletin No. 30, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, contains an

elaborate "Forest Working Plan for Township 40" in the Adirondacks, by R. S. Hosmer, a '94. It is an exhaustive contribution to practical forestry, and is illustrated by maps and many half-tones. (Government Printing Office: Washington, D. C.)

C. L. Slattery, '91, Dean of the Cathedral, Faribault, has written an interesting memoir of Felix Reville Brunot, "a civilian in the war for the Union, president of the first Board of Indian Commissioners." Mr. Brunot, born in 1820, made early in life a fortune in business, and then devoted himself to philanthropical and civic service. From his home near Pittsburgh, his influence spread throughout Pennsylvania, and when the Civil War broke out he spared no effort to support the Union and to mitigate the sufferings of the soldiers. In the former work he introduced in the Protestant Episcopal Church convention a resolution upholding the national cause and repudiating slavery; and although at that time that Church disliked to express disapproval of an institution defended by most Episcopalians in the South, Brunot and a few patriots like him carried the day. Reading of his insistence, one recalls how Phillips Brooks, then a young Episcopal clergyman in Philadelphia, also scorned the wavering of his fellow churchmen. In behalf of the soldiers, Brunot organized a body of nurses, went himself to the front, and ministered to the wounded on the battlefield. He was captured, while on hospital duty, and sent a prisoner to Libby Prison. After the war, his great service was for the Indian. Among the very few bright gleams in the long record of abuse, corruption, oppression, and extermination that stands against the United States, people and government, in their

dealings with the Indian is the entire nobility of Brunot as president of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Not only did he do much at the time, but he left an example which the conscience of the nation has never forgotten. Dean Slattery has told the story of this admirable life simply and with reverent enthusiasm. Nor should his portraiture of Mrs. Brunot, in all respects her husband's counterpart, be overlooked, for it too is lifelike. (Longmans: New York.)

Under the title "The 19th Century," the remarkable group of articles printed in the New York *Evening Post* of Jan. 12, 1901, has been collected in a volume which may long serve as a summary of human progress in the last century. Under the heads "Law and Government," "History," "Sociology," "Literature and the Fine Arts," "Education and Science," "Applied Science," "Transportation," and "The Science of War," are given 37 essays, each by a recognized specialist. The number of Harvard contributors is gratifyingly large. Thus Arthur G. Sedgwick, '64, describes "English Political Development in the Century;" Prof. A. C. Coolidge, '87, "The Expansion of Russia in the 19th Century;" Charles F. Lummis, ['81], "Mexico;" Charles A. Cutter, '55, "Library Development;" Henry T. Finck, '76, "Music;" C. S. Peirce, '59, "The Century's Great Men in Science;" Prof. Simon Newcomb, s '58, "The Century's Advance in Astronomical Science;" Dr. J. S. Billings, h '86, "The Progress of Medicine;" Leslie Stephen, h '90, "Evolution and Religious Conceptions;" Prof. John Trowbridge, s '65, "Progress of Electricity from 1800 to 1900;" Eugene T. Chamberlain, '78, "Development of the Merchant Marine;" Pres. A. T. Had-

ley, h '99, "Railroad Economy in the 19th Century." There are also articles by Profs. J. B. Moore, W. G. Trent, and Monroe Smith of Columbia University; by Horace White, Andrew Carnegie, James W. Alexander, Andrew Lang, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Edmund Gosse, Pres. Franklin Carter, and others. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.00.)

MAGAZINE ARTICLES BY HARVARD MEN.

Ainslee's. (July.) "Song," P. B. Goetz, '93; "Wu Ting-fang," L. A. Coolidge, '83.

Amer. Historical Review. (July.) "The Risings in the English Monastic Towns in 1327," N. M. Trenholme, p '97; "A Trial Bibliography of American Diplomacy," A. B. Hart, '80.

Amer. Journal of Sociology. (Mar.) "The Organic Theory of Society," A. H. Lloyd, '86.

Amer. Review of Reviews. (Aug.) "John Fiske," '63, J. G. Brooks, t '75.

Anglo-American. (July.) "The Anti-Saloon League: Its Object and its Accomplishment," G. H. Johnson, p '87.

Annals of the Amer. Academy of Political and Social Science. (May.) "A Municipal Program," H. E. Deming, '71.

Atlantic. (June.) "A Hermit's Notes on Thoreau," P. E. More, p '93. (July.) "King Alfred," L. Dyer, '74; "A Letter from Italy," H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., '82; "The Cardinal Virtues," W. DeW. Hyde, '79. (Aug.) "Reciprocity or the Alternative," B. Adams, '70; "Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic," H. A. Clapp, '60; "John Fiske," '63.

Century. (June.) "Angus Pete," F. S. Palmer, '87; "Greetings," C. Scollard, Sp., '86; "Tolstoi's Moral Theory of Art," J. A. Macy, '99. (July.) "The Millenary of King Alfred at Winchester," L. Dyer, '74. (Aug.) "Photographing by the Light of Venus," W. K. Brooks, p '75.

Chautauquan. (May.) "Inner Life of Socrates," H. N. Fowler, '80. (June.) "Inner Life of Plutarch," H. N. Fowler, '80.

Columbia College Quarterly. (June.)

"Latin *versus* the Vernacular in Modern Education," G. R. Carpenter, '86.

Educational Rev. (June.) "Notes on Foreign Schools," W. S. Jackman, '84.

Forum. (June.) "Religion of a College Student," F. G. Peabody, '69; "Sale of Texas to Spain," H. S. Boutell, '76; "The Shortened College Course," C. F. Thwing, '76; "Is the Elective System Elective?" J. Corbin, '92.

Guntton's. (May.) "Coöperation in England," N. P. Gilman, t '71.

Harper's. (June.) "A Sea-Turn," T. B. Aldrich, h '96. (July.) "Her Protest," C. H. Page, '90; "The Scope of Modern Love," H. T. Finck, '76.

International. (June.) "American Woman (from a German point of view)," H. Münsterberg, h '01; "Encroachment of the American College on the University," S. E. Baldwin, L. S., '62. (July.) "Academic Freedom in America," W. DeW. Hyde, '79; "American Quality," N. S. Shaler, s '62.

McClure's. (June.) "Women," E. S. Martin, '77; "Crowninshield's Brush," D. Gray, '92.

North American Review. (June.) "W. J. Stillman," W. D. Howells, h '67. (Aug.) "Foreign Trade and Prosperity," J. F. Johnson, '78.

Outing. (June.) "Theodore Roosevelt, The Sportsman and the Man," O. Wister, '82.

Outlook. (June.) "First Harvard-Yale Regatta, 1852."

Philosophical Review. (May.) "Pluralism: Empedocles and Democritus," A. H. Lloyd, '86.

Practical Ideals. (June.) "Wagons and Stars," F. E. Abbot, '59.

School Review. (June.) "Obligations and Limitations of the High School," C. F. Thwing, '76.

Scribner's. (June.) "Finland," H. Norman, '81; "Oratory," G. F. Hoar, '46. (July.) "Parkman at Lake George," F. Parkman, '44; "Some Famous Orators I have heard," G. F. Hoar, '46. (Aug.) "The Pines of Lory," J. A. Mitchell, So. Sch., '63.

World's Work. (June.) "The Negro as he really is," W. E. B. DuBois, '90. (July.) "The Salvation of the Negro," B. T. Washington, h '96.

SHORT REVIEWS.

— *The Moriscos of Spain: Their Conversion and Expulsion.* By Henry Charles Lea, h '90. (Lea Brothers & Co.: Philadelphia. Cloth, \$2.25). That Mr. Lea should treat this subject is one of the rare instances of perfect correspondence between the historian and his book. We can think of but few writers, even in this judicial age, sufficiently judicial to tell this story, one of the most shocking in all human records, without allowing his indignation to carry him away. But Mr. Lea has been for forty years busy over the most explosive historical material; he has trained his temper; and, incidentally, he has acquired a vast amount of information, certainly more than any one else writing in English has ever had, concerning this particular subject. His intention was to present the story of the Moriscos as an episode in the larger history of the Inquisition; but he has done well to detach it, for it makes an independent and symmetrical whole. Mr. Lea begins by describing the Mudéjares before the conquest of Granada gave the Spaniards possession of the whole of what had been Moorish Spain. They were in agriculture, in industry, in commerce, and in thrift the very salt of the Peninsula; and they accepted the domination of the Spaniards at least as cheerfully as the English after Hastings accepted the rule of the Normans. But five years had not elapsed after the fall of Granada, before Spanish intolerance turned to open persecution. Ximenes — one of the creatures who, for the honor of humanity, ought never to have been born — inaugurated that policy of alternate violence and guile which culminated 120 years later in the expulsion of the Moriscos. Black as is the record of

physical inhumanity, of massacre, torture, confiscation, enslaving — written in the Book of Judgment against Spain — it is still less revolting than the moral cruelties which, under the guise of religion, Spain practised on her victims. The mere coupling of the word religion with the proceedings of the Inquisition measures the Spaniards' incapacity for conceiving even dimly the gospel of Jesus Christ. Mr. Lea traces with unfailing clearness the varying shades of "conversion;" the religious fictions which the Inquisitors spread as nets to entrap the innocent; the conniving with hypocrisy; the brutality which under the name of reconciliation awaited renegades who professed penitence. Mr. Lea's skill in distinguishing the slightest shades of difference in what we may call the theological side of the history is most remarkable. Having succeeded in this, we are not surprised that he succeeds in disentangling the political web, which is so much less intricate. His final chapter, summing up the enormity, should be read by the glib and truculent persons who to-day make light of disregarding the claims of justice toward "inferior" races. Spain has had her retribution — moral, political, and economical. She drove out the Moriscos to whom her wealth at home was due: when they were gone, she was unable even to imitate their methods of agriculture and trade. The gold which poured into her from the New World was a curse, completing the corruption of her grandees and adding to the bitterness of her peasants' misery. The expulsion of the Moriscos was but another expression of Spanish character, which had expressed itself earlier in the Inquisition and in the organization of the Jesuits; a character in which religious guile and fanaticism were

coupled with cruelty and blood-thirstiness to a degree happily unparalleled in any other so-called Christian nation. "Spain was the one land," says Mr. Lea, "in which the Church had full opportunity to fashion at her will the lives and aspirations of the people, and the result is seen in the misery and decrepitude which blasted the illimitable promises of the opening sixteenth century." In conclusion, Mr. Lea's book is a permanent contribution to history; whoever perceives the importance of the subject, and appreciates how Mr. Lea has mastered it, will understand how much praise that statement carries. We have noted two slight misprints: 1511 for 1611 (p. 362), and 1518 for 1618 (p. 369).

— *Four Great Venetians*. By Frank Preston Stearns, '67. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, \$2.) Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, and Paul Veronese are the four great masters whom Mr. Stearns has chosen for his subjects. He writes of them with unflagging enthusiasm, and in the course of his book he expresses many ideas about art in general and painting in particular that deserve attention. His book has, in fact, more comprehensiveness than at first appears. In an introduction he traces Venetian painting to its origins: discusses briefly the Vivarini and Crivelli, and criticises John and Gentile Bellini; thus leading up to the first of the great masters, Giorgione. He next gives in detail whatever biographical facts are now accessible concerning each of the four; and then he proceeds to examine critically, at ample length, their paintings. Although much has been written about every one of the masterpieces here discussed, Mr. Stearns forms his own opinion and expresses it with independent frankness. He is familiar with all the galleries and he cites ex-

amples from Madrid to the Hermitage. Hence, his comparisons are based on the broadest foundations. When it comes to personal preferences, readers will be most apt to differ from him. The present reviewer, for instance, would rank John Bellini's portraits higher than Mr. Stearns does; and he would not call Carpaccio "the Wordsworth of Venetian art; a painter of plain, simple, impressive personalities, prosaic in form, but poetic in content." But, on the other hand, we should sympathize to the full with the fervor which Venetian painting kindles in Mr. Stearns, and we should praise him highly for having succeeded in producing a book on painting that is often eloquent and never dull. To have avoided both the dry dissection of one class of art critics and the gush of sentimentalists is a rare feat. Some of his analyses — of Tintoretto's "Death of Abel" and "Miracle of St. Mark," for instance — are truly imaginative. In regard to the biographical details, which are, of course, of secondary importance, he is not always exact, or at least he puts forward very frail conjectures for facts. This applies especially to what he says about Tintoretto. But the main purpose of the book is æsthetic, not biographical, and it can be recommended to every one who wishes to become acquainted with Venetian painting, for its enthusiasm, varied information, and interest. Art to Mr. Stearns is a living influence, which he communicates to his readers. Several heliotypes of characteristic pictures are inserted in the volume.

— *Up from Slavery*. By Booker T. Washington, 1896. (Doubleday, Page & Co.: New York. Cloth, \$1.50.) To say that this is the most important book ever written by a negro, is to speak far within bounds.

For it is not only a very remarkable autobiography, but also a summary of a problem, hitherto deemed insoluble, involving two races, two civilizations. Had the story been that of a white man who overcame immense difficulties, it would have ranked among the most thrilling of its kind, — with that of Solomon Maimon, for instance, who was bred in almost equal squalor. But Mr. Washington has risen both from the lowest material misery and from the social catacombs to which his race was condemned. Interest in the man is absorbed, as we read, by interest in the people of whom he is the spokesman and representative; and this is the highest praise that can be given to any leader. It testifies alike to his integrity and to his unselfishness. One hardly realizes at first how invariably Mr. Washington shuns mere personal gossip about himself, and fixes his attention on the work in progress. Yet this, too, reveals his character. His greatness we attribute not to his energy, nor to his power of persuading all sorts of men to help his cause, nor even to his strong grip on affairs, nor to his unusual intellectual clearness, but to his power to apprehend fundamental moral truths, and to apply them with unwavering trust in their ultimate prevailing. There is no great principle adopted for the black man at Tuskegee which might not be adopted with similar success for white men, or red men, or yellow men. Mr. Washington reckons as confidently on the potential productivity of the virtues intelligently applied, as the "practical" manufacturer does on the output of his spindles. By proving that education, coupled with industry and temperance, raises negroes not less than white men, Mr. Washington has done

more than all the acts of Congress and of politicians since 1865 to solve the Negro problem. No longer can any one decently affirm that the general laws of intellect and morals cannot be made to operate on persons whose skins are black. Mr. Washington tells his story in simple language. His intense practicalness reminds us of Franklin, but he is fundamentally religious, which Franklin was not. The chapters in which he describes the early days at Tuskegee — an old shanty and a hen-house the first "buildings" used by the Institute — thrill with excitement; and when success comes, it brings other burdens and labors, the narrative of which holds the reader's enthusiasm to the end. The book abounds in observations which one would like to quote, but for this *Magazine* it must suffice to give the following passage: "More than once I have been asked what was the greatest surprise that ever came to me. I have little hesitation in answering that question. It was the following letter, which came to me one Sunday morning when I was sitting on the veranda of my house at Tuskegee, surrounded by my wife and three children: 'Harvard University, Cambridge, May 28, 1896. President Booker T. Washington, My dear Sir: Harvard University desires to confer on you at the approaching Commencement an honorary degree; but it is our custom to confer degrees only on gentlemen who are present. Our Commencement occurs this year on June 24, and your presence would be desirable from about noon till about five o'clock in the afternoon. Would it be possible for you to be in Cambridge on that day? Believe me, with great regard, very truly yours, Charles W. Eliot.' This was a recognition that had never in the

slightest manner entered into my mind, and it was hard for me to realize that I was to be honored by a degree from the oldest and most renowned university in America. As I sat upon my veranda, with this letter in my hand, tears came into my eyes. My whole former life — my life as a slave on the plantation, my work in the coal-mine, the times when I was without food and clothing, when I made my bed under a sidewalk, my struggles for an education, the trying days I had had at Tuskegee, days when I did not know where to turn for a dollar to continue the work there, the ostracism and sometimes oppression of my race, — all this passed before me and nearly overcame me." (Pp. 295-6.) It should be the duty of every public man, North or South, to read this book; and of every reformer and philanthropist; and, finally, of all others who are interested in thrilling biography, or who wish to make the acquaintance of one of the chief personal forces of our time.

— *Genealogical Gleanings in England*. By Henry F. Waters, '55. (New England Historic Genealogical Society: Boston. 2 vols., quarto, cloth, \$10.) When the New England Historic Genealogical Society secured, some twenty years ago, the services of Mr. Henry F. Waters, '55, as its antiquary-in-chief in England, it set in motion what has proved to be the most remarkable achievement in genealogy which any American has performed. Mr. Waters pursued the method of "gleaning" among the registers of wills and deeds, making abstracts whenever he came upon passages referring to American families, and sending these abstracts home to be printed regularly in the Society's *Register*. Of the vast amount of ma-

terial thus accumulated, the more important items are reprinted in these two volumes, filling 1450 large pages, and containing about 2000 separate extracts. How many families or individuals are mentioned, can be guessed from the fact that indexes of names and of places fill 200 additional pages. While much of this material is interesting primarily to tracers of pedigrees, collaterally, at least, it has a much wider interest, because it illustrates the family customs, legal practices, religious and social traditions, and even the business methods, which obtained during many generations in England. You can hardly open at any page which has not these quaint attractions. But, of course, what has brought to Mr. Waters the best deserved crown worn by any genealogist to-day was his discovery among his gleanings, of the family record of John Harvard; of the ancestry of George Washington and of Roger Williams; of the Winthrop map and the Maverick manuscript; and of the will of Alexander Selkirk — the original Robinson Crusoe. Any one of these discoveries would have established his reputation; that they are all his, proves him preëminent. The process by which he identified John Harvard was almost as intricate and exciting as the plot of a detective story — indeed, it is evident that a great antiquary must possess the faculty of guessing straight from the most trivial clues, which belongs also to a good detective. What Mr. Waters unearthed about the Founder of Harvard College enables us to realize that Harvard was a living man, instead of a pale abstraction, about whom we know several vital facts, and can conjecture with reasonable certainty a good many others. Katherine Harvard, his mother, and

her three husbands, and Thomas, his brother, have all been rescued from oblivion by Mr. Waters. (Vol. i, pp. 117-34.) Mr. John T. Hassam, '63, gives in the introduction full particulars about this discovery, with an account of the conferring of an honorary degree on Mr. Waters in 1885, with Pres. Eliot's address. Throughout the volumes Mr. Hassam's original notes to Mr. Waters's gleanings have wisely been reprinted from the *Register*, as they throw light on many obscurities, and serve to connect otherwise disjointed passages. To illustrate the text there are several pictures, including a fine view of John Harvard's mother's house at Stratford-on-Avon (reproduced in the *Graduates' Magazine* a few years ago), facsimiles, coats of arms, and fifty or more tabular pedigrees. A striking portrait of Mr. Waters forms the frontispiece of volume i. We understand that a limited number of copies of this invaluable work are for sale by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 18 Somerset St., Boston.

— *The Diary of a Freshman*. By Charles M. Flandrau, '95. (Doubleday, Page & Co.: New York. Cloth, \$1.50.) Since Cuthbert Bede wrote "Verdant Green," many a clever college man has itched to relate the humorous lives of other Freshmen; and some have actually made the attempt, but none, we think, has succeeded like Mr. Flandrau. The Freshman is one of the few types that still survive in life and in literature, almost unchanged by the rubbing of new conditions. The obdurate father, the irascible old gentleman, the "Aunt Doleful" old maid, even the proverbial mother-in-law have begun to fade as types whose verisimilitude nobody questions; but the Fresh-

man remains. And Mr. Flandrau may be called *par excellence* his biographer. The scene of the book is laid at Harvard at the present day. The hero, Tommy Wood, is a Westerner, who in the beginning tramps with his mother up and down Cambridge looking for rooms; then registers in a room where "a dissatisfied-looking little man with a red necktie sat reading a newspaper;" and then passes through the various experiences of the autumn term. Mr. Flandrau's humor rarely fails him; his descriptions are lively, his wit often very bright. Besides the hero, who though green at first is a typical good fellow, the principal characters are Duggie, the most popular man in college, and Berriaford, a harum-scarum practical joker, but also a good fellow. By means of these, and many subordinate persons, Mr. Flandrau represents student life from many points of view. Members of the Faculty appear, more or less disguised, from time to time. One of them, Fleetwood, can hardly be said to be disguised at all, and he enlivens many a scene. How familiar are his "Friday evenings" in Grays, where "the lions roar" — the "lions" being pseudo-celebrities, like the rosy-cheeked Colonel, whose title to distinction is that he once trod on Thackeray's toes. Fleetwood reappears at the Holly Tree, and at the French Restaurant, and in other places, always with his raillery on the surface, and beneath it a genuine interest in the undergraduates. There is nothing funnier than the description of "the King's Helmet," the new feature of Bloody Monday night, and nothing more dramatic than the closing pages, in which are described the election of the First Ten of the Dickey, and the

running of the neophytes; but many other parts of the book are admirable in their own way. Even Bostonians will have to laugh at the capital account of the typical Boston "man" from the age of five until he marries. Boston society girls, who if rich and unattractive are danced with from a sense of duty early in the evening, come in for their share of good-natured satire. So do Freshman advisers, and the typical seminar conductor, who "spoke with painful slowness, as if trying not to emphasize any one topic to the exclusion of the others, — which had the effect of making his entire discourse, from beginning to end, horribly important." There are scenes at the pawnbroker's and at the theatre; examinations, followed by special probation; trying for the *Advocate* and athletic teams; and innumerable little bits of every-day college life, that are unmistakably genuine. Mr. Flandrau has given in this book a much broader and better balanced, and therefore a truer view of undergraduates than he gave in his "Harvard Episodes;" and while his humor will appeal first of all to Harvard men, it is so fresh and vivid as to be intelligible to everybody, whether Harvard-bred or not; and the oldest reader or the youngest cannot fail to have many a laugh over it.

— *Beacon Biographies*. Five more issues of this admirable series have come to hand. The first in importance and excellence is *Ulysses S. Grant*, by Owen Wister, '82, who compresses into the space at his disposal a fine epitome of the great commander's career. Mr. Wister has chosen — judiciously, most readers will think — to portray the fundamentally important military work of Grant, and to pass over the rest with only slight notice.

What Grant was and did in the civil war, rather than what he was as president and afterward, forms the pith of the little book. Nevertheless, Mr. Wister has succeeded, by a few well-etched strokes, to suggest the other side, the side of flaws and failures, in Grant's character, so as to leave the impression of a well-rounded portrait. Mr. Wister has worked out a style — compressed, nervous, rapid — which suits exactly the purpose of such a sketch : only once or twice, notably in the passage referring to B. F. Butler (p. 108), does his style become granulated and jerky, suggesting the 'scare' heads of the daily press. But the total effect, whether of the style or the substance, is that this is a model of its kind. — Very different in everything save excellence is the sketch of *Louis Agassiz*, by Miss Alice Bache Gould, daughter of Dr. B. A. Gould, '44. Miss Gould had the difficult task of describing the personality, not of a man of action but of a man of science. Agassiz had, indeed, immense magnetic charm, and he filled every one who came near him with his passion for investigating nature : but it is very unusual for any biographer, least of all for the biographer of a man of science, to communicate this charm as Miss Gould has done. The details of Agassiz's work must have a diminishing interest in proportion as later investigators pass far beyond them ; but the inspiring qualities of his character, his contagious enthusiasm, his devotion to his work, have been so described by Miss Gould that his influence will be renewed far beyond scientific circles. We know of no biographical essay of similar extent on a man of science to compare with this. Miss Gould excels not only in drawing character but in landscapes, as her remarkable de-

scription of a Brazilian forest shows. — We cannot help feeling that in *Aaron Burr* Mr. Henry Childs Merwin, '74, had an uncongenial subject. Burr's life was too desultory and interrupted to supply the material for a brief, sequent biography. He stuck to nothing (except his vices) very long. His duel with Hamilton, for which he is chiefly remembered, was almost accidental. His treason, which Mr. Merwin does not describe as very formidable, was only an episode in the career of an adventurer. Probably Mr. Merwin was well advised, therefore, in devoting much attention to Burr's better qualities, letting us see how ardently he loved his wife and daughter, or what a good soldier he made in the Revolution, rather than in emphasizing his iniquities. It may be said confidently that this sketch contains as much about Burr as any one not a specialist will care to know. — Mr. W. B. S. Clymer, '78, has made a satisfactory study of *James Fenimore Cooper*. In many respects Cooper had the most exciting life of any of our American men of letters ; for although he retired early from the navy, his pugnacity lasted to the end, leading him into literary quarrels which now seem incredible, and which Mr. Clymer has summarized clearly and interestingly. The literary parts of the sketch, the outline of the state of American letters when Cooper appeared, and the brief opinions passed on Cooper's many works and on his *dramatis personae*, are well done. The whole forms one of the best of the literary biographies of the series, and revives for the new generation the career of the most popular, and, except Hawthorne, the greatest American writer of fiction. — *Ralph Waldo Emerson*, '21, by Frank B. Sanborn, '55,

is not a consecutive biography, but rather a talk, full of digressions, on a great man by one who knew him long and intimately. The reader feels, indeed, that Mr. Sanborn had so much to say, that he found it hard in so brief a space to say what he wished. It is because the reminiscences he gives are his, that they have peculiar value. Some of his anecdotes have not been printed before, and the whole sketch is racy of Concord. Alcott, Thoreau, and Channing appear in it constantly. Mr. Sanborn does not attempt to expound Emerson's philosophy, or even to trace his influence on his own and the succeeding generation, but he quotes from time to time passages which every Emersonian will recognize as keynotes, and he leaves no doubt as to the supreme position to which he would assign Emerson. Many readers will reckon the frequent human touches, and the point of view of a friend and neighbor as the pith of this little book: they give it individuality, and make it indispensable for every Emersonian. An elaborate chronology, and a rare portrait by Rowse are prefixed to the biography. (Small, Maynard & Co.: Boston, 75 cents each.)

BOOKS RECEIVED.

. All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

The 19th Century. A Review of Progress during the Past One Hundred Years in the Chief Departments of Human Activity. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.)

Four Great Venetians. An Account of the Lives and Works of Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, and *Il Veronese*. By Frank Preston Stearns, '67. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, illustrated, 12mo, \$2.)

The Measurement of General Exchange
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Value. By Correa Moylan Walsh, '84. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$3.)

Poems. By William Vaughan Moody, '93. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.)

Henry Bourland. The Passing of the Cavalier. By Albert Elmer Hancock. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, \$1.50.)

The Hall of Fame. Official Book. By Henry Mitchell MacCracken, chairman of the New York University Senate. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, illustrated, \$1.75 net.)

John Marshall. By James Bradley Thayer, '52. Riverside Biographical Series. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 75 cents.)

A Book of Bryn Mawr Stories. Edited by Margaretta Morris and Louise Buffum Congdon. (G. W. Jacobs & Co.: Philadelphia. Cloth, \$1.20 net.)

The Diary of a Freshman. By Charles M. Flandrau, '96. (Doubleday, Page & Co.: New York. Cloth, \$1.50.)

Up from Slavery. An Autobiography. By Booker T. Washington, h'96. (Doubleday, Page & Co.: New York. Cloth, \$1.50 net.)

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Vol. XII. Goodwin Volume. (Published by Harvard University: Cambridge.)

Genealogical Gleanings in England. By Henry F. Waters, '55. (New England Historic Genealogical Society: Boston. 2 vols., large octavo.)

Handbook of British, Continental, and Canadian Universities. With special mention of the Courses Open to Women. Supplement for 1901. By Isabel Maddison, B. Sc., Ph. D. (Bryn Mawr: Paper, 25 cents, postpaid, 30 cents, to subscribers to the Handbook.)

Cosmionics of Worlds and Forces. Illustrated. Universe Unriddled, Astronomy not Astronomy. By Oliver M. Babcock. Morell Bailey: Philadelphia.)

School and College Speaker. Edited by Wilmot Brookings Mitchell, Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Bowdoin College. (Holt: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1, net.)

A History of German Literature as Determined by Social Forces. (Being the 4th edition, enlarged, of "Social Forces in German Literature.") By Kuno Francke, Professor of German Literature in Har-

vard University. (Holt: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.50, net.)

Bulletin of the Department of Labor, No. 34. "Labor Conditions in Porto Rico," by Azel Ames, m '71; "Social Economics at the Paris Exposition," by N. P. Gilman, t '71.

The Moriscos of Spain: Their Conversion and Expulsion. By Henry Charles Lea, h '90. (Lea Brothers & Co.: Philadelphia. Cloth, \$2.25, net.)

Sallust's Catiline. Allen & Greenough's edition, revised by J. B. Greenough, '56, and M. G. Daniell, '63. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 97 cents.)

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of Feb. 25, 1901 (additional).

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Greek, to serve from Sept. 1, 1901; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Herbert Weir Smyth was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Edward Kennard Rand, Instructor in Latin from Sept. 1, 1901.

Meeting of March 25, 1901 (additional).

Voted to appoint Joseph Henry Thayer, D. D., Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation, *Emeritus*. *Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint William Fenwick Harris, A. M., Instructor in Greek from Sept. 1, 1901.

Meeting of April 29, 1901.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33, received April 25, 1901, toward the expenses at

the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

The Treasurer reported that he had received from Messrs. Charles U. Cotting and Charles H. Fiske, trustees under the will of Robert H. Eddy, the additional sum of \$20,000.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the trustees of the Society for Promoting Agriculture, for their second payment of \$625 for the year 1900-1901, on account of their annual gift of \$2500 for meeting the expenses at the Arnold Arboretum for increasing the knowledge of trees.

The Treasurer reported that he had received from the estate of Henry L. Pierce the additional sum of \$5000, on account of his unrestricted residuary bequest.

Voted that the gift of \$25, received from Mr. Ezra R. Thayer, to be added to the gifts for collections for a Germanic Museum, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$25, received from Miss Kate Furbish, to be applied to the purchase of books for the Herbarium Library, be gratefully accepted.

The resignation of William H. Parker as Assistant in Physiology was received and accepted, to take effect March 1, 1901.

The resignation of James Bradstreet Greenough, A. B., as Professor of Latin, was received and accepted, to take effect at the end of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Jay Backus Woodworth, S. B., Assistant Professor of Geology for five years from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint James Kelsey Whittemore, A. M., Instructor in Mathematics from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to reappoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Gustavus Howard Maynadier, Ph. D., Thomas Hall, Jr., A. B., John Goddard Hart, A. M., Henry Lee Prescott, A. B., Carleton Eldredge Noyes, A. M., Pierre la Rose, A. B., Henry Barrett Huntington, A. B., Chester Noyes Greenough, A. M., Homer Huntington Kidder, A. B., Henry Milnor Rideout, A. B., William Allan Neilson, Ph. D., in English; Alphonse Brun, A. M., Alphonse Marin LaMesslée, A. M., in French; Reginald Aldworth Daly, Ph. D., in Geology; Edward Robert Otto von Mach, Ph. D., in Greek Art; Martin Mower, in Fine Arts; Benjamin Rand, Ph. D., in Philosophy; Herbert Wilbur Rand, Ph. D., in Zoölogy; Charles Hamilton Ashton, A. M., Julian Lowell Coolidge, A. B., in Mathematics.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Murray Anthony Potter, Ph. D., in Romance Languages; Henry Latimer Seaver, A. B., Raynal Cawthorne Bolling, A. B., in English.

Voted to reappoint Edward Robinson Lecturer on Classical Archaeology for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to reappoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Philip Jacob Gentner, A. M., in English; Antonio Alfredo Capotoso, in Italian; Joseph Edmund Woodman, S. B., A. M., in Geology; Frederick Mason Wilder, in Meteorology; Frank DeWitt Washburn, in the Architectural Library; John Perham Hyland, Ph. D., in Philosophy; Robert Stanley Breed, S. M., in Zoölogy.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Thatcher Clark, A. M., in French; Edward Larrabee Adams, in French and Spanish; Amos William

Peters, Frederic Walton Carpenter, in Zoölogy.

Voted to approve the plans prepared by Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, and by Messrs. Lord & Burnham, respectively, for a new service building and three new greenhouses, to be built at the Bussey Institution, upon the site of similar buildings, which are to be removed, and to authorize the construction of said service building and greenhouses at a cost not exceeding \$10,000, to be charged to the Bussey Institution.

Voted that the plans of Messrs. McKim, Mead & White for a retaining wall and gate from Quincy St. northwesterly along Massachusetts Avenue be approved, and that this site be assigned to the Class of 1880.

Meeting of May 13, 1901.

Voted that the gift of \$100, received from Mr. Francis H. Peabody, to enable the Gray Herbarium to have certain type specimens examined and sketched at the Royal Botanical Museum of Berlin, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. Henry P. Walcott for his gift of \$2500, "to establish a fund the income of which shall be used for the purpose of assisting such sick students of the University as may be admitted to the Stillman Infirmary for treatment, and are not able to meet the necessary charges."

Voted that the gift of \$250, received through Messrs. Storey and Putnam, trustees, being the balance of the payment for 1900-1901, toward a certain salary in the Medical School, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the trus-

tees of the Society for Promoting Agriculture, for their third payment of \$625 for the year 1900-1901, on account of their annual gift of \$2500 for meeting the expenses at the Arnold Arboretum for increasing the knowledge of trees.

The Treasurer reported that he had received from an anonymous giver the sum of \$2370.80 in cash, and twenty-five Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis consolidated mortgage six per cent. bonds, to be added to the George C. Shattuck Fund,—and it was *Voted* that this generous gift be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, received from Rev. George S. Fiske, to be added to the South End House Fellowship, be gratefully accepted.

On report of the following gentlemen acting by authority of the President and Fellows as judges in awarding the Boylston Prizes for Elocution on May 9, 1901,—President Eliot of the Corporation, William Everett, LL. D., Hon. William A. Bancroft, of the Overseers, Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Rev. Prescott Evarts, Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, Hon. Jabez Fox, Professors Asaph Hall, Samuel Williston, Mr. Ray Greene Huling,—*Voted* to award first prizes to William Dudley Carleton, Junior, Philip Wingate Thomson, Junior. *Voted* to award second prizes to Archibald Ellsworth Minard, Senior, Isador Grossman, Junior, John Haynes Holmes, Junior.

Voted to appoint James Lee Love, A. M., Assistant Professor of Mathematics for five years from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint Albert Sauveur, S. B., Assistant Professor of Metallurgy and Metallography for five years from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint Leo Wiener, As-

sistant Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures for five years from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Ezra Ripley Thayer, A. M., LL. B., on Massachusetts Practice; Bruce Wyman, A. M., LL. B., on Suretyship and Mortgage.

Voted to reappoint William Rodman Peabody, A. B., LL. B., Instructor in Criminal Law for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to reappoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Arthur Bowes Frizell, A. M., Harrison Hitchcock Brown, Ph. D., in Mathematics; Frank Lowell Kennedy, A. B., S. B., in Mechanical Drawing; William Edward McClintock, in Highway Engineering; Stephen Edgar Whiting, S. B., in Electrical Engineering; George Sharpe Raymer, A. B., E. M., in Mining; Charles Henry White, S. B., in Mining and Metallurgy.

Voted to appoint James Ambrose Mayer, Assistant in Mechanics and Experimental Engineering for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Meeting of May 15, 1901.

Voted that the sum of \$250, received from Mr. Russell Gray, toward the salary of an Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the title of Instructor J. D. M. Ford be changed from Instructor in French to Instructor in Romance Languages.

Meeting of May 27, 1901.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33, received

May 24, 1901, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the gift of \$300, received from Mr. John Harvey Treat, for the purchase of books on catacombs and early Christian antiquities connected with them, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$500, received from Mr. Clarence B. Moore, to the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Walter Hunnewell for his gift of \$5000, to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, in Memory of Willard Peale Hunnewell of the Class of 1904. *Voted* to establish the Willard Peale Hunnewell Fund, the income thereof to be used for the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

The resignation of William G. Brown, as Deputy Keeper of University Records, was received and accepted, to take effect June 1, 1901.

The resignation of Henry L. Seaver as Instructor in English, for 1901-1902, was received and accepted.

Voted to establish the Henry Lee Professorship of Economics. *Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of the History and Art of Teaching; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Paul Henry Hannus, S. B., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Latin; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that

Albert Andrew Howard, Ph. D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to reappoint Comfort Avery Adams, Jr., S. B., Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering for five years from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to reappoint Lewis Jerome Johnson, A. B., C. E., Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering for five years from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint William Garrott Brown Lecturer on American History since the Civil War for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: William Franklin Willoughby, Charles J. Bullock, in Economics.

Meeting of June 3, 1901.

Voted that the gift from Mr. Denman W. Ross to the Architectural Department, of a large collection of photographs of architectural subjects principally from Italy and France, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Franz Boas for his gift of a painting of Professor F. W. Putnam, to the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology.

Voted to appoint the following Instructor from Sept. 1, 1901: John Albrecht Walz, Ph. D., in German.

Voted to reappoint Sidney Bradshaw Fay, Austin Teaching Fellow in History for 1901-1902.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for 1901-1902: William Edward McElfresh, in Physics; William Howell Reed, Ludwig Joseph Demeter, in German.

Voted to reappoint the following

Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: John Firman Coar, Ph. D., Macy Millmore Skinner, Ph. D., William Witherle Lawrence, A. M., in German.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Robert Maximilian Ottomar Wernaer, A. M., Waldo Shaw Kendall, A. B., in German; Charles Hamilton Ayres, A. M., in Physics; John Felt Cole, in Astronomy; Hugo Richard Meyer, A. M., in Parliamentary Government in Australia.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Thomas Calvin McKay, Homer Williamson LeSourd, S. B., George Washington Pierce, in Physics; Edgar Huidekoper Wells, in English.

Voted to reappoint Charles Montraville Green, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine, for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint John Warren, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to reappoint as Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: John Homans, M. D., George Washington Gay, M. D., Henry Harris Aubrey Beach, M. D., John Wheelock Elliot, M. D., in Surgery; Samuel Holmes Durgin, in Hygiene.

Voted to appoint as Lecturer for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Francis Sedgwick Watson, M. D., on Genito-urinary Surgery.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for 1901-1902: Frederic Thomas Lewis, in Histology and Embryology; Charles Herbert Boxmeyer, in Comparative Pathology.

Voted to reappoint the following Clinical Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Edward Cowles, M. D.,

LL. D., Edward Binney Lane, M. D., in Mental Diseases; Thomas Amory DeBlois, M. D., John Woodford Farlow, M. D., Algernon Coolidge, Jr., M. D., in Laryngology; Edward Marshall Buckingham, M. D., Diseases of Children; George Lincoln Walton, M. D., Philip Coombs Knapp, M. D., in Diseases of the Nervous System.

Voted to reappoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Walter Bradford Cannon, M. D., in Physiology; Edward Wyllys Taylor, M. D., in Neuropathology; James Homer Wright, M. D., Joseph Hersey Pratt, M. D., in Pathology; Jay Bergen Ogden, M. D., Henry Fox Hewes, M. D., in Clinical Chemistry; John Cummings Munro, M. D., Charles Allen Porter, M. D., in Surgery; George Howard Monks, M. D., in Clinical Surgery; Edwin Welles Dwight, M. D., in Legal Medicine; George Haven, M. D., in Gynaecology; John Hildreth McCollom, M. D., in Contagious Diseases; Charles Francis Withington, M. D., Herman Frank Vickery, M. D., Henry Jackson, M. D., in Clinical Medicine; John Lovett Morse, M. D., in Diseases of Children; Abner Post, M. D., in Syphilis; John Templeton Bowen, M. D., in Dermatology; Elbridge Gerry Cutler, M. D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Roger Trowbridge Atkinson, M. D., Frederick Adams Woods, M. D., in Histology and Embryology; Myles Standish, M. D., in Ophthalmology; Edward Hall Nichols, M. D., in Surgical Pathology; Frank Albert Higgins, M. D., in Obstetrics; Paul Thorndike, M. D., in Genito-urinary Surgery.

Voted to reappoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1,

1901 : Ernest Boyen Young, M. D., George Shattuck Whiteside, M. D., Harris Peyton Mosher, M. D., Lincoln Davis, M. D., Seabury Wells Allen, M. D., Charles Shorey Butler, M. D., Frederick Winslow Stetson, M. D., Henry Orlando Marcy, Jr., M. D., in Anatomy ; Waldemar Koch, B. S., Ph. D., in Physiology ; Ralph Clinton Larrabee, M. D., James Crowley Donoghue, M. D., in Histology ; Calvin Gates Page, M. D., Francis Parkman Denny, M. D., William Henry Robey, M. D., Henry Joseph Perry, M. D., Eugene Ellsworth Everett, M. D., in Bacteriology ; Frederick Herman Verhoeff, M. D., in Pathology ; John Matthew Connelly, M. D., Percy Musgrave, M. D., in Chemistry ; Maynard Ladd, M. D., in Physiological Chemistry and in Diseases of Children ; William Herbert Prescott, M. D., John Lincoln Ames, M. D., John Washburn Bartol, M. D., James Marsh Jackson, M. D., Richard Clarke Cabot, M. D., William Henry Smith, M. D., in Clinical Medicine ; George Arthur Craigin, M. D., in Diseases of Children ; Sidney Archer Lord, M. D., in Neurology ; Charles James White, M. D., in Dermatology ; Eugene Anthony Crockett, M. D., Philip Hammond, M. D., in Otology ; Edwin Everett Jack, M. D., Frederick Edward Cheney, M. D., in Ophthalmology ; James Oscar Jordan, Ph. G., in Materia Medica ; Samuel Jason Mixter, M. D., George Howard Monks, M. D., in Operative Surgery ; Charles Locke Scudder, M. D., Edwin Welles Dwight, M. D., James Gregory Mumford, M. D., John Baptist Blake, M. D., Franklin Greene Balch, M. D., Fred Bates Lund, M. D., George Washington Wales Brewster, M. D., Farrar Cobb, M. D., in Clinical and Operative Surgery ; Hugh Cabot, M. D.,

in Operative Surgery ; Arthur Kingsbury Stone, M. D., Elliot Proctor Joslin, M. D., Franklin Warren White, M. D., George Sherman Clarke Badger, M. D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic ; Malcolm Storer, M. D., in Gynaecology.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1901 : Ralph Stayner Lillie, Ph. D., in Physiology ; John Lewis Bremer, in Histology ; Joseph Deutsch Weis, M. D., in Bacteriology ; George Burgess Magrath, M. D., in Pathology ; Maurice Paul Octave Vejux Tyrode, M. D., in Pharmacology ; Howard Augustus Lothrop, M. D., Robert Battey Greenough, M. D., in Surgery ; Ernest Amory Codman, M. D., John Taylor Bottomley, M. D., in Clinical and Operative Surgery ; Frank Albert Higgins, M. D., in Gynaecology ; Franklin Spilman Newell, M. D., in Obstetrics and Gynaecology ; Howard Townsend Swain, M. D., in Obstetrics ; Lawrence Watson Strong, M. D., in Hygiene ; Walter Brackett Lancaster, M. D., in Ophthalmology.

Voted to reappoint the following Instructors in Operative Dentistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1901 : Ezra Fletcher Taft, D. M. D., Forrest Greenwood Eddy, D. M. D., Edwin Carter Blaisdell, D. M. D., Frederick Bradley, D. M. D., Henry Lauriston Upham, D. M. D., Ellis Proctor Holmes, D. M. D., Charles Ernest Perkins, D. M. D., Joseph Totten Paul, D. M. D., George Rufus Gray, D. D. S., D. M. D., Wilfred Harlow Starratt, D. M. D., Francis Herbert Harding, D. M. D.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors in Operative Dentistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1901 : Edwin Linwood Farrington, D. M. D., George Lincoln Forrest, D. M. D., Evan Par-

ker Wentworth, D. M. D., Burt Myron Bristol, D. M. D., Leslie Herbert Naylor, D. M. D.

Voted to reappoint the following Instructors in Mechanical Dentistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Arthur Warren Eldred, D. M. D., Allen Stanley Burnham, D. M. D., Harry Linwood Grant, D. M. D., Thomas Bernard Hayden, D. M. D., Ernest Howard Chute, D. M. D.

Voted to reappoint the following Clinical Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Julius George William Werner, D. M. D., in Operative Dentistry; John Dana Dickinson, D. M. D., in Mechanical Dentistry.

Voted to reappoint the following Clinical Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Dwight Moses Clapp, D. M. D., in Operative Dentistry; Arthur Henry Stoddard, D. M. D., in Mechanical Dentistry.

Voted to reappoint for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Robert John McMeekin, D. M. D., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry; Harold DeWitt Cross, D. M. D., Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry; Ernest Jewell Hart, D. M. D., William Daniel Squarebrigs, D. M. D., Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia; George Howard Monks, M. D., Instructor in Surgical Pathology; Edward Wyllys Taylor, M. D., Instructor in Neurology; Asher Harriman St. Clair Chase, D. M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry.

Voted to appoint Dwight Ward Dickinson, D. M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to reappoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Henry Carleton Smith, Ph. G., in Chemistry; Lawrence Wills Baker, D. M. D., in Orthodontia; George

Chandler Baldwin, D. M. D., in Oral Surgery; Charles William Rodgers, D. M. D., in Dental Materia Medica.

Meeting of June 10, 1901.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Jacob H. Schiff for his generous gift of \$10,000, to be used for furnishing the Semitic Building.

Voted that the gift of \$25, received from Mr. Theobald Smith, to be added to the funds for research in the Laboratory of Comparative Pathology, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Bayard Thayer, for his gift of a microscope for the Pathological Laboratory of the Medical School.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Dean of the Faculty of Divinity; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Francis Greenwood Peabody, D. D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Lewis Edwards Gates, A. B., Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature for five years from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Arthur Edwin Norton, in Mechanical Drawing; William Wilson Baker, A. M., in Latin.

Voted to appoint Oglesby Paul, Assistant in Landscape Architecture for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to reappoint Edgar William Olive, A. M., Instructor in Botany for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for 1901-1902: James Birch Rorer, A. B., Albert Francis Blakeslee, A. M., in Botany.

Meeting of June 25, 1901.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. J. R. Coolidge for his gift of \$5000, toward the salary of an Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Babcock & Wilcox Company for its gift of \$3000, toward the payment of the full price of two boilers and one superheater bought from that company for Pierce Hall.

Voted that the gift of \$300, received from Mr. James Loeb, being the first instalment of his annual gift for the "Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship in Greek Studies," be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$1275, received through Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, from members of the Class of 1868, to be added to the "Free Bed Fund of the Class of 1868," be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the additional gift of \$21, received through Professor George P. Baker, toward the purchase of the collection of Garrick portraits, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Class of 1872 for an engraved book-plate for the books of the Lowell Memorial Library.

The Treasurer reported the receipt from the estate of David A. Wells of \$1335.21 in cash and the following securities: \$4000, Adams Express Co. 4's (1918); \$2000, Buffalo Gas Co. 5's (1947); \$1000, Electric Corporation 7's (1992); 20 shares Illinois Central R. R. Co.; 15 shares Northern Pacific Ry. Co. Pref'd; 50 shares Cleveland & Pitts. R. R. Co.; 20 shares West Va., Central & Pitts. Ry. Co.; 40 shares

Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co.; 21 shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; 17 shares Manhattan Ry. Co.; 8 shares General Electric Co.; 16 shares Western Gas Co.; 8 shares Buffalo City Gas Co.; 1 share New York Evening Post Publishing Co.; 83 shares American Surety Co.; 10 shares New York Security & Trust Co.; 10 shares Morton Trust Co.; 25 shares Northwestern Telegraph Co.; 50 shares Western Union Telegraph Co.; 25 shares Illinois & Miss. Telegraph Co.; 40 shares Adams Express Co.; 33 shares Pullman Palace Car Co.; 10 shares Electric Corporation; 11 shares W. A. Wood M. & R. Machine Co.

The Treasurer reported that he had received through Mr. Oakes Ames, gifts for present use at the Botanic Garden, and stated that other gifts for the same purpose would probably be made. It was thereupon *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver, and that each name be entered upon the Donation Book of the College.

The resignation of Albert Bushnell Hart, as a member of the Board of Examination Proctors, was received and accepted.

The following resignations were received and accepted: Frederick Edward Cheney, as Assistant in Ophthalmology; Reginald Aldworth Daly, as Instructor in Geology.

Voted to appoint Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, A. M., Assistant Professor of English for five years from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to reappoint as Preachers to the University for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Lyman Abbott, D. D., George Foot Moore, D. D., Endicott Peabody, LL. M., S. T. B., Paul Revere Frothingham, A. M., S. T. B.

Voted to appoint as Preacher to the

University for one year from Sept. 1, 1901, Francis Brown, D. D.

Voted to appoint the following Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Faculty members: Ira Nelson Hollis, Archibald Cary Coolidge, Thomas Nixon Carver. Graduate members: James Jackson Storrow, Robert William Boyden, Bertram Gordon Waters.

Voted to reappoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for 1901-1902: Sylvanus Griswold Morley, Charles Marshall Underwood, in Romance Languages and Literatures; James Horace Patten, in Economics.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for 1901-1902: Louis Marcus Prindle, in Mineralogy and Petrography; William Curtis Farabee, in Anthropology; William Jay Hale, Roger Clark Wells, in Chemistry; Robert Stanley Breed, in Zoölogy; Arthur Pope, in Fine Arts; Elliot Hersey Goodwin, in Government; Hiram Bingham, Jr., in History; Charles Stephen Shaughnessy, in Engineering; Frederick William Reynolds, in English.

Voted to reappoint Denman Waldo Ross, Ph. D., Lecturer on the Theory of Design for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to reappoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: William Morse Cole, A. B., in the Principles of Accounting; Abram Piatt Andrew, A. M., Oliver Mitchell Wentworth Sprague, Ph. D., in Political Economy; Oakes Ames, A. M., in Botany; Andrew Garbutt, in Modeling.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Walter Dana Swan, in Architecture; Edwin Bissell Holt, A. M., in Psychology.

Voted to reappoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Harry Lionel Burnham, A. B., Edward Dwight Fullerton, A. B., Charles Henry Stephens, in Government; Daniel James Murphy, William Edwin Dorman, A. B., in History; Alfred Lawrence Fish, A. M., in Political Economy; Arthur Stedman Hills, A. B., in Elocution.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Aldrich Durant, in Mechanical Drawing; Arthur W. Ryder, Ph. D., in Indo-Iranian Languages; Edwin William Pahlow, in History; Frank Thompson Dillingham, S. B., in Chemistry (Bussey Institution).

Voted to appoint Alexander Quackenboss, M. D., Assistant in Ophthalmology for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

DEGREES OUT OF COURSE.

Voted to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts out of course upon the following persons recommended for that degree by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences: Stephen Perkins Cabot, as of the Class of 1892; William Watson Caswell, 1895; John Mack, 1895; Walter A. Hall, 1896; Ralph Sylvester Davis, 1898; Edward Mahon, 1898; Herbert Ira Allen, 1899; Williams Proudfit Burden, 1899; Frank Herbert Ford Holt, 1899; Charles Lawrence Adams, 1900; Charles Quincy Adams, 1900; Conrad Bell, 1900; Francis Philip Clark, 1900; Frederick Harrison Danker, 1900; Alanson Follansbee, 1900; Clare Edwin Fraunfelter, 1900; Stephen Higginson, Jr., 1900; John Bromham Hawes, 2d, 1900; William Preston Macleod, 1900; Harold Weston Mason, 1900; Albert Irving Oliver, 1900; Ralph Pulitzer, 1900; Paul Edward

Riemann, 1900; Andrew Robeson Sargent, 1900; Bruno William Schwill, 1900; Osborne Volney Willson, 1900.

Voted to confer the degree of Bachelor of Science, out of course, upon the following persons recommended for that degree by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences: Horace Keith Boutwell, in Anatomy and Physiology, as of the Class of 1900; George Samuel Reed McLean, in Architecture, 1900.

Voted to confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws, out of course, upon the following persons recommended for that degree by the Faculty of Law: William Frost Dill, as of the Class of 1896; John Samuel Murdock, 1899; George Leo Patterson, 1899; Frederic Hainse Stillwagen, 1899; Ralph Wilmarth Jackman, 1900; William Wentworth Kennard, 1900; Edward Lawrence Logan, 1900; Fred Dana Sawin, 1900; Clarence Seymour Wadsworth, 1900.

Voted to confer the degree of Master of Arts, out of course, upon the following persons recommended for that degree by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences: Frederick Teague Case, as of the Class of 1900; Edwin Henry Casells, 1900; Clinton Churchill Clarke, Jr., 1900; Harold Beach Goodrich, 1900; George LeRoy Maston, 1900.

Voted to confer the degree of Master of Science, out of course, upon the following persons recommended for that degree by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences: George Burr Richardson, in Geology, as of the Class of 1898; Charles Vancouver Piper, in Biology, 1900; Samuel Charles Wiel, in Geology, 1900.

Voted to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, out of course, upon the following persons recommended for that degree by the Faculty of Med-

icine: Homer Leigh Conner, as of the Class of 1900; Charles Willard Pierce, 1900; Walter Clark Seelye, 1900.

Voted to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, *cum laude*, out of course, upon the following person recommended for that degree by the Faculty of Medicine: Charles Francis Canedy, as of the Class of 1900.

Voted to confer the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, out of course, upon the following person recommended for that degree by the Faculty of Medicine: Kenneth Guild Cherrington, as of the Class of 1900.

Meeting of July 12, 1901.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Board of Trustees of St. Lawrence University, for the gift of a Bible edited by Arias Montanus printed in 1609, which bears on its title-page the autographs of President Increase Mather, and of his grandson Samuel Mather.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33, received June 28, 1901, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Theodore Lyman for his gift of \$500 to the Jefferson Physical Laboratory.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Theodore Lyman for his gift of \$500, to be used for the improvement of the ventilation of room 41 in the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, the balance, if any, to be used for new apparatus for Physics C and 5, or for any other purpose connected with the Laboratory.

Voted that the thanks of the Presi-

dent and Fellows be sent to Mr. Theodore Lyman for his gift, to the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, of a large collection of engraved portraits of distinguished Physicists and Mathematicians.

Voted that the gift of \$63.90, received from Mr. Charles W. Eliot, toward the cost of certain objects for the Laboratory of Comparative Pathology, be gratefully accepted.

Voted to enter in the record of this meeting that, in accordance with votes of the Corporation passed April 29, May 27, and June 25, which were confirmed by the Board of Overseers at its meetings of May 8, June 5, and June 26, the following honorary degrees were conferred on Commencement Day, June 26, 1901. *Doctor of Laws*: William Caleb Loring, Charles Sprague Sargent, James Ford Rhodes, Theodore von Holleben, Henry Smith Pritchett, James Tyndale Mitchell, Jacobus Henrious van't Hoff, Wayne MacVeagh. *Doctor of Divinity, honoris causâ*: David Gordon Lyon, Alexander McKenzie. *Master of Arts, honoris causâ*: Charles Gross, Hugo Münsterberg, Theobald Smith, Edward Livermore Burlingame, John Bellows.

Voted to appoint Joseph Lewis Stackpole, Jr., Lecturer on Patent Law for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint William Williams, M. D., Assistant in Pathology for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

Meeting of May 8, 1901.

Mr. C. F. Adams, for the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, returned the Report of the Committee on Government referred April 10, 1901, with the recommendation that the same be

communicated to the President and Fellows.

Also the report of the Committee on Germanic Languages and Literatures, with the recommendation that the special attention of the President and Fellows be called to that portion of the Report which relates to the assignment of a part of the recent unrestricted bequests of Mr. Henry Villard and Mr. Barthold Schlesinger to be applied to the establishment of a proposed Library and Museum in connection with the Germanic Department.

The recommendation was adopted and the Report ordered to be printed.

Also the reports of the Committee on the Department of Zoölogy and the Committee on Physical Training, Athletic Sports, and the sanitary condition of all buildings, with the recommendation that they be printed.

Meeting of June 5, 1901.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Hoar was chosen President *pro tempore*. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Noble was chosen Secretary *pro tempore*.

The report of the Committee on Political Economy was presented and read, and under suspension of the rules referred to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, who returned it with the recommendation that it be printed, which was ordered.

The report of the Committee to visit the Jefferson Physical Laboratory and Department of Physics was presented and under suspension of the rules referred to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, who returned it with the recommendation that it be printed, which was ordered.

Mr. C. F. Adams, in behalf of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, reported the following changes in the

Visiting Committees: At the request of the Chairman of the Committee, Hon. Stephen Salisbury and Professor James Geddes, Jr., have been appointed additional members of the Committee on Italian, Spanish, and Romance Philology. Hon. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge has resigned as a member of the Committee to visit the Observatory, and this resignation has been accepted.

MARRIAGES.

1870. Winthrop Saltonstall Scudder to Jeanette Sumner Markham, at Cambridge, June 25, 1901.
1873. Thomas Russell Watson to Frederica King Davis, at Cambridge, July 25, 1901.
- [1882.] William Eldredge Thayer to Kate Frances Pierce, at Weymouth, July 11, 1901.
1886. Francis Boylston Austin to Mary L. Fisher, at Brookline, May 2, 1901.
1887. Edgar Buckingham to Elizabeth Branton Holstein, at Wolfe City, Tex., July 15, 1901.
1887. George Waldo Foster to Mary Florence Clark, at Reading, June 26, 1901.
1887. Alfred Brookes Robinson to Ethel Blackwell, at New York, N. Y., April 29, 1901.
1888. Gustavus Hay, Jr., to Caroline B. Whiting, at London, Eng., July 8, 1901.
1889. Herbert French Atkins to Helen Mamie Dawson, at Jacksonville, Ill., June 27, 1901.
1889. Carleton Greene to Anna Bartow Lathrop, at Pittsfield, June 27, 1901.
1889. Edward Wigglesworth Grew to Ruth Dexter, at Boston, April 16, 1901.
1889. George Leland Hunter to Marthe Wisner, at New York, N. Y., May 13, 1901.
1889. James Montgomery Newell to Alice Norton Blake, at Boston, June 6, 1901.
1890. Bowdoin Bradlee Crowninshield to Priscilla J. McPhail, at New York, N. Y., May 12, 1901.
1890. Richard Bullard Montgomery to Brainetta Spencer, at New Orleans, La., July 1, 1901.
1891. Arthur Lewis Bumpus to Cora Clark Hood, at Boston, June 18, 1901.
1891. Philip Yardley De Normandie to Eliza Barrett Mills at Brookline, June 22, 1901.
1891. Fred Norris Robinson to Margaret Brooks, at Cambridge, June 24, 1901.
1892. Richard Cobb to Sarah Mills Ellis, at Cambridge, June 28, 1901.
1893. Walter Lewis Barrell to Alexina Carter, at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 28, 1901.
1893. Henry Fordyce Blake to Alice Riley, at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 7, 1897.
1893. William De Lancey Howe to Clara Horton May, at Cambridge, June 1, 1901.
1893. Joseph Manley to Florence Bosworth Lane, at Norwood, O., June 26, 1901.
- [1893.] George Eckhardt Paul to Catharine Stairs Cooke, at Chicago, Ill., April, 1893.
1893. Townsend Hodges Soren to Gara Mabel Parker, at Roxbury, June 5, 1901.
1893. William James Henry Strong to Martha Almira Leavitt, at Beloit, Wis., June 26, 1901.
1893. Bernard Walton Trafford to

- Leonora Brooks Borden, at Fall River, June 5, 1901.
1894. George Carter Chaney to Evadne Hubbard Jewett, at Cambridge, June 18, 1901.
1894. Lyman Manchester Greenman to Elizabeth Young Baker, at Watertown, June, 1901.
1894. Edward Kennard Rand to Belle Brent Palmer, at Louisville, Ky., June 20, 1901.
- [1895.] William Edward Greenough to Grace Nichols Travis, at Cambridge, June 12, 1901.
- [1895.] John William Draper Maury to Alice Hortense Pray, at Lunenburg, June 12, 1901.
1895. John Percival Sylvester to Adelaide Rebecca Edmands, at Somerville, June 6, 1901.
1896. Walter Bradford Cannon to Cornelia James, at Saint Paul, Minn., June 25, 1901.
1896. George Strong Derby to Mary Brewster Brown, at Falmouth Foreside, Me., August 5, 1901.
1896. Haven Emerson to Grace Parrish, at Radnor, Pa., June 15, 1901.
1896. Charles Sumner Fuller to Anna Lillian Hayes at Dover, N. H., June 19, 1901.
1896. Arthur Ingraham to Elizabeth Williams White, at Burrillville, R. I., June 5, 1901.
1896. William Walker Orr to Mary Montgomery Flemming, at Scarsdale, N. Y., May 29, 1901.
1896. Markham Winslow Stackpole to Agnes Gleason Smith, at Andover, June 22, 1901.
1896. James Alexander Stillman to Anne Urquhart Potter, at New York, N. Y., June 6, 1901.
1896. Richard Goodwin Wadsworth to Mary Atkinson, at Mattapoisett, June 25, 1901.
1897. Frank Sawyer Bayley to Mary E. Bass, at Boston, May 9, 1901.
1897. George Gleason to Anne Stokes Morris, at Germantown, Pa., July 12, 1901.
1897. Frederic Grosvenor Goodridge to Ethel Iselin, at New York, N. Y., June 3, 1901.
1897. Harry Ulysses Wagner to Amalie Marie Biegel, at Denver, Colo., June 12, 1901.
1897. Henry Jason Wilder to Gertrude May Bent, at Allston, Aug. 16, 1900.
1898. William Wilson Baker to Mertie Gay Collins, at Elkhart, Ind., July 5, 1901.
1898. Arthur Du Bois to Helen Sturges Dummer, at Lake Geneva, Wis., July 20, 1901.
1898. Arthur Sumner McDaniel to Helen Aten Baldwin, at Newton Centre, June 11, 1901.
1898. Albert Arnold Sprague, 2d, to Frances Fidelia Dibblee, at Rye Beach, N. H., June 22, 1901.
1898. George Cabot Ward to Justine Bayard Cutting, at London, England, July 2, 1901.
- [1898.] Jordan Dumaresq to Mrs. Amy Gunther Sweet, at New York, N. Y., July 1, 1901.
1899. William Parker Straw to Josephine Perkins, at Rye Beach, N. H., June 5, 1901.
1901. Arthur Lawrence Sweetser to Adelaide Payson Vogel, June 26, 1901.
- [Sp. 1889.] Ralph Emerson Forbes to Elise Cabot, at Brookline, Jan. 16, 1901.
- S. B. 1899. James Thomas Roche, Jr., to May Coverly Wheelock at Anburndale, June 19, 1901.
- S. B. 1901. Robert Marshall Roloson to Cary Bell Waller at Au-

- vergne, River Forest, Ill., July 2, 1901.
- S. B. 1893. Shaler Berry to Jesse Southgate, at Newport, Ky., May 7, 1901.
- S. T. B. 1894. Walter Reid Hunt to Alice Winslow, at Duxbury, July 25, 1901.
- A. M. 1894. Clyde Augustus Duniway to Caroline Moreland Cushing, at Oakland, Cal., June 11, 1901.
- LL. B. 1896. John Weston Allen to Caroline Crenney Hills, at Amherst, June 12, 1901.
- LL. B. 1896. John Eliot Allen to Amy Louise Abbott, at Keene, N. H., July 10, 1901.
- [L. S. S. 1901.] Henry Alexander Flanders to Estelle Lang, at Melrose, June 28, 1901.
- May, 1829, at Boston; d. at York Harbor, Me., 6 July, 1901.
1852. James Huntington, b. 10 Dec., 1822, at Vergennes, Vt.; d. at Newton, 19 May, 1901.
1854. Truman Henry Safford, b. 6 Jan., 1836, at Royalton, Vt.; d. at Newark, N. J., 13 June, 1901.
1856. George Brooks Bigelow, b. 25 April, 1836, at Boston; d. at Brookline, 7 July, 1901.
1856. William Powell Mason, LL. B., b. 7 Sept., 1835, at Boston; d. at Vienna, Austria, 4 June, 1901.
1857. David Dodge Ranlett, LL. B., b. 26 Feb., 1838, at Charlestown; d. at Fairhaven, Vt., 17 July, 1901.
1858. Robert Noxon Toppan, b. 17 Oct., 1836, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Brookline, 10 May, 1901.
1859. Edward William Hooper, LL. B., LL. D., b. 14 Dec., 1839, at Boston; d. at Waverley, 25 June, 1901.
1860. George Sterne Osborde, M. D., b. 12 Dec., 1838, at South Danvers; d. at Salem, 26 May, 1901.
1863. John Fiske, LL. B., LL. D., b. 30 March, 1842, at Hartford, Conn.; d. at East Gloucester, 4 July, 1901.
1865. Joseph Cook, b. 26 Jan., 1838, at Ticonderoga, N. Y.; d. at Ticonderoga, N. Y., 25 June, 1901.
1867. Sanford Harrison Dudley, LL. B., b. 14 Jan., 1842, at China, Me.; d. at Cambridge, 28 May, 1901.
1869. Willard Webster Grant, b. 21 Sept., 1845, at Henderson, N. Y.; d. at Scranton, Pa., 16 May, 1901.
1869. Joseph Woodward Wilder, b.

NECROLOGY.

MAY 1 TO JULY 31, 1901.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

PREPARED BY JAMES ATKINS NOYES,
*Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of
 Harvard University.*

The College.

1838. William Cutter Tenney, b. 26 July, 1817, at Newmarket, N. H.; d. at Kansas City, Mo., 23 June, 1901.
1845. Edward Dexter, b. 3 Feb., 1826, at Boston; d. at Buzzards Bay, 1 July, 1901.
1846. George Benjamin Neal, b. 21 May, 1823, at Newton Lower Falls; d. at Boston, 7 July, 1901.
1848. Thomas Curtis Clarke, b. 6 Sept., 1827, at Newton; d. at New York, N. Y., 17 June, 1901.
1849. Frederic Spelman Nichols, b. 13

- 21 Aug., 1847, at Leominster; d. at Leominster, 27 Dec., 1896.
1870. Angier Ames, b. 11 March, 1847, at Franklin Furnace, N. J.; d. at Minneapolis, Minn., 11 April, 1901.
1880. Samuel Wiggins Skinner, b. 7 July, 1858, at Cincinnati, O.; d. at Cincinnati, O., 20 May, 1901.
1883. Ralph Denton Wilson, b. 21 Feb., 1861, at Coldwater, Mich.; d. at Washington, D. C., 26 Sept., 1900.
1884. Greenough White, A. M., b. 26 July, 1863, at Cambridge; d. at Sewanee, Tenn., 1 July, 1901.
1891. Morton Galloupe, LL. B., b. 30 July, 1868, at Swampscott; d. at Florence, Italy, 28 May, 1901.
- Washington, D. C., 9 May, 1901.
1852. John James Byron Hilliard, b. 22 Aug., 1831, in Halifax Co., N. C.; d. at Louisville, Ky., 22 March, 1901.
1853. Richard Bennett Hubbard, b. 1 Nov., 1832, in Walton Co., Ga.; d. at Tyler, Tex., 12 July, 1901.
1854. Edward Phillips Burgess, b. 28 June, 1827, at Dedham; d. at Dedham, 17 July, 1901.
1855. James Prentiss Richardson, b. 20 Aug., 1821, at Framingham; d. at Austin, Tex., 7 May, 1901.
1875. Lyne Shackelford Metcalfe, b. 8 March, 1853, at Alton, Ill.; d. at St. Louis, Mo., 5 June, 1901.
1892. Samuel Fermor Jarvis, b. 19 Nov., 1866, at Utica, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 14 June, 1901.

Medical School.

1859. Stephen Foss, b. 20 June, 1825, at New Portland, Me.; d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., 31 July, 1901.
1865. Daniel Livingston Randall, b. 12 Jan., 1842, at Easton; d. at Easton, 31 March, 1901.
1865. William Woods, b. 13 Sept., 1840, at Boston; d. at Boston, 1 June, 1901.
1877. Adolphus Byrum Gunter, b. 11 Feb., 1851, at Queensbury, York Co., N. B.; d. at Charlestown, 15 July, 1901.
1894. Milton Douglas Brown, b. 24 Sept., 1871, at Ruthville, Va.; d. at Ruthville, Va., 21 Sept., 1900.
1900. William Joseph Campbell, b. 19 March, 1875, at Marlborough; d. at Worcester, 14 June, 1901.
1894. Elijah George Boardman, b. 29 April, 1868, at Cleveland, O.; d. at Cleveland, O., 21 July, 1900.
1898. James Henry Fisher, b. 30 Nov., 1875, at Memphis, Tenn.; d. at Denver, Colo., 3 May, 1901.

Scientific School.

1851. Joseph LeConte, b. 26 Feb., 1823, in Liberty Co., Ga.; d. in Yosemite Valley, Mariposa Co., Cal., 6 July, 1901.
1857. James Ellison Mills, d. at San Fernando, Mex., 25 July, 1901.
1865. Allen Melancthon Sumner, M. D., b. 31 Jan., 1844, at Boston; d. at Boston, 25 May, 1901.

Honorary Graduate.

1841. John James Hayden, b. 31 Jan., 1820, at Rising Sun, Ind.; d. at
1865. (A. M.) Maurice Perkins, b. 14 March, 1836, at New London, Conn.; d. at Schenectady, N. Y., 18 June, 1901.

Law School.

Temporary Members.

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University. Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to James Atkins Noyes, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

- [1903.] Harold Allan Rich, d. at Cambridge, 21 May, 1901.
- [1903.] Charles Edward Starbuck, d. at Andover, 9 May, 1901.
- [1904.] Hamilton Storrs Bigelow, d. at Cambridge, 11 June, 1901.
- [Dent. S. 1901.] Richard Morris Freeman, d. at Boston, 24 June, 1901.
- [L. S. 1839.] Charles Augustus Peabody, b. in 1814, at Sandwich, N. H.; d. at New York, N. Y., 4 July, 1901.
- [L. S. 1845.] Asa Low, b. 24 Sept., 1817, at Shatleigh, Me.; d. at Springvale, Me., 13 June, 1899.
- [L. S. 1882.] Frederick Greene Roelker, d. at Cincinnati, O., 13 June, 1901.
- [L. S. 1898.] William Stone Hubbell, b. 8 Nov., 1874, at Boston; d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 June, 1901.
- [L. S. 1903.] Sidney Gray Bristol, d. at Brattleborough, Vt., 19 July, 1901.
- [L. S. S. 1854.] William S. Danforth, b. at Plymouth; d. at Plymouth, 19 June, 1901.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

. Owing to lack of space, much material intended for this number, including several obituaries and much Non-Academic news, is held over till December.

The list of deaths during the past quarter includes Prof. Joseph Le Conte, s '51, one of the most eminent of
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American scientists; Prof. T. W. Safford, '54, astronomer; E. W. Hooper, '59, late treasurer of Harvard College; John Fiske, '63; and Joseph Cook, '65, "the Boanerges of the religious platform."

Prof. T. W. Richards, '86, has declined a call to the University of Göttingen, where he was offered a new research professorship and the directorship of the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, without the distractions of ordinary routine teaching. It is believed that this is the first time that an American has been honored by so distinguished a call from a German University.

The University of Chicago has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Prof. E. C. Pickering, s '65; Prof. W. W. Goodwin, '51; and Prof. G. L. Kittredge, '82. The University of Glasgow gave LL. D.'s to Lord Dufferin, h '77; Prof. W. G. Farlow, '66, Prof. H. S. White, '73, and Charlemagne Tower, '72, U. S. Ambassador to Russia. Western Reserve and Dartmouth each made Prof. J. H. Wright an LL. D.

Membership in the Harvard Union.
— Many graduates have already applied for membership in the Union, and it is expected that in the course of a few months the roll will include a majority of Harvard men. Every one who has been connected with Harvard, whether as graduate or as temporary member, of any department, is eligible to membership. Persons residing within 25 miles of Cambridge are admitted to *Associate Membership*, and pay \$5 a year; if residing more than 25 miles from Cambridge, to *Non-Resident Membership*, paying only \$3 a year. *Life Membership* for Graduates, \$50. Application may be made at once to H. K. Brent, treasurer of the Harvard Union, Cam-

bridge, Mass., stating Class and residence.

A description of the new Medical School buildings will be given in the *Magazine* as soon as the plans have been definitely adopted.

In the Summer School 77 Cubans took separate courses. They studied English only, in classes of three grades. They came mostly from Havana and Matanzas. Their instruction was under the direction of J. D. Prindle, '89. Several of them registered in Dr. Sargent's Practice Class in Physical Training and one or two registered in the regular courses of the Summer School.

Circular No. 59 of the Harvard Observatory refers to the spectrum of Nova Persei No. 2, and of η Carinae. No. 60 discusses objects having peculiar spectra.

On the evening of June 26, the Harvard Club of Cincinnati enjoyed its annual summer outing, dining *al fresco* at Philippi's restaurant at Westwood, on the hills a few miles west of the city. About 50 members sat down to dinner. Prof. L. J. Johnson, who had charge of the entrance examinations at Cincinnati, was the guest of honor. The president, C. B. Wilby, '70, presided. Short speeches were made by Prof. Johnson, '87, the Rev. G. A. Thayer, t '69, Joseph Wilby, '75, C. T. Greve, '84, Stewart Shillito, ['80], the Rev. C. E. Hutchison, '93, the Rev. H. C. Wright, t '96, H. M. Levy, and G. H. Wald, l '75.

Early in the evening of June 11, Hamilton Storrs Bigelow, '04, of Buffalo, N. Y., was instantly killed by being run over by the chemical engine, which had come to put out a fire at the corner of Quincy St. and Broadway. An investigation was subsequently held by Judge Almy, who

concluded that the driver of the engine started his horses at too great a speed.

The *Architectural Review* for June was chiefly devoted to views of recent Harvard buildings, including large reproductions of the architect's drawings of the new gates.

Robert Bacon, '80, and W. McK. Twombly, '71, are directors of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co.

L. J. Logan, '01, E. H. Douglass, '01, L. H. Bonelli, '01, H. G. Giddings, '01, Philip Jack, '01, C. J. Anderson, '00, J. L. Masten, '99, E. H. Hammond, '00, E. A. Wye, '01, C. B. Palmer, '01, Joseph Smith, '01, J. K. Daniels, 1 G., William Hill, '01, S. P. R. Thomas, '01, and P. H. Eley, '00, have gone as teachers to the Philippines.

During the summer a fire-proof floor has been laid in Memorial Hall.

The track team which is to compete with the Oxford and Cambridge teams has been training at Mr. H. M. Whitney's estate, Cohasset. In the 100-yard dash are Lightner, Haigh, and Webb; 440-yard dash, Rust, Manson, and Clerk; 880, Boynton and Baer; mile, Clark and Knowles; two-mile, Swan, Mills, and Richardson; hurdles (120-yard, high), Willis and Converse; high jump, Rotch and Ristine; hammer, Boal.

Among the exhibitors to whom awards were made at the Pan-American Fair were, in sculpture, Augustus Saint Gaudens, t '97, a special award of a diploma and medal of honor, above and apart from all other awards, created for his work; in painting, F. D. Millet, '69, and E. E. Simmons, '74, gold medals; C. S. Hopkinson, '91, bronze medal.

Harold Allan Rich, '03, of Dighton, accidentally fell from a window in the fifth story of Weld Hall on May 21,

and died soon after reaching the Cambridge Hospital.

Prof. W. J. Ashley has resigned, to become head of the department of commerce in the newly founded University of Birmingham, England.

— *The "Billy" Lee Memorial.* — Friends and classmates of William F. Lee, '94, who were shocked to learn of his death after a short illness a year ago last June, will be interested in hearing of the library which has been established as a memorial. Lee was in the habit of spending his summers in the little farming town of South Bristol in western New York on the shore of Canandaigua Lake; and there, acting as architect, he passed the winter of 1898-99. He lived in a farmer's family sharing their salt pork and pie, and came to realize what life meant through the dreary winter months to that little, shut-in, agricultural community with almost entire absence of intellectual interest. With him realization led to action, and accordingly on Jan. 4, 1899, we find him writing: — "Will you please mail me as soon as you can an old Wentworth algebra? I think I am going to start a class of 'side-hillers' to meet two evenings a week. I expect to have about eight members the first night, and about three the rest of the time, and about one who will learn anything; but perhaps that will be worth while." In this little town a free library was established last December as a memorial. The project was started and fostered by Mr. Lee's parents, who gave a small frame building. The townspeople formed an association, moved the building, and fitted it up. A young wife volunteered regular service as librarian. Lee's books formed a nucleus, which, by the time the library

was opened on Dec. 18, was increased by contributions from friends and relatives to over 300 volumes. Since then gifts from persons interested have poured in to Mr. John Alden Lee, 156 Congress St., Boston, so that the library now contains 1147 excellent books all arranged and catalogued according to approved library methods. Probably few people of the neighborhood are absolutely illiterate, although for many reading is a laborious task. Yet 67 persons used the library during the first six months, the circulation amounting to 386 volumes. The use would have been still greater but for the long distances and poor roads. For this reason it is planned to open a branch at the village of Bristol Springs, some three miles distant. One feature of the library is notable: it is absolutely free to all, whether resident or not. Harvard men who knew Lee and realize the heaven — intellectual and moral — which this library represents, and the happiness which it can give to that little, shut-in community, will rejoice in this fitting memorial of the man.

Hiller C. Wellman, '94.

FRANCIS GILBERT ATTWOOD.

For an exhibition of the drawings of the late F. G. Attwood, ['78], held at the Boston Art Museum in June, J. T. Coolidge, Jr., '79, wrote the following:

"As the margins of his school-books testify, Francis Attwood showed at an early age great facility in drawing; and when the *Harvard Lampoon* was started, in 1876, he already possessed a clear and thoughtful talent which his remarkable cartoon of the dinner hour at Memorial Hall revealed. It was the first one of that series, entitled the "Manners and Customs of ye Harvard Student," which was rightly

called an undergraduate classic, and which enabled that brilliant but unsteady sheet to weather the uncertainties of its early years.

"Owing to family reasons, he was obliged to leave college a year before his class graduated, at which time he engaged in a term of study with Dr. William Rimmer; and later he studied a year at the Museum School. With this meagre artistic equipment, he started on his life's work as an illustrator and caricaturist; but although he was handicapped by the lack of early training, his originality, drollness, and the charming personal qualities which he brought to his work, made up for a deficiency which he so truly appreciated. Through these qualities he developed a style which was peculiarly his own; and if his execution was sometimes lacking in freedom, his conceptions were always spontaneous. He delved into the depths of the ingenious and grotesque, and delineated the quaint and original details of human expression and action with a minuteness and industry which showed what delight he must have taken in it.

"For several years after leaving college he illustrated magazines and books, and at the same time continued to draw for the *Lampoon*, until 1883, when *Life* — which was in a way evolved from the *Lampoon* — was started. To *Life* he was a constant contributor, up to his last illness. He continued to draw for magazines and to illustrate books, among which were the 'Fairies' Festival,' 'Jack Hall,' 'A Bad Penny,' 'The Peterkin Papers,' 'The Musical Journey of Delia and Dorothea,' and the 'Hasty Pudding Centennial Poem.'

"Attwood brought to his work a liberal education, great modesty and

industry, and a just and thoughtful mind. Added to these characteristics was the gift of a keen and rapid appreciation, quite without malice, of the fanciful and witty elements of human nature. These qualities he used with singularly happy accuracy in his review of the events of our daily life. His clear estimate of right and wrong he applied with equal justice to his heroes and to his victims. It is refreshing to note that he was so little of a partisan as to be able to attack both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison, and to spare neither Mr. McKinley nor Mr. Bryan. His wit bore no resemblance to that exaggerated caricature so prevalent in America, but was always restrained and clean.

"We feel in Attwood's drawings what we knew in him — a wit that was keen yet kindly, and severe only in scoring humbug and oppression, and a healthy love for whatever was sound and cheery and tender. Delicacy, courage, and modesty were the essentials of his character. Everything he did was as well done as he could do it; every drawing was finished with instinctive conscientiousness, often at the expense of immense labor, and usually with loving care. It is pleasant to realize that his greatest delight lay in the production of children and fairies, wrought in fanciful schemes of delicate and involved composition.

"In looking over the present exhibition, which extends over a period of twenty years, we can better appreciate the amount of Attwood's production when we note the work for *Life* alone which required one cartoon a month, besides other drawings; and every one of them contained a kindly or merry or pointed message, and all

so cleverly clothed that we hardly suspected the moral : while he fought against wrong and abuse, and humbug of every kind, we smiled, but we absorbed our lesson.

"The retiring man, who spent his life in a house situated in a secluded bit of rocky woodland in Jamaica Plain, would have been the last one to realize that he had been an influence in the life of his country ; but we cannot here fail to appreciate his power for good in these twenty years of industrious and fanciful creation." Attwood was born Sept. 29, 1856, and died April 30, 1900.

M. DESCHAMPS AND THE HYDE
LECTURESHIP.

A large audience greeted M. Gaston Deschamps on his appearance in Sanders Theatre to give the first of a series of eight lectures on the Contemporary French Theatre. The speaker was introduced by the French ambassador, M. Cambon. These lectures of M. Deschamps were distinctly lighter and more popular than those given by any of his four predecessors in the Hyde Lectureship. Indeed they were in a vein not only French but Parisian. As a result of his long practice of the *feuilleton* M. Deschamps has become a past master in the peculiarly Parisian art of making something out of nothing and gained rather than lost in having to speak his *feuilletons* instead of writing them. He joined to an attractive presence a musical and well-modulated voice, and a really surprising fluency. The lectures of M. de Régnier last year were at once empty and dull. M. Deschamps, even though he had nothing to say, said it most entertainingly, in a style that had at times the sparkle and effervescence of champagne. He

himself would seem to delight in his verbal virtuosity and in bringing out the contrast between the charm and finish of his form and the meagreness of his substance. He surprises one by his feats in this line in much the same way as a prestidigitator who extracts a dozen eggs from a seemingly empty hat.

For instance, he enlarged at one point on the love that American ladies have for adorning their homes, and enumerated the various ornaments that make for this dainty domesticity — all with such a feeling for artistic effect that the audience burst into applause. M. Antoine, of *le Théâtre Antoine*, has refused to observe the stage convention that the actor is never to speak with his back to the public. This circumstance furnished M. Deschamps the occasion for a ten minutes development at the end of which he had again succeeded in stirring his hearers up to the pitch of enthusiasm. There is a relation between this art of M. Deschamps and French culinary art which would undertake on a push to make a piece of shoe-leather palatable. M. Deschamps, to continue the metaphor, was so anxious to season the subjects of his lectures to suit the local taste, that at times he disguised almost entirely their original flavor. A person without other means of information might have gathered from M. Deschamps's account that M. Henri Meilhac wrote chiefly with a view to edification, and that M. Antoine intended his theatre to be one of the props of the French family. Indeed some of the liberties which M. Deschamps took with his subject-matter — for example with the plot of M. Paul Hervieu's play *les Tenailles* — were so audacious that one was occasionally tempted to exclaim with Don

Basile, "Qui diable, donc, est-ce qu'on trompe ici ?"

Why, again, we are prompted to ask, should M. Deschamps, in connection with these light and pleasant talks on some of the more trivial aspects of French life, fall into a fine rhapsody on the universality of French literature (with a side reference to the deep moral significance of *l'Abbé Constantin*)? Many Frenchmen seem amusingly unable to distinguish between that part of their literature which is universal in virtue of its high humanism, and that portion of it which is universal because of its appeal to the average sensual man (*l'homme sensuel moyen*); between the success of the plays of Molière and the success of *les Deux Gosses* ("Two Little Vagrants"), which according to the boast of a recent French newspaper has had more than ten thousand performances in both hemispheres. Will the French presently be seeking a proof of their universality in the fact that at Paris last summer the program of the *Moulin Rouge* was posted in five languages?

Perhaps more is involved in the question than may at first appear, inasmuch as the Hyde lecturer, besides speaking at Harvard, is usually invited to address a score or more of other institutions, and so becomes a sort of intellectual representative of France in America. The selection of this representative rests entirely with Mr. Hyde, who deserves so much praise for founding and supporting this lectureship. Does he really desire to secure a lecturer who will be a genuine exponent of what is best in French thought, some one who will help to promote if only in a small circle that international exchange of ideas, that true cosmopolitanism, toward

which Goethe aspired; or does his choice rather incline to some brilliant *amuseur* who can be counted upon to furnish the ladies of Cambridge and Boston an hour's entertainment with a French lesson thrown in? We may fairly feel some doubt on this point if it be true, as I was informed last summer by one of his friends and colleagues at the *Collège de France*, that M. Gaston Paris would have accepted an invitation to come to America!

Mr. Hyde should at least avoid if possible again incurring any such risk as in the case of M. de Régnier, who recently emerged from his symbolistic obscurity only to take a plunge into pornography. We do not like to think that such a man has in any way received the sanction of Harvard. It may be urged in justification of Mr. Hyde that at the time M. de Régnier was engaged he had not yet published *la Double Maîtresse*. We may express, in passing, the hope that the symbolists continue to be unintelligible if this is a sample of what they have been concealing behind the triple veil of *le style obscur*.

As for M. Gaston Deschamps, he after all showed himself to be a man of amiable and interesting personality who achieved in the main what he set out to do: he gave a great deal of pleasure without the slightest unwholesome suggestion. Should anybody still persist in thinking that Mr. Hyde, in preferring him to M. Gaston Paris, chose the wrong Gaston, Mr. Hyde can turn for consolation to La Fontaine:—

"Parbleu ! dit le meunier, est bien fou du cer-
veau
Qui prétend contenter tout le monde et son
père."

Irving Babbitt, '89.

RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES.

EDWARD LIVERMORE BURLINGAME,
A. M.,

was born in Boston, May 30, 1848 ; son of Anson Burlingame, l '46, and Jane, daughter of Isaac Livermore of Cambridge. He was educated at private schools in Cambridge and elsewhere ; entered Harvard in 1865 with the Class of 1869, but left toward the end of his Freshman year to accompany his father to China as his private secretary. Resumed his studies at Heidelberg in 1867, taking the degree of Ph. D. two years later, and studied also at Berlin and in Geneva. He was on the staff of the *New York Tribune* as a foreign editor in 1871, and was one of the body of revisers of the "American Cyclopaedia," under Messrs. Ripley and Dana, in 1872 to 1876, during which time he also contributed to the magazines and was a reviewer for several publications. In 1875 he translated and edited "Art Life and Theories of Richard Wagner," and during the years 1874 to 1879 he was associated in the preparation of several historical and other works, among them a collection of contemporary English Essays. In 1879 he became connected editorially with the publishing house of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and in 1886 was made editor of *Scribner's Magazine* on its foundation, and has so remained.

JOHN BELLOWS, A. M.,

was born at Liskeard, Cornwall, Jan. 18, 1831 ; he received the only education he ever had in schools of which his father, William Lamb Bellows, of Bere Regis, Dorset, was master. In

1858 he began business as a printer in the city of Gloucester, very near the house in which Leonard Hoar, the first President of Harvard trained in the College itself, was born. In 1863, traveling in Denmark and Norway, he was so struck with the bulk and inconvenience of the so-called "pocket dictionaries" used on the journey, that he resolved to bring out a new one sufficiently compact and yet full enough to be really available for such service. On reflection, however, he concluded that "Norsk," or Danish, was a tongue spoken by so limited a number of people, that it would be better to try the experiment of a new dictionary in some other language : and as French was the speech brought most into contact with English, he decided to compile a French and English dictionary on such new lines as would specially adapt it for pocket use. There was one difficulty in the way of his doing so, and that was that while he had a small knowledge of Danish he had none of French, beyond that of a few hundred words only. He saw, however, that instead of this being a barrier to his work, it was only a question of time and perseverance ; and by beginning at the very bottom of the ladder he learned what the difficulties are that suggest themselves to beginners in the language. "One point only I miscalculated," he writes ; "I thought one year's hard work would suffice for me to compile a vocabulary large enough for a traveler, but as I went on, the plan grew on me. . . . Not one year, but seven years of work, in the midst of the bustle and din of the printing office, through meal times, and on till eleven o'clock at night, finished the dictionary ; and nearly finished my business career as well, for I improv-

erished myself with the printing of it so far that the bank seriously threatened to stop me from its completion : a matter of less concern to a devotee of the nine muses than to the father of a family of nine children. But on the day of its publication the tables turned. I had sent 1920 copies to Trübner's from the binder's ; and at two that afternoon a telegram was handed me to say that the last copy was sold. That was my accession to the throne of authorship. Harvard Commencement was my coronation day."

HUGO MÜNSTERBERG, A. M.,

was born in Danzig, Germany, June 1, 1863. Graduated from the Gymnasium in Danzig, 1882. He studied philosophy and psychology, and in the interest of psychology also medicine, in Geneva (Switzerland), summer of 1882, in Leipzig, 1882-1885, in Heidelberg, 1885-1887. He took his Ph. D. in Leipzig, 1885, his M. D. in Heidelberg, 1887. He became instructor (*Privatdocent*) of Philosophy at the University of Freiburg, in Baden, 1888, assistant professor there in 1891. In 1892 he was called as "Professor of Experimental Psychology" to Harvard, to become the director of the psychological laboratory for three years. He returned to Freiburg from 1895 to 1897, but accepted in 1897 a second call to Harvard as professor of Psychology. His publications are nine volumes in German on various psychological subjects, his chief work being the "Grundzüge der Psychologie." Some popular psychological essays in English appeared under the title "Psychology and Life." Recently he has published a series of comparative studies in German and American culture in various magazines.

THEOBALD SMITH, A. M.,

was born at Albany, N. Y., July 31, 1859. He attended the grammar and the high school there and in 1877 entered Cornell University, where his course was one equivalent to the present courses leading to the degree of A. B. In his elective studies he gave special attention to mathematics and the natural sciences. When the Cornell (Theta) chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was established, he was included in its membership. After graduation he entered the Albany Medical College and occupied himself during the vacations and immediately after graduation with biological work at Cornell and Johns Hopkins University. His strong inclination towards the biological and experimental phases of medicine made him welcome the opportunity to enter the laboratory then recently established in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for the study of the infectious diseases of animal life. The rapid expansion of the then young branch of bacteriology threw upon him a large amount of experimental work, whose results are incorporated in various government reports up to 1896. During this very active period Dr. Smith kept himself in touch with practical medicine by teaching hygiene and bacteriology in the medical department of the Columbian University, and applying the many at that time entirely new laboratory methods to the diagnosis of disease. In 1895 Dr. Smith came to Boston to establish a new pathological laboratory for the Massachusetts State Board of Health. At this time public-health laboratories were few and of recent origin, and a second pioneer period began, during which the various lines of work now regularly carried on in such labo-

ratories had to be put into proper shape, the most difficult undertaking being the crystallization of methods designed to produce efficient antitoxins. The researches made necessary by these problems were liberally provided for and encouraged by the officers of the Board. In 1896 the generous gift of Mr. G. F. Fabian established the George Fabian Professorship of Comparative Pathology in the Harvard Medical Department, and Dr. Smith was appointed to it. In 1901 he became a member of the board of directors of the new Rockefeller Institute for medical research. In addition to the results of investigations published under government auspices, Dr. Smith has contributed many papers to the medical journals of this country and Europe. His chief aim has been to open to human medicine the extensive storehouse of facts and principles revealed by the study of animal pathology, — to call attention, in other words, to the value of comparative pathology just as the comparative anatomist and physiologist had done before him in their respective fields.

CHARLES GROSS, A. M.,

was born in 1857, at Troy, N. Y., and received his preparation for college in the Troy High School. After graduating from Williams College in 1878 he taught for a year in the Troy Academy, and then spent four years as a student of history at the universities of Leipzig, Göttingen, Berlin, and Paris, receiving the degree of Ph. D. *summa cum laude* at Göttingen in 1883. In January, 1884, he took up his residence in London, where he devoted himself to literary work until the summer of 1888, when he was appointed instructor of History at Harvard. His principal published works

are: "Gilda Mercatoria," 1883; "The Exchequer of the Jews of England in the Middle Ages," 1887; "The Gild Merchant," 2 vols., 1890; "Select Cases from the Coroners' Rolls," Selden Society, 1896; "A Bibliography of British Municipal History," 1897; "The Sources and Literature of English History," 1900. He has also written reviews and papers for American, English, and French periodicals. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a corresponding member of the Göttingen Royal Society of Sciences, the Royal Historical Society of England, and the Anglo-Jewish Historical Society. He was appointed assistant professor in 1892.

DAVID GORDON LYON, D. D.,

Hollis Professor of Divinity in Harvard University, was born at Benton, Ala., May 24, 1852, second of the five children of Isaac and Sarah Caroline Arnold Lyon. His father was born at Hull, England, in 1801, studied medicine and surgery in Hull, London, and Paris, and practiced his profession in Alabama, where he died in 1861. The son had his preparatory education at Benton and at Gordonville, near Benton, to which place the family moved after the father's death. Subsequently the family moved to Dayton, Mo., and at the age of eighteen young Lyon entered William Jewell College, at Liberty, Mo., pursuing his studies there for about two years, 1870-1872. In the autumn of 1872 he entered Howard College, at Marion, Ala., taking the A. B. degree in 1875. The next year he devoted to work for the *Alabama Baptist*, a weekly paper started at Marion while he was an undergraduate, with which he had been connected from its origin. In 1876 he resigned this position and entered the Southern Baptist

Theological Seminary, then at Greenville, S. C., but removed the next year to Louisville, Ky. In this school he remained three years, but did not complete the course, because his third year was devoted largely to special study of Greek and of Semitic Languages. On the resignation of Prof. C. H. Toy from the Seminary in 1879, Mr. Lyon resolved to go to Germany. He spent three years at the University of Leipzig, studying theology and Semitic languages, making a specialty of Assyrian, and taking his Ph. D. degree there in 1882. In the same year he was called to the Hollis Professorship of Divinity at Harvard, though he lectures, not on theology, but on Semitic languages and history. In 1891 he was appointed curator of the Semitic Museum recently founded by Jacob H. Schiff, Esq. In 1899 he was engaged in an effort to raise money to erect a Semitic Building. Mr. Schiff then gave the Building, and the sum raised by the subscription, nearly \$20,000, will be used to enlarge the Museum collections. Dr. Lyon was married to Tasca Woehler in 1883. He served as recording secretary of the American Oriental Society for nine years, and as corresponding secretary of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis for five years. Among his publications are "Keilschrifttexte Sargon's," 1883, and "An Assyrian Manual," 1886. He expects to spend the next academic year abroad, devoting a part of the time to the interests of the Semitic Museum.

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D. D., was born in New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 14, 1830. His father was a shipmaster, and nearly all his male relatives followed the sea. He passed

through the public schools of New Bedford, and in 1849 entered the counting-house of Laurence, Stone & Co., Boston. They were manufacturers and commission merchants, and he received a good mercantile education. In 1853 he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, and in 1855 Harvard College, where he graduated in 1859. He studied theology in the Seminary at Andover, graduating in 1861. In August, 1861, he was ordained to the Christian ministry and became the pastor of the South Congregational Church, Augusta, Maine. In January, 1867, he became pastor of the First Church in Cambridge, Congregational, and the Shepard Congregational Society, and this position he still holds. He was an Overseer of Harvard, 1872-1884, and in January, 1875, was chosen secretary of the Board of Overseers. He has held this office to the present time. In the college year 1882-1883 he was a lecturer in the Harvard Divinity School, on New Testament Theology, and at different times he has been a lecturer in the Andover Seminary. In 1879 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Amherst College. Dr. McKenzie has published a "History of the First Church in Cambridge," "Some Things Abroad," "Cambridge Sermons," "Christ Himself," "A Door Opened," "The Divine Force in the Life of the World," — a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, — with numerous occasional pamphlets. He has made numberless addresses before colleges and schools, and on public occasions. He is president of the Trustees of Wellesley College, a trustee of Phillips Academy and the Andover Seminary, a trustee of Hampton Institute, president of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society,

a trustee of the Cambridge Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and has served for several years upon its Committee on Publication. He was married in 1865 to Miss Ellen Holman Eveleth, and has two children, of whom Kenneth, the elder, graduated at Harvard in 1891 and is now instructor in Romance Languages at Yale University.

WILLIAM CALEB LORING, LL. D., was born at Beverly, Aug. 24, 1851, his father, Caleb W. Loring, '39, and his grandfather, Charles G. Loring, '12, being members of the Suffolk bar. His mother was a daughter of Joseph A. Peabody, '16, of Salem, and her maternal grandfather, Samuel Putnam, 1787, was for 28 years an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He fitted for college at the school of E. S. Dixwell, '28, entering Harvard in 1868. In College he rowed on his Class Crew, which beat Yale in the race on Lake Quinsigamond in 1869, and in 1871 he rowed on the University Crew, of which he was captain the following year, but did not row in the race, owing to a broken collar-bone. In College he was a member of the Φ . B. K., Δ . K. E., A. D. Club, Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770, and O. K. After graduating in 1872, he took the Law School course, receiving his LL. B. degree in 1874, and in 1875 an A. M. for additional work in law. During the summer of 1875, he was clerk to Chief Justice Horace Gray, '45, and a student in the office of Ives & Lincoln in Salem. In September, 1875, he entered the office of the attorney-general of Massachusetts, and was appointed assistant attorney-general, Dec. 1, 1875. On July 1, 1878, having resigned this position, he formed a partnership with

John C. Ropes, '57, and John C. Gray, '59, with the firm name of Ropes, Gray & Loring, — a connection which was dissolved only in September, 1899, on his appointment as a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. From 1882 to 1886, he was general solicitor first of the New York and New England R. R., and then of its receiver. Beside railroad law, his practice was principally in commercial law. While a student in the Law School he printed in the *American Law Review* an article on "The Effect of the Seventeenth Section of the Statute of Frauds." It is an interesting coincidence that Judge Loring's maternal great-grandfather, Samuel Putnam, 1787, had for a colleague on the supreme court bench Charles Jackson, 1793, the grandfather of O. W. Holmes, '61, the present chief justice of this court.

HENRY SMITH PRITCHETT, LL. D., was born at Fayette, Mo., April 16, 1857. Graduated at Pritchett Institute, 1875. Assistant astronomer at the Naval Observatory, Washington, 1878. Astronomer at Morrison Observatory, Glasgow, Mo., 1880. Assistant professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Washington University, 1881. Assistant astronomer on the Transit of Venus Commission, 1882. Professor of Astronomy at Washington University, 1884. Elected president of the Academy of Science, St. Louis, 1892. Received Ph. D. at Munich, 1895. Chosen superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1897. Elected president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1900. Received degree of LL. D. at Hamilton College in 1900, and at the University of Pennsylvania in 1901. President Pritchett is the au-

thor of various papers on education the relation of the government to science, and government methods of administration, in addition to the following: Report on Observations of the Total Eclipse of July 29, 1878; Determination of the Rotation Period of Jupiter from Observations of the Great Red Spot; Observations of the Satellites of Mars; Observations of Conjunctions of the Satellites of Saturn; A Determination of the Mass of Mars; A Determination of the Diameter of Mars from Micrometric Observations, with a Discussion of Systematic Errors; Ephemeris of the Satellites of Mars; Observations of Comets; Determination of the Longitude of the Mexican National Observatory; The Transit of Mercury, 1891; Report of Washington University Eclipse Expedition; The Solar Corona of 1889 with Discussion of the Photographs (illustrated); Report on the Determination of Latitude and Longitude, Morrison Observatory: A Formula for Predicting the Population of the United States; Observations of Double Stars and Personal Equation in Double Star Measure; Eclipses of Saturn's Satellites and their Use in Determining the Planet's Diameter (with table); Personal Equation in Time Observations; Lists of Observations of Double Stars, Comets and Small Planets, in the *Ast. Nachrichten*; a large number of publications in various Government Reports containing the results of Latitude, Longitude, and Gravity determinations, Meridian Circle Observations, etc.; A Plan for an International Arc of the Meridian. As superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey he reorganized the service, and established the new division of Magnetic Survey of the United States. Address,

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

JACOBUS HENRICUS VAN'T HOFF,
LL. D.,

was born in Rotterdam, Holland, August 30, 1852. His father was a physician. His earliest education was in the schools of his native town, afterwards at the Polytechnic School of Delft, where he got his degree of Engineer, 1871; then at the Universities of Leyden, Bonn, Paris, and Utrecht, where he got his degree of Ph. D., in 1874. He was appointed tutor of Physics at the Veterinary School, Utrecht, 1876; lector in Chemistry at the University of Amsterdam, 1877; professor in Chemistry and Mineralogy there, 1878; member of the Berlin Academy and professor of the university there, 1896. Published papers on Stereochemistry, from 1874, beginning with "Ansichten über organische Chemie," 1876; "Etudes de dynamique chimique," 1880; "L'équilibre chimique dans l'état dilué," 1885 (Ostwalds Klassiker, 1901). He has been co-editor of the *Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie* since its appearance; his publications there and, since 1896, in the publications of the Prussian Academy, include Lectures on Double-Salts, Lectures on Physical Chemistry, etc. He is now president of the German Chemical and of the Electrochemical Society and honorary member or correspondent of academies and societies in Berlin, Göttingen, Frankfurt, Vienna, Buda-Pest, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Stockholm, Lund, Turin, Milan, Venice, Bologna, London, Boston, Washington, Mexico, Manchester, Dublin, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Delft, Haarlem, Utrecht, Brussels, Batavia. He has the order "pour le mérite," and is honorary Doctor in

Medicine at Greifswald, and LL. D. at Cambridge and Chicago.

JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., was born in Cleveland, O., May 1, 1848, of New England parentage. His father, Daniel P. Rhodes, was a successful captain of industry in northern Ohio, engaged largely in the production of coal and iron and the railway development of the West. He was in intimate personal and political relations with his kinsman, Stephen A. Douglas. The boy conceived a wholesome reverence for the Illinois senator, and industriously followed his course as reported from week to week in the *Congressional Globe*. On the outbreak of the civil war he was a student in the Cleveland High School, where each morning the principal was accustomed to have read aloud the political news of the day, explaining to his pupils that they were living in the midst of events quite as important as any in the history of Greece or Rome. This practice enabled the boys to follow with intelligent enthusiasm the course of the war, and awakened a deep historical interest in the mind of young Rhodes. Proficient in history and literature, he was so prone to overlook the classics and mathematics that, in 1865, he was unprepared to pass the entrance examinations for the University of the City of New York, and became a special student. He studied history with Prof. Benjamin N. Martin, and the physical sciences with John W. and Henry C. Draper. He early conceived the ambition to write history himself. The following year (1866-1867), he attended the University of Chicago, where he devoted his energies chiefly to the study of rhetoric and metaphysics. In the summer of 1867 he

went to Paris and studied the political institutions of the past and present of Europe, being occasional Paris correspondent of the *Chicago Times*. He also attended at the Collège de France a course of lectures on Montesquieu's "Esprit des Lois," by Edouard Laboulaye. In the mean time, in order to prepare for a business career in the iron industry with his father, he had carried on special studies in the various methods of manufacture. He went from Paris to Berlin, where he took a course in iron-metallurgy under Dr. Wedding at the School of Mines. Subsequently, he made a tour of inspection through the iron and steel works of Western Germany, South Wales, England, and Scotland, inquiring into the process of manufacturing Bessemer steel, which was then beginning to take the place of puddled and rolled iron. In the spring of 1870 he joined his father in business in Cleveland, and in 1874 he became one of the firm of Rhodes & Co., who were both producers and commission merchants in coal, iron-ore, and pig-iron. He determined to retire when he should have obtained a competence sufficient to permit him to devote himself to literary work. Reaching this point in 1885, he gave up business. For several years previous to this, Mr. Rhodes had been revolving in his mind the project of treating some portion of the history of the United States, and had read largely with that end in view. This now took shape in the selection of 1850-1885 as his subject. Devoting two years to general reading and European travel as a preparation for his special studies, he then went to work diligently on his history. In the autumn of 1891 he removed from Cleveland to Cambridge, and then completed the manuscript of his first

two volumes of the "History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850." They carried the narrative to the election of Lincoln, in 1860, and were published by Harper & Brothers in November, 1892, the work being brought out in London at the same time by Macmillan & Co. In a month a second American edition was called for, and in 1895 a third was printed. In June, 1895, the third volume, continuing the history to the spring of 1862, was published, and in 1899 the fourth, ending with Lincoln's second election. The work will be completed in four more volumes. In 1893 Adelbert College of Western Reserve University conferred on Mr. Rhodes the degree of LL. D., and in the same year he was elected a resident member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He is also a member of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, of the Century Club, New York, and of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and President of the American Historical Association. Since 1896 he has resided in Boston. He was married, in 1872, to Ann Card of Cleveland; they have one child, a son.

JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL, LL. D., was born Nov. 9, 1834, in Belleville, St. Clair County, Ill. When he was seven years of age his parents removed to Philadelphia, his mother's birthplace, where he received his early education in the classical school of Dr. Samuel Jones, and in the public High School, from which he graduated in 1852 at the head of his class. He then entered Harvard College and was graduated in 1855. In College he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi, the Hasty Pudding Club, and the Phi Beta Kappa. Returning to Philadelphia he was admitted to the bar in

November, 1857, and the next year was graduated LL. B. from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. From 1859 to 1862 he was assistant solicitor of the city of Philadelphia. In 1862 he became editor-in-chief of the *American Law Register*, the oldest and most widely circulated law journal in the United States, and this position he retained until 1888. In 1871 he was elected a judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, and in 1875 was transferred under the provisions of the new constitution to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2. At the expiration of his term in 1881 he received the unprecedented honor of a renomination by both political parties and an unopposed election. This precedent was of great weight in establishing in Philadelphia the practice of the non-partisan reelection of judges who have impartially performed their judicial duties. In 1888 he was nominated and elected a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for the term of 21 years, which position he now holds. Besides his editorial work on the *American Law Register*, he was one of the founders of the *Weekly Notes of Cases*, and chief reporter for his court until 1888. He also edited "Williams on Real Property," with American Notes, 1872; and is the author of a "Manual on Motions and Rules," 1879; "A Historical Sketch of the District Court," 1875; "Fidelity to Court as well as Client in Criminal Cases," an address before the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, 1899; and "John Marshall," an address before the Law Association of Philadelphia, 1901. He is also president of the Commission to Edit and Publish the Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania from 1681 to 1800, appointed by the governor under au-

thority of an act of the legislature ; and vice-provost of the Law Academy of Philadelphia from 1873 to the present. In 1872 he received the degree of LL. D. from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. From 1892 to 1895 he was president of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia. He was one of the early members of the Union League of Philadelphia, served in the Pennsylvania militia during the emergency campaigns in 1862 and 1863, and is a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Outside of his professional work he has taken some interest in philology, is a member of the American Philosophical Society, and read the early American reports up to 1800, and the early California and Texas reports for the new Oxford Dictionary, to which he furnished about 2000 quotations of unusual words or words used in an unusual sense, and words coming lately into the language from Spanish and Mexican sources. But his principal interest has been in historical studies and portraiture. He is president of the council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania ; has what is thought to be the largest collection of engraved portraits in the country ; and is regarded as an authority on American iconography.

CHARLES SPRAGUE SARGENT, LL. D., was born in Boston, April 24, 1841 ; educated at private schools ; graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1862 ; served in the U. S. Volunteers, 1862-1865 as aide-de-camp with rank of first lieutenant, captain, and major ; traveled in Europe 1865-1868 ; professor of Horticulture at the Bussey Institution, 1872-1873 ; director of Botanic Garden, 1873-1879 ;

director of Arnold Arboretum since 1872 ; Arnold professor of Arboriculture since 1879. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, National Academy of Sciences, foreign honorary member of the Deutsche Dendrologische Gesellschaft, Scottish Arboricultural Society, Société Nationale d'Agriculture de France. He was chief of Forestry Division of the 10th U. S. Census, and author of vol. ix, "Final Reports" of that Census ; head of the Forestry Department Northern Transcontinental Survey ; chairman Adirondack Commission, 1885 ; chairman of commission appointed by National Academy in 1897 to devise a system for the control and management of the forests on the public domain in the United States. He was editor of *Garden and Forest*, 1888-1895, and is the author of "Silva of North America," of which twelve quarto volumes have appeared ; and also is author of "Forest Flora of Japan."

WAYNE MACVEAGH, LL. D., was born near Phoenixville, Chester County, Pa., April 19, 1833. He graduated at Yale in 1853, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and from 1859 to 1864 was district attorney for Chester County. In 1862 he was captain of infantry, and in 1863 captain of cavalry, when the Confederate armies threatened to invade Pennsylvania. He had early joined the Republican party, and in 1863 was chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania. By appointment of President Grant, he was U. S. Minister to Turkey, 1870-1871. On his return, he was a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, 1872-1874. In 1877 he was appointed by Presi-

dent Hayes head of the "MacVeagh Commission" to adjust amicably the disputes in Louisiana. In 1881 he was attorney-general in President Garfield's cabinet, being chosen as a representative of the "reform element" of the Republican party; after President Garfield's death he resigned, and resumed his law practice in Philadelphia, where for many years he was counsel for the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. He was chairman of the Philadelphia Civil Service Reform Association and of the Indian Rights Association. In 1892 he supported Mr. Cleveland's candidacy for President, and from 1893 to 1897 he was U. S. Ambassador to Italy. Since 1897 he has practiced law in Washington, D. C. Mr. MacVeagh's oldest son, Charles, graduated at Harvard in 1881; his youngest son, Wayne, Jr., died before completing his course.

THEODORE VON HOLLEBEN, LL. D., is the descendant of an old noble family in Thuringen, Germany. Was born at Stettin, Pommerania, in 1840, where

his father held a high judicial position. He went early to Berlin, where he was educated at the Frederick William Gymnasium. He studied law, political sciences, and history in Heidelberg, Berlin, and Göttingen, and graduated as Doctor Juris in Heidelberg. Later he became officer in the Body Guard Hussar Regiment. He took part in the war of 1870-1871, and was decorated with the Iron Cross. In 1872 he entered the diplomatic service; he was chargé d'affaires at Peking, 1873-1874; chargé d'affaires at Tokio, 1875; minister resident in Buenos Aires, 1876-1884. He traveled throughout South America. In 1880, during the Argentine revolution, he was chairman of the committee appointed by the diplomatic corps for the protection of the interest of the foreigners. From 1885-1891 he was minister plenipotentiary at Tokyo; 1892-1893, minister at Washington; 1893, commissioner of the World's Fair at Chicago; 1894-1897, minister at Stuttgart, and in the autumn of 1897 he was appointed ambassador at Washington.

ABBREVIATIONS.

So far as possible, the abbreviations used correspond to those of the Quinquennial Catalogue, viz.: Bachelors of Arts are indicated by the date of graduation only; *a* is for Bachelors of Agricultural Science; *d* for Doctors of Dental Medicine; *e* for Mining and Civil Engineers; *A* for Holders of Honorary Degrees; *l* for Bachelors of Laws; *m* for Doctors of Medicine; *p* for Masters of Arts, Masters of Science, Doctors of Philosophy, and Doctors of Science, graduated in course; *s* for Bachelors of Science; *t* for Bachelors of Divinity, and Alumni of the Divinity School; *v* for Doctors of Veterinary Medicine.

Non-graduates are denoted by their Class number inclosed in brackets, if of the Academic Department; and by the abbreviations, Sc. Sch., Div. Sch., L. S., etc., for non-graduate members of the Scientific, Divinity, Law, etc., Schools.

The name of the State is omitted in the case of towns in Massachusetts.

THE HARVARD GRADUATES MAGAZINE

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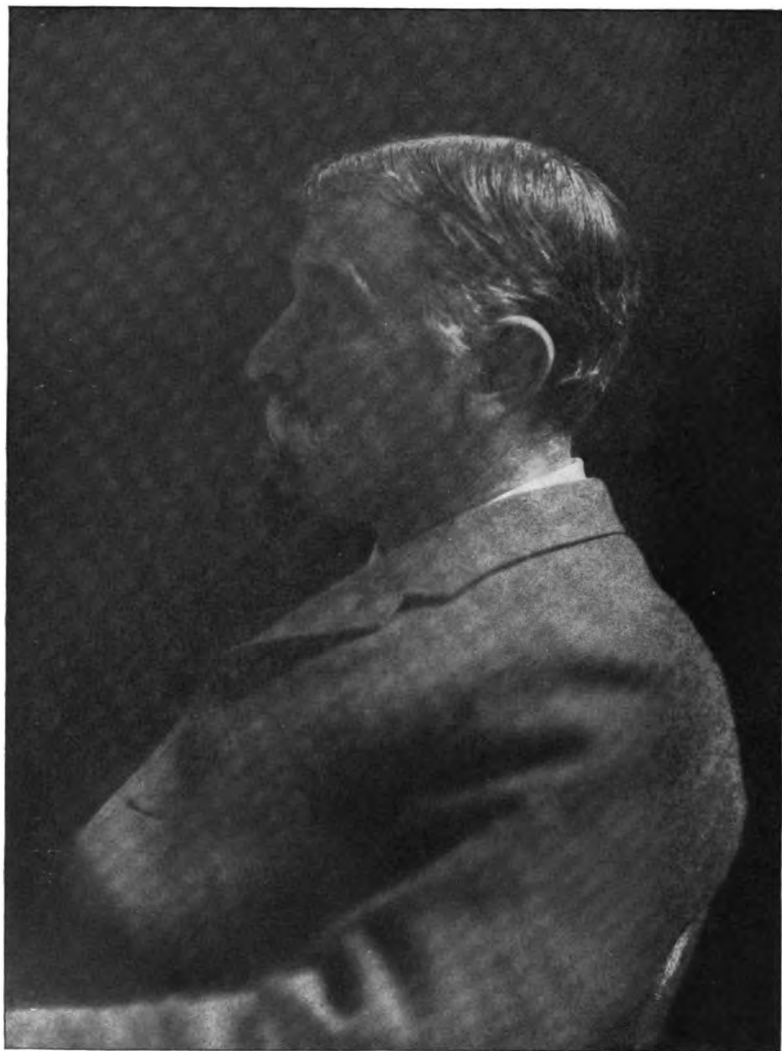
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THE HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. X.—DECEMBER, 1901.—No. 38.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT HARVARD.

THE Class Orator of '80, Charles Wesley Bradley, struck down at the very threshold of a career of brilliant scholarship, named "Faithfulness" as the predominating characteristic of his own Class. The record of the Class as a whole in scholarship, as in athletics, was not remarkable. "Good" and "Creditable" are the strongest adjectives used in regard to the Class by the *Advocate* in its editorial Godspeed, and the *Crimson*, with even greater frankness, in its own word of farewell speaks of the Class as "devoid of much enthusiasm," and even adds "'80 cannot lay claim to being more than an average class." Both esteemed contemporaries temper this scarcely enthusiastic description with a deserved word of high praise for certain individuals, such as Richard Trimble of the Crew and Robert Winsor of the Nine, who even in defeat won more honor than most men in victory. Both newspapers eulogize '80's generous contributions to every Harvard need, a generosity due not merely to the presence in her ranks of many men whose unusually large incomes enabled them to contribute liberally, but even more to the large number of those who were ready to contribute something. Indeed, the *Advocate*, with an enthusiasm not to be pent up by mere arithmetic, pointed out on page 119, in its issue of June 25, 1880, that of this class of 171 men, 176, or *over a hundred per cent. (sic)* of the class, had made some contribution to the Class Fund.

Yet it is very greatly to be doubted if any Class graduated within a decade of '80's Commencement has cut its mark so deeply and in so many ways into our National life as this "average class" of '80.

Among its members were Robert Bacon of New York, first lieutenant of the banking-house of J. P. Morgan & Co. ; H. G. Chapin, general traffic manager of the Boston & Albany Railroad ; Harvey N. Collison, leader of Boston's Democratic cohorts ; William A. Gaston, organizer and head of the Metropolitan Street Railway system of Boston, and his partner, Richard M. Saltonstall ; Arthur Hale of the Pennsylvania Railroad ; Prof. Albert B. Hart of Harvard ; Col. William A. Pew, who led to Chickamauga, in 1898, the best regiment sent there from any State ; Josiah Quincy, assistant secretary of state, mayor of Boston, and Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts ; Howard Townsend, the New York philanthropist ; Richard Trimble of the Federal Steel Co. ; Robert Winsor, almost as noted as an organizer of industrial combinations in Boston as Bacon in New York ; and Charles G. Washburn, the manager of the great wire corporation and a Republican leader in Worcester County. Finally, the Presidency of the United States has come again to the first Harvard man since Rutherford B. Hayes, in the person of a member of the Class of Eighty. The greatest honor that an American University can bestow upon an American citizen has been given him, not by his own University, but by Harvard's great and generous rival. It was President Hadley of Yale University who, at the climax of Yale's second centennial celebration on October 23, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Roosevelt, Harvard, '80, with these words : "To Theodore Roosevelt, while he was yet a private citizen, we offered the degree of Doctor of Laws, on account of his achievements in letters, history, and public service. Since in His providence it pleases God to give him another title, we give him a double measure. President Roosevelt is a Harvard man, but his broad vision and natural sympathy, and his perseverance for truth and right, will make him glad to be an adopted son of Yale."

Theodore Roosevelt, '80, is the fourth Harvard graduate who has been President of the United States. The others were successively : John Adams, Class of 1755, President 1797-1801 ; John Quincy Adams, Class of 1786, President 1825-1829 ; Rutherford B. Hayes, Harvard Law School, Class of 1845, President 1877-1881. It is perhaps worth noting that Harvard now leads the list of the colleges that have furnished Presidents. William

and Mary comes next with three graduates : Jefferson, Monroe, and Tyler. The following have contributed each one President : Princeton, Pres. Madison ; Hampden-Sydney, Pres. W. H. Harrison ; University of North Carolina, Pres. Polk ; Bowdoin, Pres. Pierce ; Dickinson, Pres. Buchanan ; West Point, Pres. Grant ; Kenyon, Pres. Hayes ; Williams, Pres. Garfield ; Union, Pres. Arthur ; Miami, Pres. Benjamin Harrison. If it is objected that it is unfair to count President Hayes as a Harvard man on his degree of LL. B., it perhaps may fairly be answered that Yale has made her first claim to a Yale President by giving President Roosevelt the degree of LL. D.

At Harvard the career of Roosevelt, '80, was not especially remarkable. He did establish a reputation for a high character and a warm heart. Few men have been more popular. Otherwise in this "average class" his career, though creditable, was by no means extraordinary.

It was a Harvard differing widely from the Harvard of to-day. Compared with the present, it was a day of small things and beginnings. At one gymnasium meeting, I remember, there were exactly two entries and only one event. It was before the days of superb boat clubs. Few men rowed at all. The system of dormitory crews, from Holyoke, Matthews, Holworthy, and the rest, was changed to Class crews while Roosevelt was an undergraduate. We thought it no shame to run for the Pudding. Our only clubs were the Porcellian and the A. D., and at the very last the A. Δ. Φ. Very rudimentary indeed were the costumes and scenery of Cambridge or Boston theatricals. *Pinafore* had just been revealed to man. Helmet felt hats were worn by the guileless, and a circular soft white felt, with a black edging and ribbon, was the substitute for the postage-stamp headgear now so universal. Tyng had just introduced the catcher's mask, invented by F. W. Thayer, '78, but the big mitten had not been invented and curved pitching was but just evolved.

There were no brick walks in those halcyon days. The editors of the *Crimson* were given a terrible wiggling for daring to start a subscription list for plank walks to bridge the sea of liquid mud that gaped from December to May between University, Matthews, and Grays. Harvard was so poor at that time that two or three of us even started a subscription to pay for heating Sanders Theatre,

that we might not acquire consumption along with instruction in elocution. It is fortunate that the New York yellow journal was not born at that time. The field offered for sensational articles by the fever camps in '98 was as nothing to that offered by the lack of thorough sanitation in the College buildings in that memorable consulship of Plancus. Yet, how we loved the old place! Nowadays brewers and tobacconists use the sacred name as a trademark, but then it seemed the blasphemy of blasphemies when Moses King actually ventured to set a reproduction of the seal of the University on his really very excellent guide-book.

Roosevelt's first three years were filled with Harvard glory. Bancroft, Thayer, Ernst, Tyng, giants of 1878 and 1879, still led us to victory, but with 1880 — alas! I remember one baseball record was: Brown, 21; Harvard, 5. Eighty's only comfort was that Eighty-One's Senior year was scarcely more successful.

In athletics, Roosevelt, though an enthusiastic supporter of the College teams, did not especially shine. He was always a keen hand for exercise, but he was not naturally muscular, and the terrible handicap of his near-sighted eyes might well have checked another man. He was always, however, a most earnest devotee of sparring, though he risked his eyesight with every bout. He sparred with a pair of large glasses literally lashed to his head. The only occasion when he ever entered a public match was in the Spring of his Junior year. He defeated W. W. Coolidge, but was himself defeated in the final by C. S. Hanks. As Hanks good naturedly said himself, a lucky blow of his that knocked off Roosevelt's glasses settled the matter. Roosevelt was an attacker always, and sought to offset his fatally weak point by leading swiftly and heavily himself without waiting for attack. He was a light weight physically, his weight at the contest mentioned being but 135 lbs.

Socially, Roosevelt was easily not merely one of the most popular men of his Class, but one of the most popular men of his time. The sturdiness of his opinions appears in the table of the church membership of the classes, in which "Dutch Reformed Church . . . 1" appears under the heading '80 after a long series of ciphers against membership in that communion in preceding classes. His hearty good-fellowship is attested by his membership in the A. Δ. Φ., the Art Club, D. K. E., Hasty Pudding Club, of which he was Sec-

retary and fifth man elected, Institute of 1770, and Porcellian Club. He was even a member of the Glee Club, but lest any who were in their day rejected for lack of tuneful voices — “sore-headed nightingales,” they called us — should, having heard the President attempt to warble at his leisure, feel hurt that such singing could ever be glorified, let me hasten to add that he was an associate, not an active, member of the Glee Club. One of the six men mentioned for Second Marshal of his Class, he was finally elected a member of the Class Day Committee, and a most effective member he was.

The youngest President of the United States did not in his Harvard days room in the College Yard, although those who then roomed elsewhere were rare exceptions. His room was at 16 Winthrop St., and he had no chum. He never was a boarder at Memorial Hall. The club table to which he belonged patronized first Mrs. Morgan, on Brattle St., and, later, Mrs. Wilson, on Mt. Auburn St. The members were Weld, Saltonstall, Peters, Ellis, Chapin, Ware, Washburn, and Roosevelt.

In literary work his ability was thoroughly understood, but very little displayed. He was elected an editor of the *Advocate*, and held that position during the first half of his Senior year. Yet, aside from general editorial work, his contribution was limited to one solitary article, a not very original appeal to members of the College Football team to exercise faithfully every day. He was on the first eight of the O. K., and its Treasurer. He was also a member of the Finance Club, as well as of the Natural History Society. So enthusiastic was his love of natural history that he headed the list of undergraduate members as Undergraduate Vice-President of the Natural History Society, of which Prof. Shaler was President.

Roosevelt was not a member of the Harvard debating clubs, and was little known as a speaker. Charles G. Washburn, '80, later to become a Republican leader in Massachusetts, was with Josiah Quincy most active in the debating course over which Prof. A. S. Hill presided. Roosevelt never took this elective. Perhaps the most notable debate of the year was on the question: “*Resolved*, that the machine in party politics should be abolished.” To Quincy was assigned the task of attacking, and to Washburn the task of defending, machine politics in the United States.

Of academic honors, he won but few. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and was graduated 22d in his Class. Yet he won neither Lee Prize for reading nor Boylston Prize for speaking. No Detur adorned his bookshelves after Freshman or Sophomore year. The "Dissertation" to which he was entitled as a Commencement Part was never delivered, nor did he secure a Bowdoin Prize for English Composition. He received neither Second Year nor Final Honors, and the only honorable mention set down in his degree was in Natural History.

It is rather interesting to note that his political antithesis, Josiah Quincy, had honorable mention in Greek, Latin, English Composition, and Political Economy, delivered his "Dissertation" (on "The Orator in a Modern Democracy") at Commencement, secured a Detur, a Bowdoin, a Boylston, and two Lee prizes, and was one of the most prolific and able contributors of his day to the College press.

Yet, within three years of graduation, Theodore Roosevelt had published "The Naval War of 1812," had become a member of the New York Legislature, had become the Republican leader on the floor, and was his party's candidate for Speaker.

After his Freshman year, in which in those days all courses were prescribed and not elective, his studies were largely confined to Natural History, English Composition, History, and Political Economy. His devotion to Natural History, as already mentioned, was most marked. Hour after hour was spent by him at the Museum in outside work which counted nothing whatever towards his college rank. His loss on the floor of a street car of a collection of lobsters that he was carrying to Cambridge for dissection was a college joke that went the rounds for some time. His enormous thirst for reading was notable even at that time. Western politicians were sometimes surprised in the stumping tour of Roosevelt in 1900 to find the candidate for Vice-President resting from the terrible strain by an odd half hour with reviews and books of which Plutarch's "Lives" was the lightest. This custom was not a temporary practice, but an ingrained habit. No man ever came to Harvard more serious in his purpose to secure there first of all an education. He was forever at it, and probably no man of his time read more extensively or deeply, especially in directions that did not count on the honor list or marking sheet.

He had the happy power of abstraction, and nothing was more common than a noisy roomful of college mates with Roosevelt frowning with intense absorption over a book in the corner. He did not read for examinations but for information.

Not especially remarkable in any direction, but good in all, Roosevelt was a Harvard man to the core and a natural leader of public opinion. It was his intimates in his Class that first set their faces squarely against hazing at Harvard, and the Class below that finally abolished it. It may be fairly said, too, that his personal influence did much to encourage the wholesome notion that a manly man might be serious in purpose in his college days without becoming a prig.

An aristocrat in the best sense, cowardice, meanness, and falsehood were simply impossible to him. A democrat in the best sense, he recognized the duty of the fellowship and brotherhood of all sons of Harvard in days when such obligations were less insisted upon than in these halcyon days of the Harvard Union and the Soldier's Field. He was a student, but not a rank seeker; an athlete, but not a cup winner. Careless as to-day in the cut of his clothes, he was clean cut as now in thought and speech. The pulse of public spirit beat high in him then as it does to-day, and if his name ever came among the first for well-nigh every College club and association, it was not because of his father's name or his family's fortune, but because his own name helped wherever it was found. Brave to rashness, strong in his convictions, preferring honor and failure to accommodation and success, — these were the traits we knew and respected and loved. The popular man at Harvard is not always popular in after years. The leader of the Freshman year often becomes the camp follower among the Seniors. Roosevelt's hold upon his fellows did not lessen: it grew, and the growth has steadily broadened, till the leader of Class opinion at Harvard has become the leader of public opinion in his country.

Curtis Guild, Jr., '81.

[To the first number of the *Graduates' Magazine* (October, 1892, pp. 4-8) Mr. Roosevelt contributed an article on "Harvard Men in Politics." His portrait was printed in the December, 1900, number of the *Magazine*. — ED.]

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

"GIVE a dog a *good* name — and hang him," said one of his friends to Landseer, the animal painter, whose latest canvas was hung on the line at the Royal Academy. For many persons a bad name, merited or not, usually does the business. So of institutions. Somebody invents a phrase which catches the ear and sticks in the memory, quite without reference to truth. Thus for a decade or more the newspapers seldom mentioned "the University across the Charles," without adding a slur about "Harvard indifference," and doubtless the insinuation passed in some minds for fact. But nobody explained what the phrase meant. "Indifferent — to what?" Nobody could or would tell; and yet the legend grew that Harvard men were a sort of latter-day lotos-eaters, not exactly "propt on beds of amaranth and moly," but lounging inert in easy chairs, or looking down with supercilious languor from their club windows on the world of workers, or querulously decrying whatever their fellows produced in art, literature, or public affairs. Although an individual here and there may have had some feature not unlike this imaginary portrait, yet when you began to analyze, — when you asked, point-blank, "Is it Brown, or Black, Green, or White?" — you could never catch your man. The other fellow was always it.

Nevertheless, the legend gained credence. Men who happened to be undergraduates in that time studied and played and loafed with all their might, and took it for granted that the public and the newspapers would go on deploring the "indifference" with which they were assumed to be afflicted. Occasionally, pity to say, some Harvard brother, either through thoughtlessness or because he was out of touch with the truth, would by repeating the myth seem to dignify it. Just before elections, especially, would such a brother urge us "to come down into the sweat and dust of the arena," unintentionally creating the impression in the minds of the ignorant that Harvard men, some twenty thousand strong, were lolling alongside of Caesar on purple silk cushions in the front tiers of the amphitheatre.

But at the very heyday of "Harvard indifference," what were the facts? The President of Harvard, with his inexhaustible

energy, was lifting not only this university, but all colleges and universities in the country, to a higher plane. Old departments were expanding, new ones were springing up. Over at the Law School, for instance, Dean Langdell was developing a system which has revolutionized the study of law. Buildings multiplied so rapidly that it seemed as if somebody had Aladdin's Lamp to conjure with. The great Museum added section after section, to keep pace with the growing collections. There has literally never been a time in the history of American education when so many radical changes were introduced, and such multifarious activity was at work as here, in precisely those years while indifference was popularly supposed to characterize Harvard.

And if you looked outside to see what parts Harvard men were playing in the world, was not the same true? Did you not find them at the State House in Boston, on the bench and crowding the bar of Massachusetts? If you asked in New York, "Who are the leaders of the bar here?" was not the reply then, as it would be now, "Mr. Carter and Mr. Choate"? If you went to Washington, you saw graduates of Harvard on the Supreme Bench, in the Cabinet, at the Departments. If you told over the names of eminent physicians, clergymen, authors, educators, men of science, architects, could you go far without coming to a son of Harvard? In business, was it not the same? The then largest railway system in America was managed by a group of men nearly all of whom graduated at Harvard. The foremost engineer in the country, then as now, hailed from Harvard. In banks, in corporations, in the mighty manufacturing companies, in all branches of trade, you found Harvard brains. At the top, the older men; in the ranks, the younger men, — since risen or rising into the higher places. Everywhere the same spirit, — the spirit which they called "indifference" then, and which all recognize as "strenuousness" now.

That fallacy most surely is done for: but latterly there has gone floating through the press another, equally baseless, to the effect that "Harvard is less democratic than Yale." Nobody has defined what "less democratic" means in this phrase, but vagueness has, no doubt, helped it to travel far. Here, for instance, is a specimen of the form in which you may meet it.

Mr. Walter Camp, Yale, '80, printed in the sporting department

of *Collier's Weekly*, on Aug. 24, a letter from Mr. W. Y. Winthrop, once a champion shot-putter at Cambridge, England. In the course of his letter, Mr. Winthrop is quoted as saying : —

“There is little question that Yale approximates more nearly to our English universities than does Harvard. I mean by this that in the former, as at Oxford and Cambridge, the field is open to talent, and that family and society influence weigh less in the scale than they do in the latter. ‘A man’s a man for a’ that,’ and if his merits and behavior warrant consideration, the son of a butcher should stand on an equal footing with the son of a baron, and the offspring of a milkman can do his university as much honor on the river or the running track as the heir-apparent of a millionaire.

“I think the advantages of the English varsity system are manifest both from a social as well as an athletic point of view, more especially in the latter; the emulation excited among the various colleges inducing a very much greater number of men to go in for some form of exercise than in American varsities with their one college system. The difference is glaring. At Cambridge, England, nearly sixty eight-oared college boats lash the waters of the muddy Cam with their hundreds of oars, while not more than half a dozen regular crews make up at either Harvard or Yale.”

Every one knows Mr. Walter Camp as an excellent authority on football, — some of us remember him as a formidable football player in the old days, — but he should be aware that Mr. W. Y. Winthrop is quite unknown at Harvard, and that his views on Harvard’s social and athletic conditions have absolutely no value. We are not at all surprised that he thinks that only half a dozen regular crews make up on the Charles; why should he think otherwise? Has he ever been here? He may have made a great record as a shot-putter at Cambridge, England, “seventeen or nineteen years ago,” — Mr. Camp assures us that he did, — but that hardly qualifies him to assert that the athletic field at Harvard is not open to talent. Mr. Winthrop is certainly misinformed, and probably irresponsible, therefore, let him go; but Mr. Camp, instead of indorsing these absurdities by printing them, ought to have privately instructed Mr. Winthrop as to the truth. He ought also to have told him how many years Harvard urged and Yale resisted the adoption of rules which should make our inter-collegiate sports both amateur and gentlemanlike, — like the Eng-

lish, — and how recently Yale tried to make us acquiesce in her novel contention that the *rubber* of three games of baseball should be played *first*. Can Mr. Camp afford to jeopard his reputation as a sporting authority by annexing the ignorance of his random correspondents? If he is so far behind the times in regard to our rowing, so misinformed as to suppose that our teams are chosen for social and not for athletic reasons, will not his readers begin to suspect that his statements about other colleges are equally untrustworthy?

No Harvard man will pretend that mistakes have not sometimes been made in picking out men for 'Varsity teams, but that such mistakes argue an undemocratic spirit at Harvard is ludicrously false. The difficulties which have beset social and athletic conditions here during the past twenty years have been due to the sudden immense growth in numbers. When Harvard became a university she had to reorganize her athletics, her debates, her societies, on a university scale. It has taken time, many experiments, and some blunders, before we could catch up in these matters with the wonderful expansion of population. We have now caught up. Yale, on the other hand, has been comfortably smaller: two years ago when that enlightened modern, Arthur T. Hadley, became her president, he found Yale ten years behind Harvard in educational methods and in numbers. (Yale had, in October, 1899, only 2663 students in the whole University, while Harvard had 4078.) Thanks, therefore, to a relative smallness, to conservatism, and to the compactness which sectarianism gives to an institution, Yale has been spared many difficulties which have troubled us. By growing more slowly, she has been able more easily to readjust her conditions. Many problems she has not solved, because she has not advanced far enough to encounter them: when they challenge her, she will have Harvard's success or failure in dealing with them to guide her. Judging by the vigor with which President Hadley has modernized Yale in two years, her readjustment will go on with increasing velocity.

But all this has, of course, nothing to do with the democratic spirit. Any one can see that it is easier to learn who are the best athletic or other contestants in a small body than in a large body; the ease with which such a selection is made does not, however, constitute democracy. We must look at the relations of students

with each other, at their social organizations, if we would get at the real spirit which animates a college. At Yale the culmination of a student's social ambition is election to one of the three Senior Societies, the Skull and Bones, Scroll and Key, and Wolf's Head, each of which takes on fifteen members. To an outsider, the awful reverence which not only the students, but the Faculty and highest officials of Yale pay to the members of these societies is amazing. But lest an outsider should be suspected of exaggeration or ignorance, let us quote from the latest historian of Yale, an authority not to be questioned, Charles Henry Smith, LL. D., Professor of History at Yale: —

"An interesting College custom," he says, "is observed on 'tap-day,' when Senior elections are given out. In the afternoon, all the Junior Class and many from other classes and departments assemble in a large crowd under the oak-tree in front of Durfee, the windows of which are full of ladies and other guests. About five o'clock the Senior Society men begin to appear, one from each society, and walk about through the crowd, searching for the Juniors who are to receive elections. When one of these messengers finds his man, he taps him on the back and asks him to go to his room, while loud cheers mark the good-will and intense interest of the crowd. . . . Of course some are disappointed, and this is the disagreeable feature of any rewards which are eagerly sought. But those who fail to 'make' a society take their disappointment in a sensible, manly way, and soon get over it. As for the happy recipients of the elections, they are careful not to obtrude their good fortune upon the notice of their less-favored classmates. . . .

"While the fact of membership is well known, nearly everything else connected with the Senior societies is kept profoundly secret, and one of the curious features of life at Yale is the etiquette by which this secrecy is guarded. No undergraduate member is known to mention the name of his own society or of either of the others, or to allude to it in any way. Furthermore, no person familiar with Yale customs ever thinks of speaking to an undergraduate member even in the most indirect manner about his society or either of the others. To do so intentionally would be a serious affront—to do it ignorantly is a bad 'break,' and occasions embarrassment, for the member is debarred from returning an answer. Among undergraduates, even to mention one of the three streets on which the Senior Society Halls stand in the presence of a member of either one of them is apt to be embarrassing, and is sure to give offense if any intentional allusion to the societies is suspected. All this may seem strained and unnatural outside of Yale circles, but the fact that in

College it is taken so seriously, and observed so universally, shows that the custom is founded upon genuine respect.”¹

Professor Smith, or any one else, may be challenged to discover the slightest symptom of the democratic spirit in all this. If custom had not deadened sensibility, “tap-day” at Yale would be seen for what it is, a highly cruel form of social torture. What must be the attitude of an entire college community which can witness such a performance? Surely, not democratic. The extraordinary secrecy reminds one of a mimic Vehmgericht, not of a democratic institution. At Harvard, as in the world outside, fellows are politely reticent on society matters in which they have no personal interest: but imagine a Harvard student quailing to mention Church Street in the presence of a Zeta Psi man, or a professor refraining to speak of Mt. Auburn Street within the hearing of an Alpha Delt! Suppose that the A. D. Club, or the Porcellian, conducted its election in the Yale fashion—but the thing is not supposable! You could n’t get the whole College to assemble to see a certain number of men taken on to any society, and as many more publicly passed over, while their friends wondered why, and their sisters and sweethearts witnessed their disappointment. At Yale, it is said, men who have been thus snubbed sometimes publicly break down sobbing, and last year, if the report was true, the crowd expressed its indignant disapproval by cheering most lustily a man who had not been “tapped,” but who, the crowd thought, had been unjustly left out. Truly, the spirit at Yale which gets its final expression in the Senior Societies and “tap-day,” is not a democratic spirit, but an oligarchic, almost Spartan in its narrowness, and in its primitive roughness.

Here at Harvard we have, heaven knows! follies and absurdities enough, and sometimes worse, connected with our Societies. The “Dickey” still stagnates, like an open sewer, in the midst of undergraduate life; but nobody of any authority has ever defended the “Dickey” or ever will. The plain fact is that, even among undergraduates, only a minority in any Class take any interest in clubs and societies,—the minority being made up of fellows who either belong or hope to belong to one of them. There are social swipes here, and social bullies,—so there are everywhere; they occasionally succeed,—so they do everywhere.

¹ *Universities and their Sons.* (Boston, 1898.) Vol. i, pp. 435, 436.

But in the main, in three cases out of four, affinity is the determining factor, as it should be, and the chief College honors fall undoubtedly to the men whom a majority of their fellows believe deserve them. This may not be perfection, but it is democracy. Whatever Harvard's shortcomings, she cannot be charged with perpetuating in her social life an archaic oligarchy.

Harvard "indifference" turned out to be "strenuousness;" so who ever looks deepest into Harvard's spirit will recognize that it is democratic through and through, offering the freest scope to every talent; but he must first understand what democracy really is.

THE MEDICAL SUPERVISION OF ATHLETES.

WITH the increasing strenuousness of athletics, and with the present popularity of the more severe sports, such as football and rowing, the question of their effect upon the individual becomes more and more urgent. Is not the excessive effort a dangerous thing? Are the prolonged excitement and nervous strain of training and competition healthful? Are athletes more likely than other men to have impaired health in after life? These questions and many others of like import force themselves upon every observer who thinks of more than the momentary excitement of the contest, and who has any other sentiments than the desire to win at any cost. They are of vital importance to every physician who has to do with the student body or with the student in after life. The possible injuries here referred to are not the temporary disablements of a twisted knee or a fractured clavicle. These are of comparatively little importance, save in the eyes of fond parents, and are, with a pardonable vanity, regarded by the sufferers as badges of honor, provided the enforced retirement does not last too long. I refer rather to the more obscure injuries to heart, kidney, or nervous system, whose ill effects may be of a more permanent, even of life-long, duration. We may well ask what effort has been made in the past to discover the dangers, real or fancied, and what more should be done in the future to minimize them.

The first step in the investigation of the remote effects and possible dangers of training must be, of course, the study of the immediate effects and dangers. During the past few years several

such studies have been undertaken, and while all have been unsatisfactory and incomplete, yet many important facts have been ascertained. Perhaps the most significant point which has been made out is the narrow margin which separates the physiological effects from the pathological. The former may be defined as the changes in the athlete's organism, which are necessary in order to bring him into the condition of highest efficiency; the latter are those which impair his efficiency. The oarsman's heart must enlarge, like his biceps, to enable him to do his best work; but if the enlargement becomes a dilatation, it brings weakness rather than strength. The digestive organs of a man in active training must accommodate themselves to his vast demand for food, while his excretory organs must also do increased work to clear his system of the excessive waste material. If the former are unequal to the task, the machine is impaired for want of fuel; while if the latter fail, the mechanism is clogged and poisoned by its own accumulated products. The pathological effects may be manifold, and may vary in degree from a mere temporary "staleness," without discoverable cause, to a permanent impairment of some vital organ, though undoubted cases of this severity are probably rare.

These general facts are so clear that they need no further discussion; but in the pursuit of more exact knowledge on which to base an opinion in any given case, the difficulties are enormous. The dividing line between good training and overtraining is often not recognized until it has been passed. Not until there is a perceptible loss of vigor, a loss of weight, insomnia, or some other symptom, which in reality is the outward manifestation of some profound disturbance of the normal functions, does the trainer note that the athlete is getting "a little fine" or "a little stale." Not infrequently has it happened that the danger line has been reached a few days before an important contest. The nervous strain which characterizes such a time, and which, in one form or another, appears to be the one constant factor in overtraining, suffices to complete the transformation, and a man who has been previously strong, alert, and aggressive loses the very qualities which are essential to victory. The professional trainer estimates the condition of a man by his appearance, manner, eye, color, and other external signs, in the reading of which he may become extraordinarily acute. The question naturally arises: Is it possible,

by employing the more delicate tests and methods of the physician, to discover the threatening trouble before it has progressed far enough to cause visible symptoms? It would be assuming too much, with our present knowledge, to answer this unreservedly in the affirmative. The human body is far too complex an organism to admit of any such exact knowledge. Individual peculiarities are so varied that it would probably be impossible to fix any rigid standard by which to gauge the proper rate of development so as to avoid the two extremes of undertraining and overtraining. The physician's tests, like those of the professional trainer, need for their proper interpretation the personal elements of experience and judgment.

Admitting these limitations, there is nevertheless good reason to believe that repeated careful physical examinations may yield valuable information. A case in point was that of a member of the 1901 University Crew squad. A man who was considered in excellent condition during the preliminary spring rowing, and who at previous examinations had shown nothing abnormal, developed an irregular action of the heart and a faint murmur after a time-row of moderate severity. His respiration was also more rapid than it should have been according to previous tests. He claimed to be feeling as well as usual at that time, but during the following week there was a perceptible falling off in the character of his rowing. His endurance was less than before, and he complained of indigestion and malaise. At the same time he had a slight cold which he was unable to get rid of. His cardiac condition failed to improve, and as he seemed unfit to withstand the strain, he was finally advised to stop rowing. It is interesting to note that the cardiac disturbance was detected several days before the outward signs of overtraining became apparent. This is a single instance, but many others might be added. It is probable that besides a routine physical examination, other tests, such as a determination of the blood pressures, analysis of the blood and excretions, and a study of certain nervous phenomena, would yield facts of great practical import.

The studies which have been made hitherto have been necessarily limited in scope and have been largely tentative. The time is ripe now for a broad study of the effects of the various forms of sport and training upon many individuals, due weight being given to

the age, development, previous training and environment, dietary habits, nervous condition, — in short, to all the factors which may have a bearing upon the subject. This scheme would involve frequent examinations of all the men presenting themselves for any given team from the very beginning of the training period until the final contest. It should also include the candidates for the Freshman teams, for more could be learned from the developing athlete than from the hardened veteran.

While the primary object of the work should be a scientific research into the phenomena of training and exercise, it would also have a practical aspect. A thorough examination at the beginning of the season would make it possible to detect and exclude those candidates who, because of some trouble, cardiac, renal, or elsewhere, are physically unequal to the effort or likely to be injured by it. The more remote practical application — namely, that of recognizing the earliest signs of overtraining — would not be possible until the accumulation of data had yielded a more exact knowledge of the phenomena than we now have. The investigation, moreover, should not cease at the end of the training period. By keeping watch of the men after breaking training, and by correspondence and examination as opportunity offered, much information might be obtained as to the duration and course of any pathological conditions arising during the training.

Under the same auspices, it would be possible also to take a census of former athletes, and to follow their careers as regards health and the various factors affecting it. There is unquestionably a widespread feeling that athletes are more liable to suffer ill health in after life than non-athletes ; but the relationship between athletic training and subsequent disease is by no means established. It may be conceded that such a trouble as a chronically dilated heart might follow excessive strain put upon that organ in rowing ; but it would be absurd to claim, with our present knowledge, that training of any kind could predispose a man to such infectious diseases as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, or appendicitis. Before any dogmatic statements could be made, it would be necessary to determine, first of all, whether it is true that disease in after life is more common among athletes than among non-athletes, and, if so, what forms of disease and what connection, if any, can be traced between the athletic training and the subsequent trouble.

Moreover, it would be essential to trace the habits, mode of life, and occupation of the individual, in order to exclude other causes. The assertion is often made that most pugilists die of tuberculosis, but it would be obviously unfair to condemn the sport of boxing on that account, since the life of most prize-fighters after they leave the ring is certainly not conducive to health. If the college athlete in his post-graduate days assumes a sedentary occupation, neglecting exercise, and indulging freely in good things, edible and drinkable, it is essential that these conditions should be kept in view as possible causes of disease.

It may be asked how this proposed plan of routine physical examinations would affect the present methods of handling the teams. In the case of the football, baseball, and track teams, the care of the men is left unreservedly in the hands of professional trainers, who keep in close touch with the men, watch the diet and other details, and prescribe the amount of work to be done by each man from day to day. The football squad has in constant attendance two surgeons, whose chief duties are to care for injuries, but who also look after any casual cases of illness among the candidates. For the rowing men there are two professional trainers connected with the two rowing clubs, but their work is mostly confined to giving instruction in the art of rowing. The University Crew squad, during the past three years at least, have dispensed with the services of a professional trainer, and the details of training have been under the direct control of the graduate coach. The scheme proposed in this paper has been given a partial trial in connection with the last three University Crews. During the last two months of training, a number of examinations have been made, and the information thus gained has been placed at the disposal of the coach. The examinations have been far from thorough, owing to lack of time and facilities; but it is felt that their usefulness within certain limits has been demonstrated.

The only attempt at supervision on a large scale has been the strength tests which are prescribed for every candidate for any team, whether Class or University, before he may take part in any contest. These tests are made by the Director of the Gymnasium. For many years past there has been a gradually increasing separation between the Gymnasium and the various athletic teams. This was made inevitable by the removal of the out-of-door sports to

Soldier's Field, though the tendency to dissociation was well marked before. The strength test requirement remains practically the only link between the two. There would be no necessary conflict between the established strength test and the proposed scheme. The former is concerned chiefly with the general capability of the man for his work, as shown by his heart's action, muscular development, and strength. It involves only a single examination, and its object is largely anthropometric. The proposed examination, on the contrary, would be directed rather to ascertaining the normal condition of the man, and then to noting the changes taking place in his organization under the stress of training. The two points of view are radically different, yet they might be combined with advantage.

As regards the position of the professional trainer, no readjustment would be necessary. The successful trainer is always a man of judgment and experience, with a keen eye and a knowledge of detail which, if often empirical, is always positive. His power lies in these qualities, and he is able in consequence to exact implicit obedience. The proposed scheme of examinations would not — could not, in fact — supplant his watchfulness; but it might aid him by finding out the real cause of what he calls "staleness." In due time it might substitute scientific knowledge for his empiricism.

The plan here suggested would depend for its success upon three factors: first, on the attitude of the University authorities toward it; secondly, on the coöperation of the students themselves; and, lastly, on the man selected to carry it out. To be successful, the scheme must be supported by the University through that powerful body, the Athletic Committee. That the Committee would approve and lend its aid is probable, since it instigated the work already done with the crews. The support of the student body would depend upon the coöperation of its leaders, particularly of the various captains and of the graduate coaches. A difficulty which would be sure to present itself is the attitude which many athletes assume towards any one who attempts to question them about their condition. The majority are interested in such matters and are willing to submit to the inconvenience of the repeated examinations, but even the most conscientious is apt to minimize his unpleasant sensations. There is a natural reluc-

tance on the part of most men who have the courage to undergo a hard course of training to admit, for example, that they have suffered during a time-row, and yet a careful analysis of their subjective symptoms might be of great assistance to the investigator. A few men would regard the examiner as a spy or a bore, but the number maintaining that attitude would depend largely upon his tact and disinterestedness.

Finally the man selected to do the work should have experience and qualifications adequate to make his opinion command respect. He should be familiar with the most exact methods of physical examination, and should also be able to carry out physiological and chemical tests. The time and energy required could not be afforded by the average professional man. It would, however, be an attractive and legitimate field for a man who intended to make scientific physical training his career. Whoever undertakes it should be adequately remunerated, so that he may give his best thought and effort to it. The equipment for the proper carrying out of such an investigation need not at the beginning be elaborate. Certain instruments of precision, and some apparatus for chemical analysis, would be needed. A room might easily be fitted up at the Locker Building on Soldier's Field for the examination of the football, baseball, and track athletes, while a similar room might be found at the Boat House for the rowing men. Here is an opportunity to combine a scientific research with practical work of great utility and importance. If the University, by fostering such an enterprise, should make it possible to mitigate the dangers of an over-strenuous athletic system, it would certainly not be an unworthy employment for a fraction of her vast resources.

Eugene A. Darling, '90.

JAMES BRADSTREET GREENOUGH.

JAMES BRADSTREET GREENOUGH, son of James and Catherine (Greenough) Greenough, was born at Portland, Maine, May 4, 1833, and died at Cambridge, October 11, 1901. After studying at the Boston Latin School and with a private tutor, he entered Harvard College in 1852, and graduated in due course with the Class of 1856. The estimate which his fellow students put upon his literary ability is shown by their electing him to the position of Class Orator.



JAMES BRADSTREET GREENOUGH.

Mr. Greenough had at first no thought of an academic career. He entered the Law School in the fall of 1856, remained there one term, and removed to Marshall, Mich., where he continued his studies in the office of Messrs. Brown & Van Arman. He was admitted to the Michigan bar, and practiced law in that state until 1865, when, on his return from a visit to Europe, he was unexpectedly offered a Latin Tutorship in his own college. The invitation was not unwelcome; for, although Mr. Greenough found much that was agreeable in his Western surroundings, his interest in classical study had always been keen, and the duties of a college teacher seemed likely to be congenial. He accepted the appointment and began, in September of that year, the long and fruitful term of academic service which closed with his resignation, on account of failing health, August 31, 1901. In 1873 he became Assistant Professor, and in 1883 Professor of Latin, a position which he held for nearly twenty years.

The moment at which Mr. Greenough began his career as a teacher of the classics was marked by great activity in the field of Comparative Philology. The second edition of Bopp's "Comparative Grammar" had appeared in 1857-61, and Schleicher's famous "Compendium" in 1862. The young scholar turned with avidity to these studies, and soon made himself acquainted with Sanskrit, a language which was then *terra incognita* to most English and American Latinists. His interest in syntactical questions was stimulated by the "Greek Moods and Tenses" of Professor Goodwin, first published in 1860. He observed that the Latin moods had never been so treated as to satisfy the requirements of a sound view of linguistic development. It was still customary, for example, to regard the subjunctive as a mood invented to express some vague mental conception; the Latin conditional sentences had never been accurately classified, and, in general, the principles of historical syntax had not been applied with any steadiness to the elucidation of Latin phraseology. Mr. Greenough attacked these problems with characteristic ardor and independence of judgment, and in 1870 the first fruits of his investigations were put forth in a pamphlet entitled "Analysis of the Latin Subjunctive."¹ This little monograph is sufficiently remarkable in itself, but when we consider the circumstances of its production, it must be described as a truly wonderful performance. The author had received excellent instruction at college, — the names of Felton, Child, and Lane need only be mentioned to indicate how good his training must have been, — but it was of course such instruction as befits an undergraduate. He had taken no "graduate course," and his application to the subject of comparative grammar had coincided with engrossing duties as a college

¹ Cambridge: Press of John Wilson & Son.

tutor. Yet in the first five years of his career as a scholar he had brought himself, by his own efforts, to a position in which he could substantially advance science in his chosen field. The "Analysis of the Latin Subjunctive" has long been out of print, and few scholars of the younger generation have ever seen it. Those who examine it are surprised to find therein, stated for the first time, a number of important principles which they learned at school, and which they have unquestioningly accepted as matters of immemorial knowledge. Nor is that all. The method which Mr. Greenough outlined in his pamphlet anticipated that followed by Delbrück in his "Conjunctive and Optative,"¹ — a work which appeared in 1871, and which is recognized as working a kind of revolution in syntactical study. Delbrück's treatise was subjected by Mr. Greenough to a searching and appreciative criticism in the very year of its publication,² and he was able to correct that distinguished scholar's theories in at least one doctrine of fundamental importance. These may seem to be matters of concern to specialists alone. But Mr. Greenough never divorced scholarship, however esoteric, from the every-day business of the class room, and the presence of this ardent scholar, devoted to a kind of investigation in which he stood alone at the University, was soon felt in many ways. In 1872 he offered courses in Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, never before taught at Harvard. This instruction he continued to give, along with his work as a Latinist, until he was relieved by the appointment of a Professor of Sanskrit in 1880. The service that he did to the University in calling attention to these studies, and in fostering them till time was ripe for establishing them permanently, is easily overlooked in the greater service which he rendered in his own department, but the historian of American learning will not fail to appreciate it.

Two paths were now open to the investigator. He could write *ad clerum*, devoting himself to the composition of learned monographs, or he could embody in text-books the main results of his studies and discoveries, — for with Mr. Greenough, to study was always to discover something. He chose the latter path, — not deliberately, perhaps, but partly by accident, partly from his fondness for teaching, that is, for the direct communication of his ideas to receptive minds. The outcome of this choice was the succession of text-books widely known as Allen and Greenough's Latin Series, which include a grammar and editions of the authors commonly read at school. The preparation and progressive revision of this series occupied a large part of his leisure for the rest of

¹ *Der Gebrauch des Conjunctivs und Optativs im Sanskrit und Griechischen.* Halle, 1871.

² *North American Review*, Oct., 1871, cxiii, 415-27.

his life. The association of the present writer with Mr. Greenough in revising some of these books makes it improper for him to characterize them. Their influence on the teaching of Latin, however, is matter of common knowledge, and it is also well known with what prodigality of intellect Mr. Greenough put into his text-books, in the form of notes, comments, and *obiter dicta*, the ripest fruits of his scholarship and the most brilliant of his discoveries, seldom taking the trouble to designate them as anything new. It is not difficult for the well-informed reader to go through the Latin Grammar,¹ for instance, and pick out sentence after sentence to show that the author was in possession of numerous facts and theories, any one of which might have served him as the text for a valuable monograph.

One important change in American classical teaching may be definitely traced to Mr. Greenough, — the introduction of “reading at sight.” He was the first person to employ this test in the examinations for admission to Harvard College,² and he spared no pains to inculcate his method. His views have been often misunderstood and his principles misapplied, but there can be no doubt that his efforts availed much to freshen and vivify instruction in the classics. To him, extempore translation was not a headlong course of haphazard guessing, in neglect or defiance of forms and syntax and common sense; it was a stern but gracious discipline, requiring accurate grammatical knowledge and unflagging vigilance. Only those who have heard him set forth and exemplify his method — particularly in connection with his later views as to the order of emphasis in the sentence — can appreciate how original, how sound, and how humane a process he contemplated under the name of “reading at sight.”

Mr. Greenough was equally concerned for the education of undergraduates and the development of that advanced training which it is the purpose of the Graduate School to provide. He was one of the pioneers in this latter field in America, and his interest was felt in all directions. He gave much advanced instruction himself, and was always accessible, in public and private, to the inquiries of any student engaged in a piece of investigation. When the establishment of the “Harvard Studies in Classical Philology” was contemplated, the necessary endowment was contributed, under his influence, entirely by his own Class. He became one of the editors, and some of the best articles in the series are from his pen. Twelve volumes of the “Studies” attest the success of his efforts towards the publication of what he jocosely called “useless learning.”

In April, 1894, the *Phormio* of Terence, in the original, was acted by

¹ The first edition was published in 1872. The late Rev. Dr. Joseph Henry Allen, '40, was Professor Greenough's collaborator.

² In the Latin Grammar Paper of 1871.

students in Sanders Theatre under the auspices of the Classical Department. Mr. Greenough was untiring in his efforts to insure the success of this production, and the University was largely indebted to him for the highly creditable character of the performance.

In the establishment and organization of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, — now Radcliffe College, — Mr. Greenough took a leading part. He was the first of the College Faculty to feel an interest in the matter, and by personal interviews he secured the cooperation of his colleagues and of others, and thus gave practical shape to the enterprise. He was the first chairman of the Academic Board, and he continued to be active in the management of the institution until the last year of his life.

Mr. Greenough wrote verses, both English and Latin, with singular facility and grace, and he had a delightful fund of humor. His lighter compositions were intended for his friends, — and for them alone; but some of them got into print. Among these were *The Queen of Hearts* and *The Blackbirds*, — clever and amusing little plays, intended for private performance, — and the operetta of *Old King Cole*, the music for which was written by Professor F. D. Allen. A fine example of his more serious verse is the Latin tribute to Professor Child prefixed to the Child Memorial Volume of the "Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature" (1897). His Hymn for Commencement was first sung at the Commencement dinner in 1881, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of his Class.

In June, 1900, Mr. Greenough suffered a slight cerebral hemorrhage, which prostrated him for a time. He soon rallied, however, and, though he was unable to meet his classes, the ensuing autumn found his health so far restored that he could take part in the composition of a book on English etymology and kindred topics which he had planned to prepare in collaboration with the present writer. This book, "Words and Their Ways in English Speech," occupied his thoughts in the most agreeable manner throughout the winter and a part of the following spring. His wide learning, admirable memory, and intellectual keenness and suggestiveness were not at all affected, and, though he was unable, from physical weakness, to work long at a time, his mind was constantly busy with the book, and he recurred unweariedly to the composition of it. He was even able, despite increasing weakness, to read the proofs in the spring and early summer. This was his last literary work. He had other projects in view, but his strength failed him. A fatal disease of the heart made rapid progress, and on the eleventh of October, 1901, he died at his home in Cambridge.

Mr. Greenough had a rare capacity for friendship, and few men have

had so many friends. He was the most entertaining of companions, and the warmth and openness of his nature attached to him those whom the charm of his intense and vivacious personality attracted. Intellectually he had that indefinable touch which we call genius. His mind was at once discursive and logical. He jumped from point to point, from subject to subject, with an agility that often left the hearer breathless in the attempt to follow him. Yet he could always supply — to order — the logical stages through which his thought had passed. His discursiveness (of which he was quite aware) was in fact one of his strongest points, for it was controlled by a combination of logical keenness and historical imagination which are seldom found united. The rapidity of his mental processes was prodigious, — but not more remarkable than the slow, minute patience with which he analyzed an idea or a construction. His intellectual curiosity was insatiable, and he communicated some part of his enthusiasm to all who came under his influence. He held strong opinions, — he was accustomed to say that “nothing steadies a man like a few good sound prejudices,” — but he was ever ready to revise his views. Indeed, he had an almost consistent habit of disregarding his general theories when these seemed likely to work injustice to any particular person. Generous recognition of merit in others was one of his most marked characteristics.

Physically strong and active, Mr. Greenough was fond of out-of-door life. He delighted in the woods and mountains, and spent much of his time in camp on the Canadian seigniory which belonged to him and his elder brother. Vigor and energy were essential qualities of his nature. It seemed impossible that he should ever grow old.

Mr. Greenough was married on Nov. 26, 1860, to Mary Battey Ketchum, who died July 19, 1893. On Dec. 21, 1895, he was married to Harriet Sweetser Jenks. His children are James Jay Greenough, born Sept. 18, 1861, and Robert Battey Greenough, born Nov. 9, 1871.

G. L. Kittredge, '82.

ACTUALITIES OF THE THREE YEAR A. B. DEGREE.

THE newspapers which are so intent upon the reduction of the Filipinos and of ocean passages have failed to notice the reduction now going on in the average time required by Harvard College for the A. B. degree. Since the Faculty, by vote of October 29, 1901, has formally stated the present requirements and conditions for a degree taken in less time than four years, it may interest alumni and friends of the University to know how the conception of a three years' degree arose, and how it has developed into a practice, and how that practice is related to the four years'

course. The latest discussion of the subject was set in motion by a vote of the Overseers, passed in April, 1900, asking the Faculty to put into cold, clear, and luminous print a statement of what was their actual practice in this matter; for the Overseers appear to be a very representative body in their opinion that the Harvard Catalogue is a labyrinth in which the Dean is the only Theseus.

The statement provided by the Faculty for insertion in the Catalogue is as follows, omitting the cross-references to other pages of the Catalogue:—

“In order to be recommended for the degree of A. B., a student must satisfy the College admission requirements, must secure to his credit the requisite number of College courses with the requisite grades, and must complete at least one full year of residence and study at the University as a candidate for the degree.

“The requisite number of College courses, prescribed and elective, is seventeen or seventeen and a half, according to the grade attained by the student in prescribed Freshman English. Some of these courses may be anticipated by examination, or by work satisfactorily performed at another college. A candidate must have stood above grade *D* in at least one half of all the courses taken in Harvard College and counted for the degree, and in at least one half of the work of his Senior year.

“A student must take, in each academic year, at least four courses, and may take six but not more; also he may count certain courses in the Summer School towards the degree. Accordingly a student who enters the Freshman Class without serious deficiency may complete the requisite number of courses in four, three and a half, or three years. If in three years he completes the requisite number of courses with such grades as entitle him to graduation *cum laude*, he may on petition be recommended for the degree at the end of his third year: otherwise he will not be recommended for it till the end of the fourth year; but after he has completed the requisite number of courses with the requisite grades (see preceding paragraph)—whether this be at the end of three years or of three and a half—he may on petition obtain leave of absence until the time when the degree may be actually conferred. Requests for permission to graduate in less than four years should be addressed to the Dean of Harvard College.”

To understand this Faculty minute it is necessary to notice the great change brought about by the substitution of the elective for the required system, a process begun in 1866; extended speedily to the Seniors and Juniors; to the Sophomores about 1874; and to the Freshmen in 1884. The first practice of Harvard, as shown by the requirements for the graduates of 1642, was for four years' residence, and during two centuries the studies were apportioned to fill that time. Inasmuch as everybody had to take the same units, it was not necessary to measure one unit against another: a man took everything on the list, and either

passed it or was shoved through by his instructor, or in some cases was forgiven some deficiency just before Commencement, by a kindly Faculty. The main thing was to spend four years in Cambridge.

When the elective system came in, it was the purpose to fix an amount of work which would correspond in difficulty with the prescriptions which it replaced. A new unit was devised, called the "course," that is, a study requiring three exercises a week throughout the year, and the total of previous prescribed work was then calculated to be equal to a minimum number of "courses." About twenty-five years ago the total was fixed at eighteen and four tenths courses; and it was practically impossible to secure a record in that number of courses in less than four years. The minimum has been gradually reduced, first by giving up the old prescribed Freshman physics and chemistry, each two tenths of a course; then by dropping out in succession Senior, Junior, and Sophomore required English; till the present maximum number of courses needed for graduation beyond the entrance requirements is seventeen (in case a man does poor English work in his Freshman year, he is obliged to take an extra half course in English, making seventeen and a half courses in all). This number of courses may be performed in three years by an able student, and is actually so performed in many cases under the present rules of the Faculty.

The first of the changes which have led to a three year degree was the chance to pool a good year's work with a poor year's. Since it is impossible to make all the units under an elective system of equal weight, the actual work done by two students taking the same number of courses may be different. In the old fashioned fixed curriculum the units differed still more widely, but as everybody had to take all the units, or at least to attend all the courses, the work of each year had practically to be made up as one block; but under the elective system, if a man failed in a course in his Freshman year he might take an extra course in his Sophomore year and make himself good. Apart from this pooling process, if a man took more than a required number of courses, he did so at his own peril; for the extra courses were not made a part of his record. About 1880 the practice arose of entering a man's performance on all the courses that he might wish to take, and then of making up his standing upon those studies in which he had passed best, all superfluous courses being thrown out as "extras." By this process an industrious man could readily accumulate extra work unnecessary for his degree, which might even count up to four or five courses while he was in college. In some cases this surplusage of good works was found convenient, since when a man's college life was interrupted by illness or absence, he could by special favor draw upon the unused reservoir of his extras.

From this practice it was a very short step to the deliberate attempt, first made about ten years ago, to complete the required number of courses in less than four years; and several devices have helped this process. The first is the device, now on the increase, of offering on entrance to college more subjects than are strictly necessary. For a long time these extra admission subjects were of no other importance than as a sort of crown of laurel upon an ambitious student's head; but in the Harvard system, most of the advanced subjects correspond to electives offered in college; and hence a surplus may be expressed in units of college courses, and may represent work of college grade. When the final degree record was making, men claimed the right to use these extra admission subjects to help them out; or a man who had accumulated some elective studies beyond his necessities combined that surplus with the entrance surplus, and thereby showed a full year's work beyond that of the three years of residence. The slight diminution in the number of courses required for a degree aided this process.

The possibility of making such a claim once established, there then began what was practically a new system, the taking of extra courses with the set purpose to complete the full tale of seventeen or more in three years. Unless there were extra admission subjects, this process required an average of about six courses a year, and in some cases men counted in one year seven courses, or nearly twice the required number. Hence the Faculty adopted a rule that no one should take more than six courses without the consent of the Dean. At the same time the conception in the minds of students that the college career was measured by courses and not by years brought about such conditions that at the beginning of his Senior year a man might have but two courses or even one course to fulfil; and the tendency to spurt for three years and then drift for a fourth was counteracted by a rule of the Faculty requiring a student to take no less than four courses in every year of his residence.

Another complication now arose, or rather was brought about by the development of the three year movement, namely, the desire of a man to complete or nearly to complete his college course in three years, and then to enter the Medical or Law School, carrying the first year's professional work and at the same time the few college courses that might be necessary to make up the tale of seventeen. To meet these special circumstances the Faculty adopted a new rule, by which a man whose deficiency was not greater than one and a half courses was allowed leave of absence for his Senior year, during which time he might be taking first year work in the professional school. This practice was broken up by a rule of the Law School, first applied in 1900, that no person should be registered as a first year law student while carrying any studies for the A. B. degree.

In order, therefore, to save a year's time, candidates for the Law School were compelled to make a complete college record by the end of their third year at college; although it was not necessary to take the degree until the end of the fourth year, and most students preferred to appear in the Quinquennial with the men who were fellow Freshmen.

Another complication arose. Quick students who had a number of extra courses to the good at the end of their third year, often liked to make an A. M. record in the fourth year; and hence the Faculty was obliged to make a rule that nobody could take both A. B. and A. M. at the same Commencement. That it is possible for a man to do the work in three years without serious overtaxing has been shown by the experience of several students: one such had earned and taken his A. B. degree before his eighteenth birthday; and then went on, and at the end of his fourth year, before he was nineteen, took an A. M.; in another case, by using a number of extra admission subjects, a student has been able, in three years' residence at Cambridge, to make a record which entitles him both to the A. B. and the A. M. degrees.

When students once discovered that a record for the A. B. could be made in three years, they began to apply in such numbers for leave to do it that the Faculty was compelled to appoint a special committee to deal with the cases, and to lay down special regulations upon the subject. At present the administration of the rules is in the hands of the Dean of Harvard College. The principles which have been reached are substantially as follows: the Faculty has long since abandoned the idea that four years' residence is necessary to the degree of A. B., although it insists that a student who is in the precincts must do substantial work in each year of his residence. On the other hand, the Faculty, by accepting the principle that a specific number of courses makes up the requirement for the A. B., accommodates itself to accidental absences of less than a year, and at the same time makes possible the three years' degree. Nevertheless, the student who attempts to fulfil the requirement in three years must either have entrance subjects to his credit when he enters college, or he must work hard and steadily during the whole three years; for the three year degree is still considered a privilege, which is subject to various restrictions.

First, without special permission no student can count more than six courses in a year; and hence the possible maximum is six courses for three years, which makes only one course more than the minimum for the degree, — a close allowance. Second, a student who desires the degree in three years must apply for it, not as a right, but as a favor; as a matter of fact, permission is always given, if the next restriction is observed. Third, and even more important, the Faculty will in no case

allow a simple three years' pass degree, but grants the privilege of completing the work in three years only to students of distinctly high standing (*cum laude*, or higher). This provision tends to exalt the three years' degree; but it is disparaged by the practice of the Faculty to give "leave of absence" to any man so desiring who has completed the number of courses for the A. B., with a lower rating than *cum laude*, if he will accept it a year later, at the end of four years from entrance. The whole system, for various reasons, works with difficulty and some friction. The first is the tendency to cram, and at the same time to pull down the standard in individual courses; much work must be done in each of the three years, and if a large body of students should take six courses each year, it is plain that the average work in a course could not permanently be greater than one sixth of a good student's time; and the rule of the Law School which compels men who want to save a year to complete all their college work in three years tends to hurry. Again, the half courses are not so arranged that it is very convenient for a man, who has still two courses to make up at the end of his third year, to take four half-courses in the first half-year, and so finish his college work at midyear and go about his business, taking his degree when Commencement comes.

The means of easing the system are obvious: first, by encouraging students on entrance to college to bring extra subjects; that is, by encouraging schools to do more of the work which heretofore has been done in college; many good schools are glad to respond to this demand. Of course, if it results in a boy's staying longer in school, the advantage is lost, because he will thus part with the year to be saved in college. Another expedient would be to reduce the total number of courses required for graduation: this was the plan in the three years' scheme which was vetoed by the Overseers in 1891; an obvious objection is that the plan would also reduce the work of the four years' man, an objection which is answered by the requirement that not less than four courses shall be pursued in each year. If the minimum were brought down to sixteen courses, it would fit both four year and three year men better than at present: for with one entrance subject to the good, a three year man would then need only five courses a year, and four times four also makes the requisite sixteen for the four years' man.

It will be observed that this whole system is no system at all, since it has grown up through continuous but indirect pushings by ambitious students. The only acts of the Faculty in distinct encouragement of the three year degree are the admission of the principle that the completion of a prescribed number of courses and not of a period of residence shall entitle to a degree; and a Faculty vote, no longer of much consequence,



E. A. SOPHOCLES.

*From a caricature by Austin Flint,
Lithographed by S. W. Rowse.*

that men who have no more than one and a half courses to make up, may have technical leave of absence. On the other side, by its rule requiring four courses in every year of residence, and by the rule denying the three year degree to students with low grades, the Faculty has made the attainment of the A. B. in three years decidedly more difficult than in four years.

Yet, notwithstanding the complication of the method, in the five years 1896-1900, 256 A. B.'s were actually conferred on students in residence only three years as undergraduates, against 1324 conferred on students who have had four years' residence as undergraduates; that is, one sixth of the students admitted to Harvard College on examination and persisting until they reach their degree have been awarded the degree in three years. In the Class of 1900 there were 308 A. B. degrees, of which 72, or one fourth, were three year. It is therefore evident that *vi et armis* the students who think the three year degree worth while have obtained it; that their number is increasing, and is now very significant; in other words, a three years' degree has established itself without any active encouragement from the Faculty and in the face of a division of opinion in that body.

In the minds of many teachers and officers the time has now come to acknowledge the three year system as a part of the Harvard plan of education, by simplifying the counting of courses and making it plain to all comers that the three year degree has a place of equal honor with the four year degree. At the same time, the tradition that a man graduates four years from the time of his entrance is so strong that a large number of three year men request that their degree be granted with their friends and fellows; and there was pending last June a petition from a young gentleman, who, to his great chagrin and disappointment, found his name among the A. B.'s of 1900, when it had been his intention to be enrolled with those of 1901. In the face of such student capacities and such determination, to deny a degree in three years altogether is no longer a possibility; and a wise Faculty, Corporation, and Overseers accept the inevitable — with or without joy, as the case may be.

Albert Bushnell Hart, '80.

A HARVARD ASCETIC — EVANGELINUS APOSTOLIDES SOPHOCLES.

HAD I known, when I stood on the snowy summit of Pelion, in March, 1893, that among the twenty villages dotting the sides of the long Thessalian range which carries that name for as many miles was

Tsangarada, the birthplace of my old friend and sometime instructor, Professor Sophocles, — I would have made a pilgrimage of reminiscence to the humble cottage, if it still stands, where he was born about 1800. Thessaly was then under Turkish rule, as all Greece was, and how the village was classed, I do not know ; but now it is the chief place of the deme of Myredion, and, by the last Greek census (1896), had 1716 of the 3293 inhabitants of that mountain deme, sloping down to its seaport of Tamouchari, which had but eight residents, all males, and presumably boatmen. As with most of the demes on Pelion, a majority of the dwellers of Tsangarada are women and girls ; for the young men emigrate to the thriving city of Volo, at the foot of the mountain, where the males are in an excess of nearly 3000 out of a total of 16,000 ; or else they go farther away, as young Sophocles did, — to monasteries or market-towns in other countries. His village gave him his first schooling, — for nearly all these twenty odd villages on Pelion have good schools, — and one of them which I visited — Portaria, half way up the mountain from Volo — has a fine large graded school, in three departments, whose pupils were brought together early in the morning, to sing to us in the great hall of the schoolhouse.

Whether Sophocles then went west, across the range of Pindus, to the high school of Janna, as was the fashion about 1820, and long afterward, I cannot say ; but he found himself as a youth in the monastery on Mt. Sinai, and afterwards was an inmate of a branch convent in Cairo. But at the age of twenty-one he migrated still farther, — to America, as many young Greeks did during or after the Revolution, — and in 1829, while Athens was yet in the hands of the Turks, he entered as Freshman at Amherst College, probably directed thither by some missionary. From Amherst he found his way to Hartford and New Haven, — but by 1842 had received an appointment as Greek tutor in Harvard College ; and in 1847, after an absence of two years, fixed himself permanently in Cambridge, where I found him on entering college in 1852. I had previously made the acquaintance of his Greek grammar, while learning the rudiments of Greek by myself in New Hampshire, and had heard tales of his eccentricities and severities, at Exeter, where I finished my fitting for the Sophomore Class, in the early summer of 1852. Being a Sophomore, I did not immediately come under his instruction, but one of the first college songs that I heard — perhaps from my free-spoken classmate, Frank Barlow — put these words (to a familiar tune) into the mouth of the beardless, dark-browed tutor : —

“I'm the d—d Apostolides,
Black in heart and black in head ;
Pluto's devil sent from Hades, —
Sent to make the freshmen dead.”

As I was rooming in my first year with a Freshman (the late Jonathan Chapman, of the Class of '56), I heard much of the Greek tutor's harshness, and was quite willing to see him caricatured.

Accordingly, when young Austin Flint, of Buffalo, son of a distinguished medical professor of the same name, — and now himself a famous doctor and professor at New York, — made a drawing of the dreaded tutor, which was thought to be a fine caricature, and was really not a bad portrait, I undertook to find an engraver for it, at the expense of the Freshman Class. My chum had put the matter in my hands, as I had some acquaintance with the picture-dealers of Boston. I therefore went to Mr. N. D. Cotton, who sold good engravings on Tremont Street, and whose shop I frequented; showed him the drawing, and inquired who was the best lithographer in Boston. He made answer much as follows: "The best engraver of any kind here, now that John Cheney no longer does regular work, is a young man, not much known, from Maine, S. W. Rowse. He has an attic room on Tremont Row, beyond Scollay's Building, is a lithographer, and will be known by and by as a remarkable artist." I therefore climbed the stairs to Mr. Rowse's room, found him there in his shirt-sleeves, working on a lithographic stone, and made the arrangement to have him engrave and print the required number of copies of Flint's sketch, which his Class and some of ours subscribed for. Soon after it came out, or perhaps before, the lively lad was sent away from college for some misdemeanor, — not for this caricature, — and never returned; so that his name does not appear among the graduates of 1856 or any other year. My copy of the miniature head is put at the disposal of the *Graduates' Magazine*, at the Editor's request, for its reproduction and preservation.

The date of this little affair was about Christmas, 1852, — a little before or after, as I recollect. Nor did I hear of Mr. Rowse again until in the autumn of 1854, visiting Mr. Emerson in Concord, and meeting in our walk Thoreau's English friend, Thomas Cholmondeley, who was then boarding at Mrs. John Thoreau's, I found that he had been preceded in the summer of that year by S. W. Rowse, who was spending some weeks in Concord, to finish a large lithograph of Webster's magnificent head, from Ames's portrait of the dead statesman. Rowse also lived at Mrs. Thoreau's, where he saw daily the poet-naturalist, and sometimes took a walk with him, or with his opposite neighbor, Ellery Channing, — or with both. So impressed was he with Henry Thoreau's grave, thoughtful countenance, that he asked leave to make a crayon sketch of his head, and did so, in the summer or early autumn of 1854. I was told that this was the first crayon of a man's head which Rowse allowed to leave his hands; he presented it to Miss Sophia Thoreau, and from

it have been made many engravings since her brother's death, in 1862. And now Mr. Rowse himself has died, after making portraits of Emerson and other well-known Americans.

But to return to Mr. Sophocles. During the absence of Professor Felton in Greece in 1853-54, our Class had Sophocles for Greek instructor, and we read to him, I remember, the *Ajax* of his namesake, the Attic dramatist. As I studied Greek throughout the three years I spent in college (really but little more than two years, by reason of my long absences), I was one of his pupils, and soon formed an opinion of him very different from that which the dismayed Freshmen had handed down. Without being a model teacher, — for he did not give his Class the full advantage of his remarkable scholarship in his native language, — he piqued our attention by his oddities, and stimulated those who wished to learn by his evident interest in a careful pupil. His comments, like those of Professor Lane in the Latin recitations, were often sarcastic, and generally dry and humorous. His term for Brunck and others who had tried their hands at emending the *Ajax* was "Belgian paydants," and his interest in flowing versions which suggested a preliminary canter on the "pony" was of the very slightest. His marking for recitations must have been capricious; but I had a fancy that I lost nothing at his hands in that direction. It was to a classmate of mine (and I dare say to a dozen others) that he made the apt reply, when S. said, "I don't know," to one of Sophocles's puzzling questions, — "R-right, — nobody knows."

Long after we left college, my classmate, G. C. Sawyer, at the head of a high-class school in Utica, N. Y., wrote to Professor Sophocles on a subject of increasing interest, then and ever since, and received the following very characteristic reply: —

CAMBRIDGE, Febr. 6, 1872.

PROF. G. C. SAWYER. — *My Dear Sir*, — You ask me to give you my opinion as to the influence of Egypt upon the Hellenic genius. My answer is that history proper has to do with events and causes, not with opinion.

Opinions on any subject are in general resorted to by idlers and ignoramuses; the wise never deal in opinions and conjectures.

French roofs are beginning to be fashionable in the vicinity of the College. Some years — or centuries — hence, it will be demonstrated that France had a wonderful influence upon the American genius.

Your old friend,

E. A. SOPHOCLES.

In 1853, and indeed, during the whole thirty-six years, more or less, after he took his permanent place in the Harvard Faculty, he lived by himself in the west entry of Holworthy, and there cooked and spread his frugal meals, amid his lexicons and papers and college exercise-books.

We used to smile at seeing him gravely pacing the diagonal paths of the College Yard, carrying fruit or loaves, or, mayhap, cheese, beloved of the Greek peasant, tied up in a large handkerchief. He had even then, I think, begun his poultry-fancying diversion of breeding and feeding fowls in the *basse-cour* of some friend's house, not far from the College, — at first at Miss Fay's, I believe, and afterwards at Mrs. Winlock's, farther away from his ascetic cell in Holworthy. Whether he ever did, I cannot say, but he was fully qualified to write an essay on that obscure subject, the breeding of cocks at Tanagra in Boeotia, more celebrated for the last dozen years of his life, as the underground reservoir of those odd or lovely figurines that have given us new ideas of the universality of plastic art among the ancient Greeks. His mind was itself best illustrated by a collection of those interesting terra-cottas; there was eccentricity, there was beauty, there was faithful workmanship, — perhaps of the artisan rather than of the high artist; but above all, there was a keen insight into the graceful and grotesque, the ascetic, and the social sides of human nature. Few monks have been more faithful to their self-imposed vow, or less under the dominion of ignorance and prejudice, with all his whims, than this self-exiled scholar and silent benefactor of his kind.

F. B. Sanborn, '55.

CONCORD.

JOSEPH LE CONTE.

IN the September *Graduates' Magazine* (p. 129) was printed a brief sketch of Prof. Joseph Le Conte, s '51, who was born in Liberty County, Georgia, Feb. 26, 1823, and died in the Yosemite Valley, July 6, 1901. A member of the first Class to graduate at the Lawrence Scientific School, he was one of Louis Agassiz's earliest and most distinguished pupils. Through the courtesy of Prof. J. McK. Cattell, the editor of *Science*, the *Graduates' Magazine* is enabled to print a portrait of Prof. Le Conte, and to quote from an article by Prof. A. C. Lawson, of the University of California, both of which appeared in *Science* on Aug. 23.

At the age of 46, in 1868, Joseph Le Conte "became professor of Geology, Botany, and Natural History in the University of California. The title of his chair was changed in 1872 to 'Geology and Natural History,' and this chair he held up to the time of his death. . . .

"He was no narrow specialist, yet he was an authority in advance of his contemporaries in several distinct lines of scientific and philosophical inquiry. His earliest writings of scientific importance had to do with the phenomena of binocular vision, which he discussed in a long series of

papers, published chiefly in the *American Journal of Science* and in the *Philosophical Magazine*, between the years 1868 and 1880. These essays were enlarged and published in his well-known book of several editions, entitled 'Sight.' This work is generally recognized as an important contribution to our knowledge of the subject, and is remarkable for that lucidity of style and felicity of graphic illustration and simile which characterize, indeed, all his writings. While issuing these papers, he was, after coming to California, actively engaged in geological studies. Various excursions in the Sierra Nevada and in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon led to important discoveries. He announced the age and character of the Cascade Mountains and their relation to the great Columbia lava flood; he described the ancient glaciers of the Sierra Nevada, and was among the first to recognize the post-Tertiary elevation of the Sierra Nevada, as shown by the river beds. His studies on mountain structure led him to important generalizations on the origin of mountains in general, and he became one of the chief exponents of the 'contractional theory' of mountain building. His studies on ore deposition at Steamboat Springs, Nevada, and Sulphur Bank, California, led him to a discussion of vein formation in general; and his classification of ore deposits has been widely recognized as resting on a sound basis, and is not displaced in its essential features by the most recent attempts in the same direction. He also made important contributions to the subjects of seismology and coral growth in its geological aspects.

"In 1878, he published his 'Elements of Geology,' a book which has had, perhaps, a more extensive use in the schools and colleges of this country than any other text-book in the natural sciences. This was followed in 1884 by his 'Compend of Geology,' a more elementary treatment of the same work. He was also interested in many other scientific and medical subjects, such as 'The Problem of Flight,' 'The Functions of the Liver,' 'Ptomaines and Leucomaines in their Relation to Disease,' 'The Larynx as an Instrument of Music,' etc. The mere mention of these varied subjects indicates the breadth of his interests and sympathies, but they by no means measure his intellectual activity. He was an active and successful exponent of the doctrine of evolution, and extended its principles to many fields of thought. Indeed, the evolutionary idea was the dominant note in nearly all his many philosophical writings and addresses. His strong advocacy of evolution as a principle running through all nature may be regarded as the most fruitful of his life's labors. On the battle-ground, not long since so fiercely contested, between science and religion, he did splendid work, not, however, intensifying and embittering the strife, but in the work of conciliation. . . . He was strongly interested in art; and the principles of art and their relation to



JOSEPH LE CONTE.

1823-1901.

science was one of his favorite themes. . . . He was eminently successful as a lecturer and public speaker. While he rather shrank from extempore addresses, he was always willing to speak on public occasions and was always in demand.

"Professor Le Conte's scientific work and influence extended beyond the writing of papers and books. He entered heartily into the scientific life of the nation, and took an active interest in various organizations which have for their purpose the strengthening and extending the love of science among the people. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, corresponding member of the New York Academy of Sciences, member of the American Philosophical Society, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and past-president of the same, fellow of the Geological Society of America, and past-president of the same, life member of the California Academy of Sciences, member of the Boston Society of Natural History, honorary member of the Brooklyn Ethical Association, member of the Iowa Academy of Sciences, member of the Davenport Academy of Sciences, member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, member of the National Geographical Society, member of the International Geological Congress and once vice-president of the same, member of the California State Medical Society, honorary member of the South Carolina State Medical Society. He was also associated with the editorship of the *Journal of Geology* and of *Science*.

"While Professor Le Conte, by his writings and by his active participation in the proceedings of the various societies just mentioned, had become a force in the intellectual life of the nation, this was only one element of his remarkable strength at the University of California. Here his intellectual achievements were overshadowed by the great and remarkable personality of the man. His singularly sweet and simple character seemed to seize upon all who came in contact with him and bind them to him as admiring friends. . . . He was beloved by the whole University, and with increasing years this love became a sort of veneration, so that he was in the later years of his life the veritable idol of the University community."

THE OPENING OF THE HARVARD UNION.

ON Tuesday evening, Oct. 15, as soon as possible after Major Higginson's return from Europe, the formal dedication of the Harvard Union took place. All graduates, students, and officers of the University were invited, and at least 1500 persons came during the evening. Of these, nearly a thousand packed the great Common Room, where the exercises were held. A temporary platform was erected by the John Harvard fireplace, and on it sat Charles Francis Adams, '56, chairman of the meeting; Major Henry L. Higginson, ['55]; President Eliot, '53; Charles Warren, '89; James H. Hyde, '98, and Malcolm Donald, '99. Directly in front of the platform were placed four or five rows of chairs, occupied by Mrs. Higginson and about a dozen other ladies, and by invited guests and elderly alumni. In the rest of the hall, in the balcony, upper windows, and doorways, there thronged as many men, old and young, as could find room to stand, and never has a more enthusiastic body of Harvard men been gathered in Cambridge. It is interesting to record that the oldest graduate present was Francis Boott, of the Class of 1831. The exercises began with the following

ADDRESS BY CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, '56.

"Gentlemen, Brother Alumni, Harvard Students, Members of the Union: We are here to take part in the formal transfer of this building — the Harvard Union — from the donor to those for whose use it is designated. My part is small. I have been asked to preside, and to introduce to you — as if any introduction were necessary — those who have been selected, or to whom it naturally falls, to give voice to the occasion.

"There is, however, a fitness in my selection; for this is Henry Lee Higginson's evening. And, I fancy, either you, or he himself for that matter, would have far to go to find another with whom his relations have been longer or closer than with me. 'A man is known by his friends' — 'Tell me who your friends are and I will tell you who you are,' — both of these are old sayings, and in their truth I find my title-deed to a character for honest, straightforward, high-toned manhood. Man and boy, through more than half a century I have found these qualities in Henry Higginson, and, through all those years, we have been such friends as brothers seldom are.

"Such a friendship, so cemented and so continuous, is seldom given to man; for, begun in childhood, it was cemented in war. I, therefore, feel to him, he feels to me, as only those can feel who, having been col-

lege friends here, in their later and better days shared the tedium of the camp, the fatigue of the march, and the danger of the battlefield. He and I, in the cold light of the winter stars, have slept under one blanket, and shared our rations before a common camp-fire. He bears on his face the scar of a sabre slash. I was not far from him when, on the 17th of June, 1863, he was so decorated, at Aldie, and when, after the engagement, he fell senseless from loss of blood, it was in my arms he sank. More than the lifetime of a generation has gone since then; but the friendship of those days has never slackened. There is a bond, not seen, between him and me. Shakespeare's Brutus, when about to pass death's portals, exclaimed

"My heart doth joy that yet in all my life
I found no man but he was true to me ;"

so I, standing here by the side of the schoolmate and comrade of long ago, can this evening say, —

"My heart doth joy that yet in all my life
I found him true to me as I to him.

"As his own familiar companion in all the walks of life, I have borne witness heretofore to the student, the brave soldier, the public-spirited citizen, the sterling man, the steady friend; and I now bear witness here to the free-giving alumnus who has inscribed his name high and deep among the benefactors of *Alma Mater*, — those whom all future generations of her children will bear in constant and affectionate memory. He has done wisely, too, for, living, he has erected his own monument. It was, if I remember right, a Roman emperor who caused to be inscribed on the sarcophagus, long afterward exhumed from the ruins of his palace, these words: 'I have expended; I have given; I have kept. What I formerly expended, I had; what I gave away, I have; what I kept, I lost.'

"Your benefactor of this evening, my friend, the giver of the Soldier's Field and of the Harvard Union, has much secured — not the creditor, nor the tax-gatherer, nor the fell sergeant, Death himself, can deprive him of it. He has taken his bond of fate. The Soldier's Field and this Harvard Union are his possessions, monuments to him more enduring than bronze. Standing there or here, in body now, in memory presently, he can say: 'This I did!'

"Let others now utter what more is to be said."

When the applause which followed his remarks had subsided, Mr. Adams rose, and said that, while he was there to introduce the various speakers of the evening, one of them whose name he found next upon the list given him needed no introduction here, or to any body of Har-

vard alumni or students, here or elsewhere. He then bowed to President Eliot.

President Eliot was received with loud applause. He spoke as follows : —

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. Higginson knew in his youth a fine type of Harvard man, — the soldier type. He has had a continuous acquaintance with a large number of Harvard men throughout his life. I think he has wanted to do something to perpetuate the Harvard variety of educated American.

"The first thing he did was to give the Soldier's Field. He believed that the type of Harvard men with whom he went to the civil war in his youth had been prepared in part by manly exercises in college life ; so he provided ample fields where through centuries that sort of training might be given Harvard boys.

"Then as he grew older, as he surveyed the social conditions of the United States, as he came to value more and more the democratic quality in American society, he bethought himself that he could do on this beloved spot something which would continue to develop in Harvard men the democratic spirit, something which should continue to supply here ample means of that social intercourse with a great variety of men which broadens the mind, makes judgments gentle, teaches sympathy, and gives opportunity for good-fellowship and the helping hand. He believed that provisions might be made here which would tend to preserve the type of youth, the type of man, which he felt our country would continue to need. And so he has built this handsome house, to promote good-fellowship, sociability, mutual intercourse, and friendship, — in short, the loves of college life.

"It is an interesting problem how we are going to utilize this splendid gift. The democratic element is a valuable one in university life. How is it fostered aright? How has it been fostered in the years gone by? When we speak of democratic society, or a society in which there is a strong sense of social equality, we do not mean that that society ignores the deep, natural distinctions between men, — the distinctions which come by nature through birth and through inherited culture. We do not mean that we ignore those differences in the habitual mode of life which result from different scales of pecuniary resources. We are not so theoretical as to lose sight of these practical considerations. But we know that there are certain ways in which at Harvard men brought up in narrow circumstances become the equal companions of those brought up under ampler conditions. Let me mention two or three of these ways.

"We all know that one means of getting access to any society in college — I do not use the word society in the technical sense of an associa-

tion or club — is through excellence in athletic sports. Rich and poor meet on perfect equality on the athletic field. That is one way. Another way is to excel in writing, — for example, in writing for the press. Any man who has a capacity for that form of writing will gain admission to any set of students he desires to associate with. So will any young fellow who can sing, or draw, or act well, or in any other way can contribute effectively to the entertainment of his comrades.

“Now I think Major Higginson must intend that this house should be utilized for these well-recognized means of promoting intercourse among students on terms of equality ; for I observe he has established here already the *Crimson* and the Athletic Management.

“I recall on this occasion that twenty-seven years ago I was for two months a visitor at the Athenaeum Club in London. This large club contains a good variety of men. It takes in statesmen, professional men, teachers, scholars, and men of letters or science ; its members come from every walk of English life. What was the pleasantest feature in that famous Club? Afternoon tea. It began between five and six o'clock. In what did it consist? How much did it cost? One met there on almost any afternoon in the week except Sunday from one hundred to two hundred gentlemen, every one of whom was worth talking to. What did they take in the way of refreshment? The thing everybody took at that time of day was tea, very agreeably served in a small tea-pot, and either one hot muffin buttered, or one slice of toast buttered and cut into two pieces. And what did it cost? Sixpence. It was on a sixpenny basis that this very agreeable afternoon tea was maintained. It was, however, a cash sixpence. If you did not pay at once the waiter who brought you your tea, he stood quietly by your side till you did pay.

“I think Major Higginson must have had in mind some such simple entertainment as that in this building. After all, eating and drinking together are the principal means of humane intercourse. There was another very agreeable possibility at the Athenaeum Club. After a little practice I found that a quite perfect lunch was obtainable at the Club for one shilling and one penny. The penny, however, was indispensable ; the shilling would n't do it alone.

“I hope with Major Higginson that this club will be the scene of much pleasant hospitality, — the hospitality of student to student ; the hospitality, I may add, of upper classmen to Freshmen ; the hospitality of the student to his father, mother, sisters, or brothers ; and the hospitality of the student to the friends who occasionally visit him here. Surely this beautiful house is well adapted to all such exercise of hospitality. What a great gain in our social life at Harvard this building is to give us !

“There are, of course, other means of bringing students together on

terms of perfect equality, — debating, for example. That was the ground of the Oxford Union, from which the conception of this Union was partially derived. We see the same influence here in some of our societies which have a scholarly object. Meeting in laboratories, in summer camps for engineering or natural science, and in Departmental Conferences and Seminars, also gives opportunity for beginning congenial companionships. It is of course impossible for us to shut our eyes to the fact that men of small or moderate pecuniary resources cannot enjoy all of the rich man's pleasures; but fortunately the greater pleasures which come from the fresh air, the open country, the sky, the woods, and the sea, are in a measure accessible to all. In these days they are open to the healthy and vigorous many, in friendly companionship.

"In companionship and friendship fostered in this house, I hope confidently that thousands of young men may through long generations enjoy, in common, wholesome pleasures, based on kindred aims, tastes, and pursuits, and may together promote common ideals. I cannot too heartily congratulate Major Higginson on the good work he has started here."

MR. ADAMS

then said that not the least noticeable of the omissions in the evening's programme was the absence of any representative of the College proper, — the undergraduate classes, — those who, it was believed, would make the most free and constant use of the Union, and be the largest beneficiaries therefrom. The nearest approach to such a representation was the speaker next to address the gathering, Mr. Malcolm Donald, a graduate of the year 1899, now in the Law School, and, as such, representing the student body.

ADDRESS BY MALCOLM DONALD, '99.

"Together with a number of my classmates in the Law School, I have a peculiar pleasure in the opening of the Union to-night. It was just six years ago this fall, when we came here as Freshmen, that the Union was first suggested. It therefore seems to us an especially happy event that it should be completed during this, our last year in Cambridge. In the fall of 1895, Mr. Wm. Roscoe Thayer originated the scheme, and enthused a number of graduates. Strangely, the undergraduates were slow to take up the plan. It was the following year before they became enthusiastic. From then on the Union existed. It existed in the mind of the President of the *Crimson*, and he found its virtues so manifold that day after day he fed the hungry College world with them through its editorial sheet. But *Crimsons*, meetings, speeches, cheers, and committees brought us no nearer a consummated Union, and there were

signs that the movement was dying, when Major Higginson came forward with his generous gift.

"It is my firm belief that the Union will enter so naturally and intimately into our life here, that we shall soon accept it as an essential element, as a fact which has always existed, like the buildings in the Yard, which seem so necessary a part of the University that we seldom stop to realize that once they must have been given, and to have a sense of gratitude to their donors. It is then well this evening, while the fact of the gift is fresh in our minds, that we appreciate its peculiar generosity. At the time the Union was given, it was regarded as an experiment. Only one other university in the country had anything similar, and that on a much smaller scale. It was regarded as an experiment, and there were not lacking those, even among the undergraduates, who called it an exceedingly doubtful one. I am happy to say that these doubts have now almost wholly vanished, since the idea has taken tangible form. And yet we must not forget that they were so prevalent at the time the gift was made that it demanded qualities which most gifts do not require, — qualities which should vastly deepen its worth for us : it required careful thought, a rare insight, and a courageous generosity.

"In the few words more which I shall say this evening, I shall hope to suggest some of the uses to which we may put the new Union. It is a well-known fact that as the old Harvard College has ripened and broadened into the new Harvard University, the lives of many of its individual members have grown narrower. In the old days, when a man knew every one in his class, he necessarily knew men from various parts of the country, and men of various tastes and various temperaments. At the present day such a wide acquaintanceship in one's class is impossible. A man in my class tried faithfully to accomplish it, but he had to ply so continuously between the class and the College Office to find out just what men constituted the class, that he gave up the attempt as a failure. And when a man knows a comparatively small proportion of his class, he almost necessarily knows men from his own State, from his own town, from his own school. And if he moves beyond this circle, it is to meet men of his own tastes. His new acquaintances are those with whom he plays football, or those with whom he debates. The inevitable result is that the education which comes when different points of view conflict, has been lacking. And it is only in a Union such as this that we can hope to remedy the evil. Here men from all parts of the country, and of all shades of individuality, will meet, and here alone can they do so. I know from personal experience how difficult, how almost impossible, it has previously been to go beyond one's own small circle of friends. Especially do I hope that graduates of other colleges, who are here in

our Graduate Departments, may use the Union. Heretofore, they have kept aloof from the Harvard College men. And, indeed, they have had slight opportunity to do aught else. However, they have the advantage, for us, of having been trained in different colleges, and of coming from different parts of the country. I know that they have much to offer us, could we associate more closely with them. I humbly trust that we have something to offer them in return.

"I do not plead that we should come here to rub off our differences until we attain more or less exactly to some defined type of Harvard man, however fine that type may be drawn. It is a pride of our University, and a just one, that it allows men to develop their individual characteristics. We may accept Emerson's phrase, that 'Whoso would be a man must be a non-conformist.' But it is essential that those whom the College is training to be leaders of men, should know men; that those whom we hope are to be 'wise to know, and bold to perform,' should have a knowledge of mankind based on no meagre experience gathered round their own firesides.

"That such results as I have here imagined should ensue immediately upon the founding of the Union, no one of us is foolish enough to believe. President Quincy once said that if a young man came hither, and did nothing more than rub his shoulders against the College buildings for four years, he would imbibe some tincture of a sound learning by an involuntary process of absorption. In like wise must we who associate here gain some familiarity with a broader horizon. Doubtless, President Quincy would agree, were he now living, that some of us come here in so petrified a state that nothing is absorbed. It may be that the new method of going through college in three years does n't give time for the process. However it happens, there will doubtless, in the same way, be some who will leave the Union with the same consciousness with which they entered. But for most there must be effect, and, for all, this effect must be profitable.

"Again I know that I am expressing the feeling of the mass of students when I appeal to the members of the Faculty to associate themselves with us in the new enterprise, and to use the club as freely as we shall. Owing to the vast undergraduate body at the present day, and the resulting number of men in each course, it has become difficult for a professor to know personally more than a small proportion of his class. That inspiration—one of the secrets of good teaching—which comes from personal sympathy has been lacking. The fact that some of this personal element still exists in the Professional Schools partly accounts for the more earnest work which is carried on there. Unfortunately, the breach between the undergraduates and the Faculty has now grown so

wide that many an undergraduate feels that the humanity which exists in a member of the Faculty is not the same humanity which he finds in himself. The Faculty may at least use the Union enough to dissipate this notion: they may come here and say to us, as Shylock said, 'If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh?' And if they will only admit this latter failing, it will go far towards solving the problem.

"And to the graduates of Harvard, the Union should prove a great boon. Heretofore, unless a graduate had friends, or particular associations in Cambridge, his return at any time other than Commencement must have had something pathetically reminiscent about it. In the life going on about him, he had no part. He had no place to lay his head. But from now on the Union will be open to him, and it will be as much his as any undergraduate's. He will have no sense of intrusion, and upstairs he will have an advantage which the undergraduate will not have: he will have the bedrooms, in any one of which he may lay his head.

"And, lastly, the Union should produce among us a more healthy and more common Harvard spirit. The reason that we now fail to add to that store of traditions of which Mr. Hurlbut has written so delightfully in the last *Monthly* is because the events of to-day are little known outside certain small groups. The Union will remedy this. It will also give us an opportunity to know better those men who stand for what is best among us, and to appreciate better their ideals. Especially will it benefit our athletics. One of the greatest pleasures of any sport is to talk it over; one of the best ways to interest others in a sport is to talk of it to them. Such talk will go on continuously here, and as an inevitable result more men will become actively interested in athletics. I hope to see a great increase in the number of our scrub teams and crews, an added number of men getting regular exercise and the enjoyment of a manly sport, even though they do not care to try for our University teams. And the result of getting more men actively interested in athletics will be, as the history of our rowing during the past few years has shown, that we shall have saner methods of training, an increased and more intelligent interest in our University teams, and, in consequence, an added number of victories.

"To-night we look forward with hope to the results of the Union. If we accept its promises in the proper spirit, there can be no doubt of their fulfilment. On our united efforts its success depends; on each one of us, then, devolves a duty to do our part. I hope that every man here who intends to join the Union will do so at once. That is the immediate form in which he can show his interest. And for all the interest we may take, and for any effort we may make, we may be sure we shall be amply

repaid in the future, — when time has laid its hand on the building, when it has become conscious for us with associations, and when, as we think of our Cambridge days, it becomes pictured in our minds as a symbol of much that was best in that past.”

Mr. Charles Warren, of the Class of '89, was next called on. “It was always the custom on these occasions to have a laureate. Mr. Warren belonged to a family which had been conspicuous in many ways in the past history of Massachusetts, and in connection with Harvard College; but, so far as Mr. Adams was aware, it had not before boasted a poet.”

LINES BY CHARLES WARREN, '89.

This is the House of Fellowship,
Binder of bonds that ne'er shall slip ;
Here but one word on every lip,
Harvard — and Harvard alone.
Here, no bar of class or creed ;
Here, no lines of club or breed ;
Here, one common cry, God-speed
To every Harvard son.

Hither will come both men who've wrought,
Men who've loitered, and men who've fought,
Learning the broader manhood taught
By genial fellowship.
Here, to all the open door ;
Workers alike with brain and oar,
Earning the cheers for a winning score,
The victor's joy shall sip.

Here, deeper thoughts will sometimes flow,
And Harvard's Past set hearts aglow
With zest to add to the valiant row
Of her royal fellowship.
These oaken panels shall be the goal,
The burning hope of each Harvard soul.
— Far better here one's name enscroll
Than on the public lip.

Here, often the Fifties and Sixties will praise
To new fledged classes “the good old days ;”
And Eighties and Nineties will meet to inspire
The recreant present with old-time fire.
Here, friends — old friends — will make their tryst
And grasp once more dear comrade's fist.
They'll laugh once more at the ancient jest ;
Retell the stories that stand Time's test.
They'll dust off the score of forgotten games,
Evoke old crews of the Charles and the Thames,
Repeople the Delta, and Jarvis, and Holmes,
With heroes of battles quite equal to Rome's.

Revive U. 5 and calls on the Dean,
Compulsory prayers, and the Holly Tree Inn,
Quaint John of Orange, and Daniel Pratt,
The Class Day Tree, old Holworthy chat.

Here, the old tunes forever will ring,
Calling up thoughts of the Yard in Spring.
"Schneider" forever will lead his band;
"My love at the window" will always stand.
"The Dutch Companie" the best will remain;
"Fair Harvard" will sound in noble refrain;
The "rudder" will always be shown, in song,
To that crew to which none of us care to belong.
Here, deathless that hymn which years cannot stale
Which evokes the warm hope of "to-something-with Yale."
And the later tunes they'll warmly greet —
"To the Crimson, Glory," and "Up the Street."

Here, thoughts will cluster of comrades dead,
Of some strong, leal heart, of a noble head,
Of a short, clean life that stirred one's soul,
Of a full, rich life that pointed the goal.

Here grateful pride will ever renew
The name of the patriot, modest and true,
Whose face will look down from yon paneled wall,
But whose life is his best memorial.

Yea, this is the House of Fellowship,
Binding with bonds that ne'er shall slip.
Union of work — to fight to the end;
Union of heart — to strive for one's friend;
Union of strength — to renounce without sigh;
Union of grit — to fall without cry;
Union of wisdom — to read with mind free;
Union of love — to give with glee;
Union of head — to make life more plain
Union of hope — to win without stain.
These are the ties this House shall breed;
This is its rock-foundation creed.
Symbol of Harvard Loyalty,
House of Good Fellowship — Welcome to thee!

In introducing the next speaker, Mr. Adams referred to what had seemed to him certain omissions in the programme of the evening. He then added:—

"I have now come to one such to which I desire to call particular attention. While, unquestionably, it is to Mr. Higginson that the alumni and students of the University owe this great gift, and while we offer him our measure of gratitude, full, pressed down, and flowing over, yet there is one other name connected with the genesis of the Harvard Union which on this occasion should not pass unnoticed, — for with it is associated

paternity. To the conception of William Roscoe Thayer it is that we owe the act of Major Higginson. It is now many years since Mr. Thayer became strongly impressed with the idea that a Union, somewhat on the basis of those at Oxford and Cambridge, in England, was essential to Harvard in its present advanced stage of development. Mr. Thayer was then, and for long afterwards, insistent on this at all times and in all places. Possessed with an idea, like most men so possessed, that idea allowed him no rest; and he allowed no rest to some of us until that idea assumed a substantial form. For some reason, I do not know what, Mr. Thayer pitched upon me as a convenient instrument to work his idea into practical shape. In consequence, I am free to confess that through several years he made my life somewhat of a burden. Meetings inspired by him were held, and committees organized. Of those committees I was the figure-head, he was the efficient force. He multiplied himself manifold. Every possible plan for raising the desired sum was considered; and, in considering them, I told Mr. Thayer that, as a practical question, it was infinitely easier to obtain \$100,000 from one man, who, in building the much-desired Union, would say, — 'Here is my monument, this I have done,' than to obtain \$100 each from a thousand different subscribers. We then scanned the entire field. The Quinquennial was carefully gone over, and every person considered who, it was thought, might be inspired to become a benefactor to the desired extent. And at last the thing came about in the exact way suggested. The trouble was, as is too apt to be the case in this life, we cast our eyes too far afield in our search, instead of looking closely at home; where, at last, the giver was found in the person of my own familiar and life-long friend.

"Mr. Thayer's health had then failed. I think, indeed, the effort he had put into this work sensibly contributed to that result. In any event, he was obliged, with extreme reluctance, to withdraw from all active participation in further efforts, and I fairly here and now acknowledge I then supposed his idea was for a long time disposed of, — it must lie dormant. The seed he had thrown, however, had not fallen in rocky places. On the contrary, some of it had fallen in very fertile soil, and one day there again appeared in my office three young men, two of whom are now sitting upon this platform. Mr. Thayer's idea had taken root in their minds, and they evinced an earnest disposition to follow it up. Another committee was organized, of which, I believe, I was the head, and the work still went on, though in only a tentative fashion, until one day it suddenly flowered. One of these gentlemen I shall call upon next, — Mr. James H. Hyde, of New York, a member of the Class of '98. Mr. Hyde, not only in this but in other fields, has done much for Harvard, and that which he has done we accept as an instalment of what he yet proposes to

do. He did not succeed in bringing to a successful issue Mr. Thayer's conception of a Harvard Union, but, more recently, — indeed, within the last few days, — he has, I believe, succeeded in driving a four-in-hand coach from New York to Philadelphia and back within the shortest time horse-flesh has ever traversed the distance between those two cities. What he then did in Philadelphia he perhaps will tell you. Meanwhile I will say that it is to Mr. Hyde that the Harvard Union now owes that Library which was so essential a feature in the plan of Mr. Thayer, and the benefaction of Major Higginson. I now introduce Mr. James H. Hyde, of the Class of '98."

MR. HYDE

spoke very briefly of the condition of the Harvard Union project four years ago, when he and two or three undergraduates were endeavoring to arouse enthusiasm. He referred particularly to the great work which Prof. Hollis has done in overseeing the building from the start, and closed with an expression of thanks to Major Higginson, and with assurances as to the great future of the Union.

When Mr. Hyde had finished, Mr. Adams rose and said there was but one speaker more to be listened to, and for that speaker all patiently waited. We were here the grateful recipients of a large bounty. Some years ago, as he had already mentioned, and all there knew, Major Higginson had, in giving to the University the Soldier's Field, established a lasting memorial to six of his College associates, victims of the great civil war, — Charles Russell Lowell, James Savage, Edward Barry Dalton, James Jackson Lowell, Robert Gould Shaw, and Stephen George Perkins. His own name would in that memorial be for all time associated with the names of those whom he had thus commemorated. It was a goodly company. To feel that, in other and perhaps better days, it had been given to one to move with Lowell and Savage, Dalton and Perkins, not only as a companion but as a familiar friend and equal, was in itself a sufficing meed of fame, — a patent of nobility, — cheerfully conceded by all here to Henry Lee Higginson. It only now remained to introduce to the Harvard Union its generous benefactor, the scar-marked veteran, the public-spirited citizen, the liberal alumnus.

MR. HIGGINSON'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. President, Teachers, Graduates, and Students of Harvard University, friends all: This house is finished and you all are welcome to its halls. Of its origin and history you have known something, and now will you listen to a few facts about it, and to a few thoughts concerning it, which have come to me during the past summer?"

"For several years men have dreamed of and striven for such a plan, and thus have laid the foundation for it. Two Harvard professors especially have given it much thought and labor, and a large committee of students, with the help of other teachers and graduates, have threshed out the constitution and selected the books. When the building was set on foot, three graduates at once asked to furnish the house. Mr. James H. Hyde, of '98, has given us the library, both fittings and books. Mr. Francis L. Higginson, of '63, and Mr. Augustus Hemenway, of '75, old and proved friends of the University, have given us the furniture. These carved panels, these mantel-pieces and coats of arms at either end of the hall, as well as the brass wreath in the floor yonder, are gifts of various graduates, students, and friends. The bust of John Harvard is the work and the gift of the distinguished sculptor, Mr. Daniel C. French, and the bust of Washington, together with the eagle and the stag-horns, we have from the hands of our great architect. The chief happiness of this architect seems to lie in the beautification of our College grounds, and with the help of his able lieutenant, a late graduate, he has made this building a labor of love. He has outdone even himself.

"Thus you see that our house springs from the imagination and the work of many men, and you may be sure that the work and the joy of building it have gone hand in hand. It is pleasant to record such an united effort in behalf of Mother Harvard, for she exists only through the constant labor and bounty of her friends. It is her whole mission in life to pour out her blessings on us; and we, as grateful children, can do no less than hold up and strengthen her hands, thus emulating the example of her friends outside, who have of late showered her with gifts in so splendid and thoughtful a fashion.

"Wandering through Europe during the last six months I have again been deeply impressed by the wonderful beauty of the Gothic cathedrals, with their noble architecture, their windows of splendid colored glass, their numberless memorials to men and women of all degrees for public services and private virtues, to children, to rich harvests, to plagues, to victories: and I have again been filled with awe and with admiration of their builders. The architects and rulers planned, the stonecutters and masons wrought, the peasants put in their pennies, the old guilds of workmen and of tradesfolk, the kings, the bishops, the gentry, — all bore a hand, and the cathedrals arose. This fine idea running through them all struck me forcibly, — the great house of meeting built by many men for all men, where they together might sing praises to God and join with each other in friendly intercourse and mutual help. The same idea presents itself to us of this century also in the shape of schools and colleges founded and carried on by the many for all, — a true democracy.

Some Harvard graduates conceived a meeting-house for Harvard students, joined heads and hands, and the house is here, — a house open to all Harvard men without restriction, and in which they all stand equal, — a house bearing no name forever except that of our University.

“Harvard Students, you come here to be educated in the lecture room and in the laboratory by your teachers, and to be educated by your daily life with each other; and it is a question which form will profit you more. With the former part of your education, we laymen may well be content, trusting to your own zeal for work and to the powers of this chosen band of teachers. For the latter part of your education, the chances are less because the opportunities of free social intercourse among yourselves have not kept pace with the increasing number of students. Excellent as are the existing clubs, they do not furnish the required field; for by their very nature they are limited in numbers and restricted by elections. Hence the need to you of this house for meeting each other, — for meeting your teachers, who would gladly see you more freely, and for meeting the older graduates, who ask for the sunshine of your young, fresh years. One common meeting-ground we already have.

“Yonder on the Delta stands a hall built in memory of Harvard men, who gave all they had or hoped for in this life that their country should be one, and should be ruled in the spirit of a broad and generous democracy. So high were the hopes of these men, so strong were their wishes, so firm their resolves, that our land should be the home of a free, united people, a field for the full development of the human race, that they thought no price too great to pay for that end. Such was their problem and such their spirit, and in future years you will meet your great questions in the same spirit. It is much to give up home, health, even life, in order to carry out one’s national ideal, and yet it is the plain, overmastering duty of the citizen in a free land. It is much for the loser, in such a fierce struggle as our civil war, to give up the ideal for which he has paid the last price, and to accept the outcome with a fine magnanimity as our brothers of the South have done. They have recognized that this whole country is theirs as well as ours.

“We older men can hardly enter the cloister of Memorial Hall without a quickening of the pulses and a moistening of the eyes, without a feeling of sadness at the loss of our comrades, and of gladness that they never hesitated in their course. But it is not the memory of these men alone, whose names stand there on the roll of honor for all time, which moves us. We think of other friends who have run equal chances of danger, and have fought the long battle of life as bravely; men who have made this University what it is, or who have rendered distinguished services to their fellow-citizens and their country, — we think of the many

men who, leading useful lives in the background, are rarely mentioned, but whose memories are cherished by their classmates. We think of all these comrades with equal tenderness and respect; and as one after another, worn out with work or by the hard blows of life, drops, we close up the ranks, and drawing nearer to each other, we move on. It is the record of deep mutual trust and friendship, and such a boon we would pass on to you.

"Our new house is built in the belief that here also will dwell this same spirit of democracy side by side with the spirit of true comradeship, friendship; but to-day this house is a mere shell, a body into which you, Harvard students, and you alone, can breathe life, and then, by a constant and generous use of it, educate yourselves and each other.

"Looking back in life, I can see no earthly good which has come to me so great, so sweet, so uplifting, so consoling, as the friendship of the men and the women whom I have known well and loved, — friends who have been equally ready to give and to receive kind offices and timely counsel. Is there anything more delightful than the ties between young fellows which spring up and strengthen in daily college life, — friendships born of sympathy, confidence, and affection, as yet untouched by the interests and claims of later life? We older men would offer to you a garden in which such saplings will grow until they become the oaks to whose shade you may always return for cheer and for rest in your victories and your troubles. Be sure that you will have both, for the one you will win and the other you must surely meet; and when they come, nothing will steady and strengthen you like real friends who will speak the frank words of truth tempered by affection; friends who will help you and never count the cost. Friendship is the full-grown team-play of life, and in my eyes there is no limit to its value. The old proverb tells us that we have as many uses for friendship as for fire and water. Never doubt it, for you know all these things, and by and by you will feel them all around you — in your hearts.

"It is this education, this joy which we would bring to you with your new house. We hope that in years to come you, on returning to Cambridge, will experience the same feelings that we have in Memorial Hall, when you think of your comrades here, who in due course will have done nobly their part in life. Already on these walls stand tablets to great sons of Harvard, whose memories will ever be green, and much space remains for others who deserve well of their fellows. It may be that you will wish to record in this house the names of our young brothers, who went to the Cuban war and never came back. Perhaps you may establish here, as at Oxford, an arena, where you can thresh out the questions of the day, and learn to state on your feet your opinions and the reasons for them.

"One point pray note. The house will fail of its full purpose unless there is always a warm corner for that body of men who devote themselves to the pursuit of knowledge and to your instruction, — the whole staff of Harvard University, from our distinguished and honored President, the professors, librarians, and instructors to the youngest proctor. And if you see an older graduate enter the hall, go and sit beside him, tell him the College news, and make him a welcome guest, for this is the house of friendship. He wants your news, and he likes boys, else he would not have come. Old men are more shy of boys than boys of old men. I have been one and am the other, — and ought to know. Like the Arabs, nail wide open your doors and offer freely to all comers the salt of hospitality, for it is a great and a charming virtue.

"Harvard Students, we older men ask for you every joy and every blessing which has fallen to our lot, and we ask of you higher aims and hopes than ours, together with better work and greater achievements, for your problems will be harder and your tasks greater than ours have been. Remember that our University was founded for the public good, and that it has a great history, — that steady progress is essential to its moral and intellectual health, and that the health and true welfare of our University and our country go hand in hand. Thus have they been made, and thus only shall they endure.

"Henceforth the government of this house is in your hands. May it be used only for the general good, and may private ends never be sought here! In these halls may you, young men, see visions and dream dreams; and may you keep steadily burning the fire of high ideals, enthusiasm, and hope; otherwise you cannot share in the great work and glory of our new century! Already this century is bringing to you, younger men, questions and decisions to the full as interesting and as vital as the last century brought to us. Every honor is open to you, and every victory, if only you will dare, will strive strongly, and will persist. Ours is the past, and to you the future; and I am sure that the welfare and the honor of Harvard is as safe in your hands as it has been in those of your forbears. Let Memorial Hall stand a temple consecrated to the spirit of large patriotism and of true democracy. Let this house stand a temple consecrated to the same spirit and to friendship.

"One word more to you, future citizens of the United States: We, as a nation, have suffered a terrible blow, aimed at our national life, which, while resulting in the death of our chief magistrate, leaves our country absolutely unhurt, because we have a government of laws and not of men, and because our people are sound and true. No one in his senses will for a moment offer any palliation of the cowardly, treacherous crime. We reply by a renewal of our confession of faith, and by a stern

resolve to square our daily thoughts and acts with our national faith and polity. While we recognize that normal social conditions must constantly change, we meet such false and fatal insanity of thought and deed by a noble sanity of thought and conduct,—for ours is a government of healthy progress and not of anarchy. May God keep safe and guide aright our fellow-graduate, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States!”

While the applause which followed the speech of Mr. Higginson was slowly dying away, Mr. Warren called for three Harvard cheers. When these had been given, Mr. Adams rose and said,—

“No benediction could be so fitting, and no doxology so harmonious, as the cheers which so spontaneously followed the call of our Laureate. It only remained to declare the transfer of the Harvard Union from its donor to those for whose use it was designed as effected, and the ceremonies incident thereto have thus now been brought to a propitious close.”

The First Month at the Union.

As graduates will be interested to know how the Union is working, the following facts, correct up to Nov. 1, are given. Owing to the builders' tardiness, the Club could not be put in running order until ten days after the term began; but the building was thrown open for general inspection, and the Common Room, Library, reading and billiard rooms were frequented after Sept. 23. The restaurant was ready Sept. 30, so that at luncheon that day some 60 members of the Harvard Track Team, with the Oxford-Cambridge athletes, and a few guests could be entertained. A fortnight later, the Football squad, numbering 40, moved its training-tables to the smaller dining room, and will remain there till after the Yale game. No previous Harvard team has ever enjoyed such quarters at meals. The main restaurant has been well patronized every day, from 60 to 80 persons—students, graduates, and instructors—eating there at each meal. There is a “training-table” luncheon for 50 cents and dinner for 75 cents; or those who prefer can order *à la carte*. Late in the month the Ladies' Dining Room, where about 40 persons can be served, was opened, and it is already in constant use. As graduates from outside of Cambridge realize that they can be made comfortable here, they come more and more to the Union, especially on days when a game is played on Soldier's Field, and it is evident that before long the restaurant will be crowded by graduates at such times.

The frequenting of the Union by the students has gone on increasing. Before and after meals, between recitations and early in the evening,

they are to be seen there in large numbers. The building is so immense, however, that a hundred or more persons, if scattered among its many rooms, seem but few. The two billiard rooms are almost continuously resorted to; likewise the reading room, where five or six score magazines and newspapers are on file, and the library, in whose deep alcoves you will find bookmen at all hours of the day and evening. The devotees of chess and whist have also their quiet room. In the basement, a barber shop and boot-black's stand, and a lunch-counter will be ready early in November. At the lunch-counter will be served sandwiches, cakes, pies, hot drinks and soda, and similar things for men who want only a light lunch, or who have not time for a "sit-down" meal. Besides a free telephone service at the Union, an agency for theatre tickets has been established. The *Crimson*, which has quarters in the basement, posts in the Common Room news from important games played away from Cambridge. The large Assembly Room on the second story has been assigned to various organizations and societies for their weekly meetings, and the demand for such accommodation has been so great that several more rooms would be needed to supply it. On the third floor, the *Advocate* and *Monthly* have each a sanctum, and there are ten bedrooms which graduates who happen to visit Cambridge will find comfortable. The Entertainment Committee is arranging some special attraction for every Tuesday evening. The first entertainment, on Oct. 29, consisted of songs by the Glee Club, assisted by the College Band, with rehearsing of special football songs and cheers; fully 500 fellows attended it and made the whole Union resound with their enthusiasm. "Smokers" and singing and concerts will be in order every week, and it is hoped that graduates who live within reach will bear in mind that Tuesday night is Harvard Union night, to which they are earnestly invited.

The uses to which the Union can be put multiply fast. The other evening, a professor entertained 85 members of one of his courses here. On another evening, Nov. 1, Capt. A. P. Gardner, '86, presented gold baseballs to members of the 1900 and 1901 Nines which defeated Yale. A group of graduates in Cambridge meets here once a week to smoke and talk, and they hope that from this informal beginning a sociable custom may grow. Several Classes and individual graduates have already sought to provide the Union with some desirable gifts. Thus '82 has given a clock for one of the rooms in the Library, and '78 the massive, wrought andirons in the Common Room.

To the first question which graduates usually ask, "How is the Union succeeding?" the answer is, "Well!" On Nov. 10 there are some 1325 active members and 1345 graduate members. The former number will gradually increase, it is believed, until the active membership includes at

least two thirds of the men in Cambridge : it is made up of representatives of every department, class, and clique in the University, athletes and grinds, club-men and non-society men, the literary, the social, and the solitary. Of the 1345 graduates who have joined, 435 are life members. About Oct. 15 the Trustees of the Union sent out to all graduates of the College whose addresses could be had a circular describing the Union and its purposes, and inviting every one who felt so disposed "to avail himself of this opportunity of uniting the great body of Harvard graduates and undergraduates." The fact that so many — 1345 — have responded in so short a time shows how hearty and widespread is the enthusiasm of the older men. Another batch of circulars, several thousand in number, is now going out to the graduates of all the Professional Schools, and a proportionately large return is expected ; for they, too, will find at the Union what they have never had before in Cambridge. As it has been impossible to secure the addresses of the non-graduate members of the College and the Professional Schools, no circulars have been sent to them, but it is hoped that the news will soon reach them in other ways that they have the same privileges of membership that graduates have, and that they are cordially invited to join. Many a non-graduate is recognized by his classmates and by the College as being in all respects (except holding a degree) a genuine Harvard man ; the Union, being for all, is for him too.

As persons may read this who have not seen the circular, the following statement in regard to **Graduate Membership** is reprinted from it.

"Every person who has ever been officially enrolled as a student or officer of any department of Harvard University, whether he be a graduate or not, is eligible to active membership in the Harvard Union. There are four kinds of membership, viz. : —

"1. *Life Membership*, which costs \$50 and entitles to a vote. The dues received for life membership will be capitalized, and the income thereof used to pay certain fixed charges, such as rent, insurance, etc.

"2. *Active Membership*, \$10 a year, entitles to a vote. All past and present members of the University are eligible.

"3. *Associate Membership*, open to past students and officers of the University who reside within twenty-five miles of Cambridge ; annual assessment, five dollars : does not entitle to a vote.

"4. *Non-resident Membership*, open to all who reside more than twenty-five miles from Cambridge ; annual assessment, three dollars : does not entitle to a vote."

All that you need to do is to send a check to H. K. Brent, Treasurer of the Harvard Union, Cambridge, Mass., giving your name, class, address, and the form of membership you desire.

The word "graduate" applies to any one who has been enrolled as a student, or an officer in any department of the University, and to holders of honorary degrees; and it includes any temporary members who have no Harvard degree. Any one who is this year registered as taking one or more courses in any department of the University is a "student."

It is still too early to predict what the annual cost of running the Union will be, — the lowest conservative estimate is \$30,000. Every graduate and non-graduate, to quote again from the Trustees' circular, "should feel that at last there is an abode at the University where a welcome constantly awaits him, — a welcome with a roof, lodging, food, and companionship, no matter when he comes; a place to which he has a right to come, and in which he can enjoy the freedom and advantages of a city club, with the added satisfaction of knowing that he is again under the wing of *Alma Mater*."

"The building and its privileges are Mr. Higginson's gift to old and young alike, and we cannot doubt but that old and young will do their utmost to make the Union prosper. The simple and effectual way for graduates to do this is to become members and to use the Union as much as they can: the undergraduate members will welcome you, and the mingling of old and young on equal terms will benefit both, and the University too, by quickening Harvard spirit. But those graduates who live too far away to come often to Cambridge can still feel, by enrolling themselves as life or annual members, that they thereby have a direct personal tie with the actual life of Harvard, and are helping to promote that spirit of comradeship and unity for which the Harvard Union stands. There are, we believe, thousands of Harvard men who will rejoice that this way is offered them of aiding in a practical manner Mr. Higginson and the other benefactors in their efforts to establish a perpetual home of Harvard comradeship."

The Trustees are Ira N. Hollis, Cambridge; Robert Bacon, '80, New York; Wm. Roscoe Thayer, '81, Cambridge; James J. Storrow, '85, Boston; Wm. C. Boyden, '86, Chicago; Charles Francis Adams, 2d, '88, Boston; Malcolm Donald, '99, Brookline. The Management of the Union is in the hands of the Active Members. Major H. L. Higginson, ['55], is president; R. Derby, '03, vice-president; H. K. Brent, '98, treasurer; B. Wendell, Jr., '02, secretary; J. G. Willis, '02, chairman of House Committee; H. Bullard, '02, chairman of Election Committee; and Wm. C. Lane, '81, chairman of Library Committee.

Library of the Harvard Union.

The Library Committee of the Harvard Union, consisting of the Librarian of the University, the Dean of Harvard College, the donor of

the book fund, two members of the Law School, and three undergraduates, has been busily engaged during the summer and autumn in organizing the library of the Union. About 2100 volumes are already on the shelves, some bought from the generous gift of J. H. Hyde, '98, others bought from gifts received or promised from College societies, amounting to about \$1800, others from a portion of the \$400 given by a lady in Boston in memory of her son, a member of the Class of 1880, and others the direct gifts of a number of graduates. Mr. Herbert Copeland, of the former firm of Copeland & Day, gave 56 vols. of the firm's publications; Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have given \$100 worth of their books, and Small, Maynard & Co. and Noyes, Platt & Co. have offered to give anything from their lists that the Union wants.

The books from graduates were received in response to a circular sent out in the early summer, in which was outlined the object which the Committee had set before itself, and it was stated that the Committee desired to bring together "in the first place, the books which give inspiration and delight, including the masters of English prose and poetry in the best editions; the more important books of the day, novels, literary criticism, travel, history, and popular science; books relating to outdoor life, to sport, and to games; the best works of travel and biography; college publications; books relating to the history of the University; and, later, books in foreign languages; in the second place, an ample collection of encyclopaedias and dictionaries, both general and special, and other books of reference; and thirdly, if our means allow and it is generally desired, books for study in connection with some of the larger courses given in the College." — Works by graduates of the University, except such as are of purely technical and professional interest, the Committee especially desires to obtain, and it hopes to receive these, so far as possible, from the authors themselves, in order that the personal interest of association may be added to the volumes. Many graduates have already given their books, but there are many others whom the Committee desires and still hopes to hear from.

The 2100 volumes already at hand make but a scanty showing in rooms which are intended to shelve 25,000 volumes, and the Committee will be glad to receive from graduates and friends books in the fields outlined above which they have not already purchased, especially standard editions in good print and bindings of many authors not yet represented, and books relating to the University. Among the latter, the library still lacks the two volumes of the "Harvard Book," Peirce's and Eliot's histories (Quincy's History, Sibley's Graduates, and Higginson's Memorial Biographies are already at hand), Judge Sewall's Diary (3 vols.), which contains a fund of interesting information in regard to the early

days of the College, President's Reports before 1871, College Catalogues before 1877, volumes of the College papers (these are particularly desirable and especially hard to collect), and also Class albums of photographs (which of course cannot be had except from members of the Classes). — "Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia," the "Grande Encyclopédie," and the new edition of Brockhaus, have been bought, but the "Britannica," Larousse, and others would be welcome. — Beside books, much is still lacking in the furnishing of the rooms to render them attractive, and to give them the appearance of a private library: andirons for the two fireplaces, large rugs for the two end rooms, easy chairs, curtains at the doors between the rooms, hangings to cover the upper tiers of shelves which extend between the regular cases and the ceiling, and which will not be used for many years, busts to place on the ends of the floor cases (marble busts of Emerson and Cicero have been loaned temporarily by the College Library, and busts of Molière and Voltaire have been presented by Mr. Hyde). Bas-reliefs would look well against the hangings which are to cover the upper shelves, and pictures would add to the attractiveness, both of these rooms and of many other rooms in the Union. The Library Committee has charge of all the pictures, art objects, and bric-à-brac presented to the Union, and it intends to exercise the greatest care in regard to what gifts of this kind are accepted. In important cases the Committee will not undertake to decide by its unaided judgment, but will refer for advice to a committee of connoisseurs.

THE UNIVERSITY.

NEW PROBLEMS AND CHANGES.

For the first time in many years the University shows a diminution of students. Fifteen years ago, in 1886-87, the College numbered 1077 and the University numbered 1769; with the exception of the year '96-97, when the College lost 17, the total of the four classes and specials had steadily gone forward till last year it stood at 1990; it now stands at 1967. The total of regular students in the University increased by 387 in '91; 308 in '92; 266 in '95; and 200 last year; this year it shows a falling off of 145 students. The table below shows precisely where this loss has taken place: the Scientific School shows a decided gain, while the College loses; in the last six years the College has increased by 200 and the Scientific School by 206. The Graduate School during the last half decade has shown a slow growth, and on its present registration stands where it did three years ago. The changes in the Professional Schools

are much more decided, and in them is to be registered nearly all the loss of the University. The Law School is overcrowded, is carrying on a great work with a small staff, and has put on severe entrance requirements, which in the last year or two have previously affected Harvard candidates. In the Medical School the drop is, due to the new requirement that first year men shall previously have a degree from a good college or technical school. The effect of the change was masked last year by the coming in of a very large class in anticipation of the change, and the present first class is less than half as large as last year. With the new plant and the great prestige of the Medical School there will doubtless be a speedy recovery. The Dental School varies from year to year, but falls about 25 below its average of the last five years. The Veterinary School disappears from the list of Harvard institutions. The Divinity School has the largest number of students since 1898. The loss in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, though only 8 in all, is perhaps more significant, because it shows a closer rivalry from our neighbors. Every friend of Harvard feels that it improves in efficiency and intellectual spirit from year to year, but some other places are, perhaps, improving at a more rapid ratio than Harvard. Our nearest great neighbor, Yale, has for some years been gathering strength for future advance: from 1897 to

Harvard Registrations.	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	Special.	Graduates.	Total Nov. 1, 1901.	Total Nov. 1, 1900.	Gain.	New Students.
Harvard College	551	528	403	345	140	-	1967	1990	-23	533
Lawrence Scientific School	145	121	112	85	88	-	548	505	41	204
Graduate School	157	81	37	24	12	-	311	337	-26	157
Total Arts and Sciences	853	730	552	454	235	-	2824	2832	-8	894
Divinity School	7	4	7	-	4	15	37	25	12	29
Law School	228	189	149	-	59	1	626	643	-17	254
Medical School	75	161	121	139	-	9	505	597	-92	77
Dental School	37	32	35	-	-	3	107	129	-22	35
Veterinary School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-18	-
Bussey Institution	10	13	8	-	3	-	34	34	-	13
Total Professional Schools	357	399	320	139	66	28	1309	1446	-137	408
Total University Students	1210	1129	872	593	301	28	4133	4278	-145	1302
Summer School, 1901	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	987	-5	900
Radcliffe College	77	88	59	65	116	45	450	447	3	180
Total University teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	481	485	-14	-
Total Univ. Adminia. officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	90	-3	-
Total University population	-	-	-	-	-	-	6000	6150	-164	2380

1900 the total gain of students in that university was but 19, in the last twelve months it has been about 150. There seems reason to believe, although the registrations are not taken in a form which makes it possible to prove it, that Harvard has more students coming for briefer periods than some other institutions. There is a steady annual loss in each Class after it enters, so that the Class of 1903, which numbered 472 in 1898, has only 345 now, including many later accessions; and there is a similar falling off in the Professional Schools; hence there must be many abbreviated courses, and it is probable that the actual turn-over of the University is large in proportion to the total of students.

In many years the personnel of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences has not changed so much in a period of twelve months as it ^{swift} has since last November. Of the 113 names on the list ^{Changes} last year, 11 appear no longer on the roll: Prof. W. W. ^{in the} Faculty. Goodwin has retired; Professor Farlow, who for some years has been engaged chiefly in research, remains connected with the University, but definitely withdraws from the Faculty; Dr. Asaph Hall resigns his lectureship in Celestial Mechanics; Prof. W. J. Ashley resigns to accept the headship of the Department of Commerce at the new University of Birmingham, England; Asst. Prof. H. K. Schilling resigns to accept a professorship at the University of California; Asst. Prof. J. W. Platner resigns to accept a professorship at the Andover Theological Seminary; Mr. J. J. Hayes, instructor in Elocution, is still too ill to resume his duties, and although not separated from the University, he is no longer a member of the Faculty; Mr. A. B. Nichols, Dr. Joseph Torrey, and Dr. Frank Russell resign their instructorships in German, Chemistry, and Anthropology. One death alone has occurred among the 113: Prof. J. B. Greenough resigned, and died a few days afterward. Of the eleven vacancies thus created not all have as yet been filled, but by the promotions of young men and the calling of persons from outside, the number of the Faculty is restored to 113. Prof. H. W. Smyth, '78, of Bryn Mawr, is called to be Professor of Greek; Dr. Leo Wiener, formerly instructor on annual appointment, becomes assistant professor of Slavic Languages. Previous instructors now made members of the Faculty are Dr. Albert Sauveur in Mining Engineering; Mr. W. F. Harris in Classics; Mr. J. A. Walz in German; Mr. E. K. Rand, in Classics; Mr. J. K. Whittemore in Mathematics; Mr. H. R. Meyer, Dr. A. P. Andrew, and Dr. O. M. W. Sprague in Economics. Mr. G. W. Cram, Recorder of the College, has by special vote of the Corporation been made a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, without designation as instructor in any particular field.

Four assistant professors have been advanced to full professorships: **Promotions and Absences.** Roland Thaxter in Cryptogamic Botany; P. H. Hanus in the History and Art of Teaching; A. A. Howard in Latin; Charles Gross in History. Three instructors have been raised to assistant professorships: Mr. J. L. Love in Mathematics; Mr. B. S. Hurlbut in English; Mr. J. B. Woodworth in Geology. Several appointments have been made in advance, to take effect next spring or fall, among them, George F. Moore, of the Andover Theological Seminary, to be professor of Theology; H. S. White, '73, Dean of Cornell, to be professor of German. Of the six members of the Faculty on leave of absence a year ago, Prof. B. O. Peirce continues away for a second year; Professor Greenough is dead; Mr. Hayes withdraws from the Faculty; Professors Goodale, James, and Maxime Bôcher have returned, and six members of the Faculty are now absent on sabbatical: Professors B. O. Peirce, De Sumichrast, Francke, Lyon, Taussig, and G. P. Baker. The net result of these changes is that not only the total Faculty remains the same, in numbers, 113, but the active Faculty is the same, 107. Notwithstanding the numerous changes, the distribution of men in different grades in the Faculty is almost exactly the same as it was last year: the President, 57 full professors, 30 associate and assistant professors, and 25 instructors.

The benefactors of the Harvard Union probably do not realize how **in Pluribus Union!** much they are doing for the College in furnishing a new topic for the College press. Delays on the Union, completion of the Union, dedication of the Union, use of the Union, library of the Union, adornments of the Union, how to make the Union pleasant, — these subjects have relieved the aridity of the period after College opens and before the great football games begin. In many ways the Union has immediately proved its right to be: it furnishes a sufficient restaurant, a cheerful library, pleasant rooms for writing and reflection, and, above all, the superb Living Room, one of the noble chambers of the world, fit to be compared with the great aulae of the Italian universities, and the smaller halls of Oxford and Cambridge. The number of undergraduates who have actually joined the Union is about one third of the University students connected with the Cambridge departments; but it is half of the whole body of College, Scientific School, and Graduate students, who might be presumed to take a greater interest in such a club than the members of the Professional Schools. It has been suggested that there ought to be a recognized weekly Graduates' Night, that is, an evening when, if graduates care to come at all, they will find classmates and old friends; and Friday evening seems in many ways the most suitable

ble for that purpose. Probably the Club will also be enlivened by regular smoke talks, in which distinguished alumni and other men may be brought into contact with the undergraduates.

The finances of the Union are not yet developed: it is subject to two heavy fixed charges, ground rent and taxes. The club stands to pay to the Corporation about \$2000 a year ground ^{Union} ^{Finances.} rent, in perpetuity, unless extinguished by purchasing the land. The building has been assessed by the city at \$200,000, about the cost of the structure and its fittings, entailing an annual tax of \$3400. To pay these fixed charges of \$5400 absorbs nearly a third of the dues paid by undergraduates, before anything is applicable to running expenses. The income from the present membership, allowing five per cent. on the fund derived from life memberships, is about \$20,000; so that less than \$15,000 is available out of membership fees for the prime expenses of a club having 2675 members. Of course the billiard rooms and other concessions will furnish some additional revenue. The membership on November 9 was as follows: Active (chiefly students), 1325; associate (chiefly near-by graduates), 515; non-resident, 400; life, 435; total, 2675.

The official Harvard buildings proceed slowly, and none of the new group is quite ready for occupancy, though all are nearly completed. By this time it has become clear that in the ^{Progress of} ^{Architecture.} construction of the two most recent College dormitories, Perkins and Conant, of the Engineering and Architectural buildings, and of the Union, the College has committed itself to a Colonial type of brick buildings with sandstone trimmings, a type influenced by the old group of Massachusetts, Harvard, Stoughton, and Holden Chapel. The style has many advantages: it is wholesome, neat, and lends itself to skilful distribution of space. As applied to modern Harvard, however, it is a style which denies itself the luxury of roofs: both Massachusetts and Harvard have roofs, which are a part of the building, but the new Pierce and Robinson buildings are sheltered by nothing more than covers, water tight, inclined sufficiently to shed the snows, but hardly more a part of the structure than a tin plate is part of a skillet. However, the new buildings associate on friendly terms with good old University and Sever Hall; but they are painfully out of tune with Thayer and Grays, a condition which leads to the happy, but entirely unfounded, hope that some day or other those two buildings may cease to be a mortification and offense to Harvard men. It would appear that Harvard is the only great University which is too poor to tear down or seriously to alter buildings which are relics of the barbaric age of American architecture.

Radcliffe College has just completed a pleasant dormitory on its new grounds on Shepard St. : it is manifestly a part of a future quadrangle, and in its style belongs to the best work of the new creative College architecture. Private dormitories have now preempted the whole strip of Massachusetts Ave. opposite the College from Dunster St. to Beck Hall, except the two-story wooden building on the corner of Linden St. Another season will see, with this one gap, a row of good buildings all the way to the gloomy corner of Harvard Square and Brattle St., with the old Lyceum building and its neighboring eyesores in a thriving neighborhood. Along Mount Auburn St. the private dormitories now stretch in a long procession from Holyoke St. to Bow St., and so to Massachusetts Ave., and it may be expected that the land between Holyoke and Boylston Sts. will shortly be taken up for this purpose. The question where the Elevated Road is to come does not seem to disturb the proprietors of the new dormitories. Several of the smaller clubs have gained a footing in this region, the Signet having purchased the former A. D. house, with a view to remodeling and occupying it. The growth of a distinct fashionable quarter in Harvard is a new and in many ways an alarming fact, the sort of thing which Yale men say they absolutely cannot comprehend.

In this age of associations, the periodic meetings of learned societies have become one of the important elements in intellectual progress. The value of such meetings as a propaganda of reforms has been recognized for more than a century: the anti-slavery movement, the temperance movement, the humanizing of prisons and asylums, have all been forwarded by the exchange of ideas and the concentration of effort which comes from frequent shoulder to shoulder movements. Of late years conferences have regularly been held in the causes of civil service reform and municipal reform: the method has spread to trade, and there are annual meetings of those interested in the great lines of business, from saddlery and hardware and beer to book publishers and actors. Many of the great departments of learning have become formally associated, — the artists, the architects, the chemists, the physicists, the historians, and a score of others. Ever since the first impulse in this country to the scientific treatment of the phenomena of nature and of mind, college professors have been a part and often a striking part of such movements. Silliman of Yale, Wayland of Brown, Jared Sparks of Harvard, are examples of college men who helped to develop important sciences. In many of the learned bodies, the most important element is the college professors, who are willing to spend the money and the precious time necessary for a long journey and a stay of

several days, in an intellectual exchange with their brethren. The college authorities favor such meetings, often invite them and entertain them, and are now coming to the point of recognizing their importance by making a gap in the college exercises at a time when conventions may be held.

The vacations of American universities differ a good deal: in the summer it is found almost impossible to get together representative bodies of experts, the only summer meeting of much significance being that of the National Educational Association. The spring vacations are strung along by the different colleges, and in two neighboring universities may be a month apart; nor is the American spring weather very kindly toward meetings of this sort. By common consent, therefore, the majority of such meetings are held at some time during the holidays. It is easy to go to a convention either before or after Christmas from the colleges that have two to three weeks of recess. At Harvard, where the recitations last up to 4.30 P. M. of Dec. 22, and begin at 7.45 A. M. on the morning of Jan. 3, the time is rather snug.

A movement is now on foot, engineered by the Association of American Universities, for holding a "convocation week," a period during which shall be held all the conventions usually attended by college men, and during which either there shall be no college exercises, or it shall be understood that any college instructor is free to be absent. The movement has gained such headway that six universities — Columbia, Cornell, the Catholic University of America, Clark, Johns Hopkins, and Wisconsin — have changed their vacations so that the week including January 1 shall always be left free. Pennsylvania and Princeton give free permission to any instructor to be absent during that week for the purpose of attending the convention. Most of the other large universities have vacation during that time. The University of Chicago and Harvard appear to be the only large places in which instructors cannot conveniently be absent after Jan. 1. The movement has so much headway, and so many people are now accommodated, that the concurrence of Harvard is expected. Since we have a long summer vacation, and believe in as little interruption during the year as possible, it seems likely that the method adopted will be that of Pennsylvania and Princeton, namely, the expectation that any instructor who wishes to attend convention during the week which includes Jan. 1 shall be set free and encouraged.

Great Universities.	California.	Chicago.	Columbia.	Harvard.	Johns Hopkins.	Leland Stanford.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Northwestern.	Pennsylvania.	Princeton.	Wisconsin.	Yale.
I. UNDERGRADUATE DEPARTMENTS, FULL YEAR.													
(a) Arts	{ 2099	1164	481	1967	161	{ 1106	1272	{ 1555	553	453	773	869	1238
(b) Sciences		226	601	546	-		473		-	355	496	639	568
(c) Teachers' Colleges		92	526										
Total Undergraduates	2099	1282	1608	2513	161	1106	1745	1555	553	808	1239	1508	1801
II. ADVANCED DEPARTMENTS, FULL YEAR.													
(a) Graduate Schools	168	387	472	311	165	75	103	170	45	180	115	115	329
(b) Theology	-	[186]	-	37	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	97
(c) Law	100	1254	441	626	-	[169]	819	475	175	376	-	245	250
(d) Medicine	161	-	814	505	311	-	474	360	488	538	-	-	148
(e) Dentistry	141	-	-	107	-	-	200	101	580	361	-	-	-
(f) Pharmacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
(g) Veterinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-
(h) Agricultural and Forestry (Full Course)	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	18	51
(i) Music and Art	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	134
(j) Other Schools	85	-	-	-	-	-	126	75	247	-	-	-	-
Total Advanced Students	655	494	1727	1620	476	75	1722	1198	1760	1527	115	516	989
III. ADJUNCT DEPARTMENTS.													
(a) Coordinate Women's Colleges	799	2350	328	450	-	-	418	203	-	-	-	375	-
(b) Summer Schools	2007	579	18	982	-	-	-	578	-	185	-	466	-
(c) Partial and Short Courses													
Total Adjunct Departments, omitting Students also counted as Full Year	630	2198	923	1432	0	0	418	781	0	185	0	841	0
IV. OFFICERS.													
(a) Teachers	250	202	466	495	141	-	239	265	254	275	92	170	290
(b) Administrative Officers	115	48	88	97	13	-	37	30	56	112	45	39	56
Total Officers	315	250	554	592	154	-	273	295	310	387	137	209	346
SUMMARY.													
I-II. Total regular Students (Undergraduates and Advanced, omitting duplications)	2754	1776	3199	4123	637	1181	3465	2924	2213	2335	1354	1971	2650
I-III. Total registered Students (Undergraduates, Advanced, and Adjunct)	3384	3974	4096	5450	637	1181	3883	3505	2213	3420	1354	2812	2650
I-IV. Total University Population (Students and Officers)	3794		4590	6000	791		4156	3800	2523	2907	1391	3021	2996
V. GAINS OVER STUDENT REGISTRATION OF NOV. 1, 1900.													
(i) Undergraduates in Arts	{ 244	{ 112	135	-23	-19	-76	44	105	{ 3	32	28	42	46
(ii) Undergraduates in Sciences	-23		61	41	-		128			19	45	120	55
(iii) Advanced Students	366		168	-103	25	-5	-119	51	104	-35	28	-17	50
(iv) Adjunct Students			243	-2	-	-	167	-10	-10	-45	-	90	-
Total gain	587		524	-164	6	-81	220	146	97	-29	101	266	139

The Bureau of Education at Washington issues annual statistics of the attendance at the colleges, universities, and technical schools ^{University} throughout the country; but they appear about two years ^{Census.} after they are collated. By correspondence with the authorities of other institutions the *Graduates' Magazine* in every December issue prints a table showing the academic population in about a dozen universities, all of which, except three, have each an aggregate registration of more than two thousand students. Although the figures are furnished by the universities, the details are so classified in all cases as to fit into a form which makes comparison easy; though the systems of classifying students differ so much that accurate comparison is impossible. The table above separately enumerates "undergraduates" (including distinct Teachers' Colleges); "advanced departments," which in many universities admit students under the same conditions as to undergraduate departments; and "adjunct departments," in which the relation to the university is special, or the courses provided do not last through the year. Thus the schools of agriculture in Wisconsin and Minnesota are counted in the table as standing on a similar footing to summer schools. Columbia has a peculiar system of teachers' courses given elsewhere than at the University: the custom of the *Graduates' Magazine*, however, is not to include as a part of the university population any students whose work is not done on the university precincts, except holders of traveling fellowships. On this basis it will appear from the table that in undergraduates the order of great universities is: (1) Harvard; (2) Yale; (3) California; (4) Michigan; (5) Columbia; (6) Minnesota; (7) Wisconsin; (8) Chicago; (9) Princeton; (10) Stanford; (11) Pennsylvania; (12) Northwestern. — In advanced departments the order is: (1) Columbia; (2) Michigan; (3) Northwestern (which has 550 Dental students); (4) Harvard; (5) Pennsylvania; (6) Minnesota; (7) Yale; (8) Columbia; (9) Wisconsin; (10) Chicago; (11) Johns Hopkins. — In total regular students the order is: (1) Harvard; (2) Michigan; (3) Columbia; (4) California; (5) Yale; (6) Pennsylvania; (7) Northwestern; (8) Chicago; (9) Wisconsin. — In total regular and adjunct students the order is: (1) Harvard; (2) Columbia; (3) Chicago; (4) Michigan; (5) Minnesota; (6) California; (7) Wisconsin; (8) Yale; (9) Pennsylvania; (10) Northwestern.

Albert Bushnell Hart, '80.

STUDENT LIFE

Since the College year began there has been very little happening in the undergraduate world worthy of record. Each one of us has pulled what wires he could, and according to his skill in pulling has either got

or lost by this time the room which he had set his heart upon. He has next summoned all his faculties to cope with the problem presented by the "Courses of Instruction" pamphlet, and has also by this time either risen victorious from the field or is still groveling under the weight of quarter-to-eight o'clock lectures, courses which meet on Saturday morning, or which involve laboratory work in the afternoons. The calm which follows these struggles at present pervades Cambridge, — seeds have been planted, and it remains but to stand by and watch them sprout.

The greatest point of interest this year has of course been the new Union, and every one has been curious, first, as to the nature of the building itself, and second, as to the manner in which the College will digest so large and foreign a morsel which has suddenly been dropped into its belly. But this subject of the Union — this one important topic with which I might console my readers and myself — is being treated of in another part of the *Magazine*, and is in consequence forbidden here, — a fact which may well-nigh prove fatal to "Student Life" in this number.

The reception for new students which has usually taken place on the first Monday in October was this year postponed until Oct. 14. This, however, made no difference about the rush, which came off punctually as ever on Bloody Monday evening. It partook neither of the "innocent hand-shaking" of '95, nor was there much display of the "true Queensberry style" of '99. It was a most ordinary rush, — a mere matter of routine, as it were, — with the customary squeezing and sweating, in which the Freshmen got a trifle the best of it, as they always do, and from which it is to be hoped that they were fired by their first spark of Class spirit. The postponement of the reception to new students, whether or no it was designed to have any effect on the rush, was certainly a successful move as far as its own ceremonies were concerned. The new student was not in the bewildered state in which he had been during the first few days, and was accordingly in a better position to profit by the advice that was given him. The speakers were Pres. Eliot, Dean Briggs, the Rev. P. R. Frothingham, R. C. Bolling, 3 L., and E. Lewis, '02. Prof. Shaler was chairman.

Although the Freshman Debating Club is considerably smaller this year than it was last, yet this does not show any real falling off of interest in debating. This was the fact early in the season, and before its time is up it may outnumber its predecessor, or if it remains small it will merely show that 1905 is an "off" Class. The University Debating Club met not long ago and appointed a committee to arrange for the giving of John D. Long medals to all previous University debaters, the said debaters defraying half the expense. They also decided to keep a written record of the experience and suggestion of the active members and coaches

for use in coaching new men. The officers elected for the half year are: Pres., R. C. Bruce, '02; vice-pres., H. F. Wolff, 3 L.; sec., H. B. Kirtland, 2 L.; treas., J. W. Scott, '04.

There is a subject which has not recently, to my knowledge, been reported under the head of Student Life, but which deserves such recognition quite as much as do the chess team and the checker matches, — I mean the Prospect Union. It is of course not by any means a College organization, but so many undergraduates are interested in the work that is still carried on in the Old City Hall in Cambridgeport, and so many are giving their own time and pains to further it, that it should by this time be a recognized branch of undergraduate activity. The Prospect Union is a brotherhood of workingmen, in which the evening classes, in subjects for which the men themselves apply, are conducted by Harvard students. The number of men who are this year taking charge of such classes is larger than ever before, and in addition to these regular classes three clubs have been formed this year to bring the men together and to stimulate their interest in debating and in the work of the Union in general. A list of the undergraduates now in charge of the various courses is as follows: R. Ernst, '03; H. W. Bynner, '02; O. T. Campbell, J. L. White, '03; J. H. Abrahams, '02; H. Mann, '03; M. Hale, '03; P. Chase, '02; R. G. Scott, '03; G. Bettman, '03; H. K. Stockton, '02; R. B. Ogilby, '02; W. K. Rainsford, '04; A. Fay, '03; L. W. Riddle, '02; J. A. O'Reilly, '02; C. M. Olmsted, '03; F. B. Hoffman, '03; H. D. Stickney, '02; F. W. Peabody, '03; M. J. Bach, '02; R. G. Wellington, '02; W. A. Hadden, '03; G. S. Meem, '02.

A delegation of some 25 undergraduates went down to New Haven on Oct. 20 to represent Harvard at the celebration of the Yale Bi-centennial. Their only official duty was to march in the torchlight parade on the evening of the 20th, and during the rest of their stay in New Haven they were entertained by the Yale undergraduate committee, an office which the latter performed extremely well. The rousing cheers with which the Harvard contingent in the parade was greeted by the Yale graduates would have done the heart of every Harvard man good who could have heard them. The men who went down to New Haven were: From 1902 — M. R. Brownell, H. Bullard, R. M. Green, C. H. Schweppe, J. H. Shirk, W. Shuebruk, E. E. Smith, P. W. Thomson, W. Wadsworth, B. Wendell, Jr., J. G. Willis. From 1903 — A. Ames, Jr., W. Clarkson, D. F. Downs, R. Ernst, J. A. Field, C. A. Hartwell, W. James, Jr., A. Stillman. From 1904 — R. R. Alexander, E. B. Krumbhaar, E. C. Rust, R. Sanger, R. S. Wallace, S. A. Welldon.

It was immensely pleasing and satisfactory to win the International Games in September, but there was another feature of those games which

was almost as pleasing, in a different way, as the winning of them. This was the friendly relation which seemed to exist from the very outset between the Englishmen and Americans, and which the outcome of the games only served, apparently, to make stronger. The English teams visited both Cambridge and New Haven before they sailed. Up here, College had only just begun, and everything was in such a state of bustle and confusion that it is to be feared that the entertainment they received was of a rather hasty and disorganized nature. On their arrival in front of Harvard Hall they were cheered with a "three times three" that must have sounded as strange to them as the three cheers with which they responded to us. They were then taken to the Union, where speeches were made, and in the afternoon they were entertained by some of the clubs. Their visit was only for a day, and a day's visit to Cambridge presents problems which no entertainer has yet succeeded in solving.

This year M. Hugues Le Roux is to give the annual course of French lectures provided for by the endowment of J. H. Hyde, '98. M. Le Roux is an eminent journalist and novelist, and a contributor to the *Temps* and *Journal*. Among his books are "L'Enfer Parisien," "La Russie Souterraine," "Un de Nous," "Mederic et Sisee," "L'Amour Infirme," etc. The subject of his lectures will be "Le Roman Contemporain," beginning Feb. 12. Some of the novelists whom he will deal with are Flaubert, Daudet, de Maupassant, Bourget, Zola, and Anatole France.

M. Le Roux will continue, and no doubt admirably, the series of light literature and pure literary criticism which has been unbroken since the lectures were instituted. But after his course, might it not be well to have a break in pure literature and be invited to listen to some historian, man of science, or philosopher? I have sometimes heard this opinion expressed.

An addition has been made to the Pierian Sodality in the form of a Pierian Chorus. It is proposed to form a chorus of 24 voices, which is to give concerts together with the regular orchestra. This will enable the Pierian to give a far greater variety of music than had hitherto been possible, the orchestra at each concert playing a number of selections, and the remainder of the program being devoted to selections from light opera by the chorus, accompanied by the orchestra. Mr. Gustav Strube, who has been engaged to coach the orchestra, will also have charge of the chorus. It is certainly to be hoped that the project will succeed, for the chorus would be able to present music which is not exactly in the line of the College Glee Club, but which would be a great addition to the Pierian concerts, as they have been heretofore.

The Cercle Français will perform in Brattle Hall on Dec. 6 Racine's

Les Plaideurs. The men who are to take part are A. C. Champollion, '02; J. P. Hoguet, '04; W. D. Haviland, '02; W. A. Burnham, '04; K. H. Gibson, '04; F. B. Thompson, '03, and R. Goelet, '02. — The Deutscher Verein have postponed their play until March, in order not to conflict with the performance given for them by Mr. Heinrich Conried earlier in the winter. — The Chess Club is now holding a tournament, the four best men in the final round of which will be chosen to represent Harvard in the intercollegiate tournament with Yale, Princeton, and Columbia. The Club has this year entered a league composed of four or five of the young men's clubs near Cambridge, in which fortnightly matches are to be held. — There is to be another Harvard-Yale concert this year on November 22, — the night before the Yale game. — Negotiations are being made to bring about a Harvard-Yale and Oxford-Cambridge debate. — All the training tables are now at the Harvard Union. — The Hasty Pudding Club has elected the following officers: Pres., J. G. Willis; vice-pres., W. E. Ladd; sec., B. Wendell, Jr.; treas., C. H. Schweppe; chorister, M. L. Lang; librarian, W. E. Forbes; Kp., A. Hollingsworth. — The undergraduate members of the Athletic Committee are: C. H. Schweppe, '02; W. E. Ladd, '02, and R. P. Kernan, '03. — The Signet officers for the year are: Pres., W. James, Jr.; treas., D. D. L. McGrew; sec., R. Derby; librarian, L. Ward; house committee, P. la Rose, '95, A. Hollingsworth, '02, J. A. Field, '03. — The first ten from 1904 elected to the Institute of 1770 are: H. Minturn, New York; J. A. Burgess, Boston; T. B. Battelle, Boston; J. Jackson, Boston; J. T. Soutter, 2d, New York; R. Sanger, Morristown, N. J.; T. L. Manson, Jr., New York; H. S. Hutchinson, Philadelphia; E. B. Krumbhaar, Philadelphia; B. de N. Cruger, New York. Honorary — C. E. Perkins, Jr., '04.

William James, Jr., '03.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL.

Although the number of students at Radcliffe is still small by comparison with the numbers at Smith, Wellesley, and Vassar, it has never been so large as during the last year. It seems not unreasonable to hope that the College, which has now given proof of vigorous life, may have the strong support of its well wishers and continue its gradual increase, since no deterioration of quality accompanies the gain of numbers. There are 458 students and 94 professors, instructors, and assistants, against 447 students registered Nov. 1, 1900, and 107 teachers. Of these 458, 44 hold degrees from one or another of 18 colleges; 16 of these graduates are from

colleges distinctly for women, not including Radcliffe, and 15 are from co-educational institutions. There are 116 special students, 66 of whom are studying at Radcliffe for the first time. From year to year a steadily increasing number of special students is transferred to the regular college classes after having given satisfactory proof of their qualifications by passing examinations in college subjects. Of the Seniors 2 have received degrees from other colleges: one from Mount Holyoke College, and one from the University of Minnesota.

A much larger number of students than heretofore, — in 1900-01, four, and in 1901-02, nine, — including some of the best students in the college, have offered extra subjects at entrance and taken each year extra courses in college; they are thus completing the four years' work in three. In addition to this, in 1901-02, several students, who had in 1901 completed the work for the A. B. degree in three years, but preferred to take the degree in 1902, are counting the work of their fourth year toward the Master's degree. Six students passed at admission a sufficient number of extra subjects to be admitted to the Sophomore Class. Of the 79 students in the Freshman Class, 71 were admitted by examination in 1901, 3 in 1900, and 1 in 1893.

For the 41½ courses "primarily for graduates" in Harvard, opened to competent students at Radcliffe, there are 41 applicants, viz.: 3 in Semitic, 3 in Classical Philology, 1 in Government, 13 in Philosophy, 14 in Education and Teaching, 4 in Music, 1 in Mathematics, 2 in Geology. Of these students, 8 have had their training at other colleges than Radcliffe. Of the 9½ courses "primarily for graduates" which are repeated at Radcliffe, 7 are taken by 24 students. The number of courses offered for 1901-02 is 159½. In both cases two half courses are counted as a course, and the divisions of the different seminaries are equivalent in every case to a course.

The candidates for admission-examinations passed as follows: —

	Admitted.	Rejected.	Total.	Admitted clear.
June	106	3	108	64
September	11	2	13	1
	<hr/> 116	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 121	<hr/> 65

321 candidates presented themselves for examination; 14 were candidates for admission as special students; 57 took part of the examinations or worked off admission conditions; 3 were examined for advanced standing; 126 took the preliminary examinations; of these 11 were rejected.

Under the will of the late Susan Cabot Richardson of Milton, Radcliffe College is to come into a bequest which bids fair to prove of unusual importance to the institution. It will amount, all told, to nearly \$200,000. Under the terms of the will, however, Miss Josephine M. Hicks of Milton

and Miss Louisa McK. Topliff are entitled to the entire income during their lives so long as they remain unmarried. The remainder, on the decease or marriage of the survivor, goes to the College. Included in the real estate mentioned as a part of the bequest are the estates 62 and 64 Brattle St., opposite Appian Way, in Cambridge. This property is regarded as having a decided prospective value to the College. An attempt was made to buy it some time ago, when the College was looking for a site for the new Bertram Hall. Miss Richardson's friendship for Radcliffe may be explained by the fact that her early life was spent in Cambridge, and by a strong interest in the higher education of women.

At a stated meeting of the Associates, Oct. 16, 1901, Grace Harriet Macurdy was unanimously elected an Associate for three years. After long and often renewed discussion at various preceding meetings, the Statutes of Radcliffe College were amended. The most important change in the Statutes deals with the method of amending the By-laws. Hitherto it has required a two thirds vote of all the members of the Associates to amend the Statutes. In the future it will require a majority vote of all the Associates, voting in person. — The Associates greatly regretted to lose from their number one of their oldest and best friends, and appointed a committee to take action on the death of Prof. J. B. Greenough.

The Library now occupies the second floor of the Gilman Building, one room on the third floor, and one on the first, as well as a section of the cellar where a stack has been built. The new reading rooms are sunny and attractive, and the use of a building apart from the centre of college life is proving an advantage. But the accommodations are still insufficient; the students are necessarily hampered by studying in crowded rooms, and the growth of the Library is sadly limited. The need of a library building is urgent. Miss Caroline A. Farley, the valued librarian of the College, owing to illness has been granted a leave of absence. The acting librarian is Miss Lucy A. Paton, A. B., '92, A. M., '94. — Two Radcliffe monographs already announced as in preparation have been published since the last report. One on "The Sources of *The Parson's Tale*," by Kate O. Petersen, A. M., '95, the other on "Anti-Slavery in America," by Mary S. Locke, A. M., '92.

On Oct. 1, Miss Edith M. Johnson resigned her position at Radcliffe College. During her ten years of work here her duties have increased in amount and in responsibility, and she has constantly performed them with much intelligence and efficiency. At the October meeting the Associates voted to accept her resignation and to record on the minutes of the meeting their "appreciation of her services which have been most faithfully discharged and their regret that she is leaving the College." Miss Johnson

has accepted a position in the Harvard College office, and began her work there on Nov. 1. — Mrs. Virginia N. Johnson, '90, has been appointed a member of the students' committee. — Miss Eliza M. Hoppin, of Cambridge, who is well known through her work in the Girls' Friendly Society, has been appointed the Mistress of Bertram Hall. Bertram Hall, although promised for the last of September, was not ready for occupancy till about the middle of November.

On Oct. 1, the Gymnasium work began as usual with the opening of the Swimming Pool. Over a hundred students made use of it regularly; the average daily attendance from Oct. 1 to Oct. 25 was 29. The schedule for the year 1901-02 provides for 8 classes in Swedish Gymnastics which meet three times a week, and for two fencing and two dancing classes. In addition to this there are six basket-ball teams, which meet regularly once a week for practice. Last spring, permission was obtained to use a part of the field adjoining Bertram Hall for outdoor sports, and in May a start was made with hockey. This proved so successful a venture that the call for players in October met an enthusiastic response from 72 students. Six teams have accordingly been formed and the services of Miss Constance M. K. Applebee procured as coach. The effort to raise money for a tennis court was also most successful, so that by Oct. 18 the court was ready for use. With tennis and hockey as incentives to outdoor exercise, with basket-ball and swimming to supplement them indoors, and with gymnastics to provide the balance-wheel of corrective and systematic physical training, there seems no reason why Radcliffe students should lead lives so inactive as to interfere with their best physical and therefore best mental interests.

Laura A. Knott, A. M. '97, has been appointed principal of Bradford Academy; Hope McDonald, '99-01, is teaching at the University of Minnesota; S. Antoinette Bigelow, '00-01, at the Springfield High School; Clemence Hamilton, A. M. '01, is instructor in Latin at Vassar College.

Annette L. Crocker, '96, Philinda P. Rand, '99, and Margaret A. Purcell, '99, have gone to the Philippine Islands as teachers of English; Emily de M. Macvane, '96, is teaching at the Mary Institute, St. Louis, Mo.; Pauline W. Brigham, '98, and Katharine E. Fullerton, '00, are appointed readers in English for one year at Bryn Mawr College; Marion B. Walker, '98, has received the degree of M. D. from the Johns Hopkins Medical School; Margaret J. Sweeney, '99, is instructor in English at Wellesley; Bessie D. Davis, '99, and Helen Harding, '95, are teaching at the Somerville High School; Happie A. Hamlin, '00, A. M. '01, is teaching at Miss Hazard's School, Boston; Florence Kauffmann, '00, at the Newton High School; Helen A. Ward, '00, at Mme. Lefebvre's

School, Baltimore, Md.; Lillian E. Canavan, '01, at the Reading High School; Lucia S. Chamberlain, '01, at the Gilman School; Effie L. Chapman, '01, has been appointed to a position in the Cambridge Library; Margaret W. Gage, '01, is teaching at the Misses Bodman's School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Idella L. Hamlin, '01, at the Waynelete School, Portland, Me.; Mary S. Haviland, '01, is agent in training at the Boston Associated Charities; Charlotte H. Price, '01, secretary's assistant for the Associated Charities, Cambridge; Ida G. Ruggli, '01, is working at the Children's Aid Society; Linda W. Seaver, '01, is teaching at Miss Hall's School, Pittsfield; Katharine Searle, '01, at the Balliol School, Utica, N. Y.; Elizabeth F. Stevens, '01, is private secretary to Prof. A. B. Hart for the year '01-02; Louise N. Valpey, '01, is teaching at the Chelsea High School; Juanita D. Wells, '01, at Miss Pierce's School, Brookline; Eleanor Wesselhoeft, '01, at Miss Brown's and Miss Owen's School, Boston; Mary E. Wright, '01, at the Kent Place School, Summit, N. J.

Helen L. Reed, '90, has published a new book in the series of "Brenda" stories for girls, called "Brenda's Summer at Rockley." — Katharine E. Fullerton, A. M., '01, has won this year the prize offered by the *Century Magazine* for the best story written by a college graduate.

Ethel D. Puffer, '97-98, is teaching at Wellesley College for the year 1901-02; Helen A. Wilder, '93-94, at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.; Gertrud C. Schmidt, '00-01, is instructor in German at Smith College; Mary W. Tileston has gone as missionary to Kegalle, Ceylon; Elizabeth G. Tracy, '97, is teaching at the South Boston High School; Sarah E. Chandler, '98, at the Chauncy Hall School, Boston; Henrietta M. Heinzen, '98, at Miss Maltby's School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edith T. Horne, '98, at Milton Academy, Milton; Elizabeth H. Hunter, '98, at the High School, Abington; Blanche M. Huse, '98, at the High School, Rockville, Conn.; Florence A. Gragg, '99, at the High School, Dover, N. H.; Anna Annable, '00, at Converse College, Spartansburg, S. C.; Clara B. Johnson, '00, at the High School, Ansonia, Conn.; Alice M. Kimball, '00, at the High School, Keene, N. H.; Mary T. Loughlin, '00, at the Roxbury High School; Edith W. Marshall, '00, at the Columbia School, Rochester, N. Y.; Almira W. Bates, '01, at the High School, Northboro'; Margaret E. Breed, '01, at the High School, Berlin, N. H.; Bertha T. Davis, '01, at the Friends' School, Moorestown, N. J.; Anna Gillingham, '01, at the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia; Winslow Hutchinson, '01, at Oskaloosa, Kan.; Katharine R. Regan, '01, at the High School, Lawrence; Mary E. Poole, '98-01, at the Rhode Island Normal School; Agnes H. Roop, '00-01, at the High School, Arlington; Rachel Hibbard, '98-01, at the Allentown (Penn.) College for Women.

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Several of the special students and undergraduates of Radcliffe have accepted positions for the coming year : — Josephine P. Peabody, '94-96, at Wellesley College ; Mary E. Waddington, '94-95, at the National Cathedral School for Girls, Washington, D. C. ; Mary P. Brooks, '00-01, at the Bancroft School, Worcester ; Catherine R. Seabury, '98-00, has been appointed Principal of St. Agnes School, Albany, N. Y. ; Amy H. Dowe, '99-01, teacher at the High School, Bloomington, Ill. ; Mabel A. Carpenter, '00-01, and Sarah M. Lake, '00-01, at Wheaton Seminary, Norton ; Maud M. Daniels, '99-01, as Principal of the Grammar School, Hanover.

Marriages. — Kate P. Chase, '98, to Thornton Jenkins ; Annie L. Jackson, '99, to Owen D. Evans ; Cornelia James, '99, to Dr. Walter B. Cannon ; L. Pearl Butler, '01, to Edmund K. Arnold ; Eleanor Baldwin, '92, to Frederick L. Dunlap ; Marion B. Walker, '98, to Allen H. Williams ; Edith F. Whitney, '98, to Ephraim B. Flint ; Mary A. Greene, '99, to Charles S. Griffin ; Edith E. Marean, '99, to the Rev. Roderick Stebbins ; Blanche N. Cook, '00, to Dr. Herbert E. Stockwell ; Evelyn M. Livermore, '00, to Charles J. Prescott ; Mabel W. Richardson, '00, to Ammi Brown ; Edith B. Winslow, '00, to Harry N. Stearns.

Jeanette S. Markham, '84-87, to Winthrop S. Scudder ; Alice N. Blake, '90-93, to James M. Newell ; Millicent G. Hayes, '92-93, to Francis H. Dike ; Isabel C. Gallagher, '95-96, to George H. Wilde ; Grace Chester, '86-88, '97-98, to George C. Gow ; Mary H. Atkinson, '97-98, to Dr. Richard G. Wadsworth ; Mary Shannon, '93-95, to Walter H. Coristine ; Grace E. Gorham, '94-96, to Henry Robinson ; Martha E. Vincent, '94-98, to George P. Reinhard ; Frederica K. Davis, '96-98, to Thomas R. Watson ; Ruth M. Bourne, '99-01, to William C. Moseley.

Mary Coes, '87.

DEPARTMENTS, SCHOOLS, AND SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

ARCHITECTURE.

The Department of Architecture hoped to open its work this year in the splendid new building on the corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, which it owes to the thoughtful munificence of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Robinson of New York. But numerous delays even beyond the wont of building operations have made this impossible, and it seems likely now that the work of the Department will not be transferred to the new quarters until after the Christmas vacation. Meanwhile, the furniture, casts, and other equipment are being placed in the building. As has already been announced, the building, its equipment, and endowment are given by his parents as a memorial to their only child, Nelson Robinson, Jr.,

of the Class of 1900, who died while a Junior in College. The gift has been increased in amount until it now approaches half a million. The building itself has cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000; \$41,000 has been given for equipment and furniture; \$100,000 as an endowment for the maintenance of the building and its collections, and \$200,000 as an endowment for instruction and the general purposes of the Department. The architects, Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, have produced a building of stately refinement, which is admirably adapted to its purposes.

The building contains on the ground floor the following rooms:—

1. A Hall of Casts, which runs through two stories, and in which are now being set up full-size casts of important pieces of architecture. These include the orders of the Temple of Theseus at Athens, of the Mausoleum at Halikarnassus, and of the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, one corner of the Temple of Niké Apteros at Athens, several important Roman and Renaissance doorways (including that of the Temple of Hercules at Cori), the balcony and window of the Cancelleria Palace in Rome, the fountain by Verrocchio from the courtyard of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, besides statues, vases, cornices, and other smaller objects.

2. A lecture room, 50 × 30 feet, provided with two stereopticons in a gallery.

3. A room for free hand drawing. Here other casts, mainly of mediæval architecture, will be set up.

4. An exhibition room containing samples of building materials, models illustrating construction, etc.

5. A smaller lecture room.

6. A room for clay modeling, besides instructors' rooms and coat rooms.

On the second floor is the main drawing room, 140 × 30 feet, from which, at one end, opens a smaller drawing room, and at the other the library, each 35 × 40 feet.

The basement contains rooms for unpacking and mounting, photographic dark rooms, storerooms, toilet room, bicycle room, etc.

From the gift of the same donors, the collections of photographs, books, and drawings have been largely increased, and a valuable collection of lantern slides has been added. The collection of drawings is especially valuable, and includes original drawings of architectural subjects by such masters as J. M. W. Turner, Samuel Prout, David Cox, and J. S. Cotman.

The above brief description will give some indication of the completeness of the building and its equipment, which is unsurpassed by that of any school of architecture in the country, and is in several respects unique.—The Department opens its work this year with an increased number of

students, among whom the proportion of college graduates is considerably larger than hitherto. — W. L. Mowll, who took the degree of B. S. in Architecture, *magna cum laude*, in '99, won last spring the Rotch Traveling Scholarship, which is managed by a committee of the Boston Society of Architects, and he is now spending two years under its provisions studying architecture in Europe. — E. T. P. Graham, '00, was appointed last autumn the first holder of the Austin Fellowship in Architecture and is now in Italy. The Fellowship for this year is still to be awarded. Two competitors have presented themselves. — The Spanish war carried two of our students of architecture into the regular army. Of these, Lieut. E. A. Bumpus, who studied architecture with the Class of '98, was one of the victims of the recent surprise and massacre of Company C, 9th regiment, by Filipino "pacificos" in the island of Samar. The 9th regiment has seen particularly hard service both in China and the Philippines, and Lieut. Bumpus had distinguished himself especially at the battle of Tien-tsin. — "The Pen and Brush Club," a club mainly of students of the department of Architecture, which has existed informally for several years, has recently sought official recognition. The club is not only a sketch club, but brings the students of the Department together for the consideration and discussion of subjects connected with architecture. Last year, with some aid from the University, it published a little pamphlet, "Examples of the work of students in the Department of Architecture." — Mr. W. D. Swan, who has done efficient work as assistant in Architecture, was this year appointed instructor. — F. de W. Washburn, A. B. 1900, has been appointed assistant in the library.

H. Langford Warren.

THE BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.

The plans for a modest Experiment Station in Cuba, connected with the Botanic Garden of the University, have made considerable progress during the last few months. Mr. Atkins, of Belmont, and Soledad, Cuba, has provided for this station a suitable plot of ground not far from Cienfuegos, in the southern part of the island. For the present, the experiments in regard to the improvement of tropical plants will be under the care of Mr. Grey, a skilful cultivator who is extensively known as a successful hybridizer. He will have as his principal assistant, Mr. Bohnhoff, a German, who has received a good part of his training in horticulture in France. At first the principal plants under cultivation will be various forms of chillies, pineapples, manihot, sugar-cane, the species of anona, and numerous plants which can be grown for northern markets. The chief object of the experiments is to ascertain what improved sorts are most available for general cultivation, especially by the

smaller farmers in the island, and to assist in the further improvement of these varieties. During his residence in Cuba, for a short time last winter, Mr. Grey demonstrated the feasibility of conducting such experiments on a comparatively small scale, and he will immediately resume his work at the point at which it was suspended. Mr. Atkins generously furnishes the means for carrying on these researches in connection with the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, but he does much more: he also places at Mr. Grey's disposal the services of a trained analytical chemist for a certain period in the spring. Chemical investigations of the soil will be made as opportunity offers, and it is hoped that some good will result to the Cubans in that part of the island. The Director and Assistant Director of the Botanic Garden have had the hearty coöperation of many who are engaged in similar work in the East and West Tropics, and they are happy to report also the promise of valuable aid from the Division of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. — Specimens for the Museum on Oxford Street, procured by the Director of the Garden, while he was abroad last year, are beginning to arrive, and some of the more interesting have already been put in place.

G. L. Goodale, m '63.

THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION AND ITS STUDENTS.

Several points of interest in respect to matters educational are made plain on considering the character, previous training, and aspirations of the students who have attended the School of Agriculture and Horticulture at the Bussey Institution since this School was opened in 1871, and contrasting the attainments of these men at graduation with those of graduates of the Academic Department of the University.

Like the College of three quarters of a century ago, or the Medical School in the forties, the School of Agriculture has been in no position to establish or enforce any too rigid test for admission, but has been obliged to content itself with such students as were ready to come to it; that is to say, with such material as the country was in a condition to produce. He fails to read aright the history of this community and of the University who shuts his eyes to the fact that the teachings of Harvard College, and of the Professional Schools connected therewith, have always been determined in good part by the standard of education existing at any given moment in the country at large. It is evident enough that the College has always endeavored to maintain, and in fact has maintained, a standard as advanced as the condition and feelings of the country would permit. In other words, each of the Departments of the University has always stood ready to take in hand the best material the country had to offer, and has striven to transform this material into products of approved

merit. There is inspiration in the fact that in recent years several Departments of the University have been able to establish and maintain an absolutely higher standard of acquirements than was possible formerly, but it may well be questioned whether, relatively speaking, the position of the College is any further in advance of that of the subordinate schools which feed it than it has been often or even usually in times that are past.

As regards the students at the Bussey Institution, it may be said in very general terms that they have been of three grades or varieties. With one or two marked exceptions, the best of them have been sons of New England yeoman farmers, descended from the old English stock, *i. e.*, men of that typical town-meeting pattern which many uninstructed people have erroneously supposed to be as good as extinct. Such men still abound on the farms of New England in spite of the patent fact that in political bodies they are much overshadowed nowadays by persons devoted to or influenced by manufacturing or transportation interests. Not a few of these men would gladly give to their sons that opportunity to study which they themselves have never had and have always wished for. At its best, this material is excellent. It is manifestly similar to that moulded by Harvard College in earlier days and to a considerable extent even at present. It is a pity that the limited pecuniary circumstances of these students force most of them to return to practical life much sooner than seems desirable from the teacher's point of view. Were it not for this hindrance the roll of graduates at the Bussey Institution would have become very much longer than it is now.

In marked contrast with the above class of agricultural students proper are the sons or near relatives of florists, *i. e.*, greenhousemen, whose ancestors came to this country much more recently than those of the yeomen aforesaid. Although most of these incipient florists have been born and bred in the immediate vicinity of great cities, and have had within reach facilities for schooling much better than those of the country boys, it has happened thus far, among those who have attended the Bussey Institution, that with few exceptions they have profited comparatively little by their early opportunities. As a class they tend very distinctly to fall into the category described by Dr. Holmes as slow at learning, no matter how willing, while many of their classmates take to it as the descendants of well-bred pointers or setters to their field work.

The contrast between these products of the garden and the farm illustrates capitally a noteworthy difference which has subsisted hitherto between agriculture and horticulture. The history of these arts shows plainly that while farmers long ago began to find interest in the bearings of scientific principles on the practice of their calling, and have followed

closely the applications of chemical knowledge in the use of fertilizers, the fighting of fungi, the feeding of cattle and the management of milk, the horticulturist has always been devoted to the storing up in his memory of endless rules and maxims applicable to the practice of his art. There is small reason, by the way, for wondering why the practical man should do so, for the details of horticultural practice are simply endless. Unlike the farmer, who at the worst has to deal with comparatively few crops, and whose knowledge of climate is ordinarily restricted to the conditions peculiar to the one locality in which his lot has been cast, the florist has to be intimately acquainted with a multitude of species of plants, and he has to provide for one or the other of them as many different climates as there are in the world. Hence it has happened that as matters now stand the successful florist is a man surcharged with empirical knowledge, acquired by personal experience, relating to the special treatment required by each and every variety of plant. At the best, it will be noticed that the working florist has devoted some time to the study of systematic botany and to the technical rules of procedure for obtaining new varieties of fruits or plants.

The lack of interest in scientific knowledge exhibited by many horticultural students goes to show how needful it is to awaken in them an ambition to excel their predecessors in this regard. Here, assuredly, is an open field which young men of real ability might occupy to their advantage. Meanwhile, the teacher must strive not only to attract students of mental force and fit them for advanced positions, but he should work patiently to moderate the prevalent undue respect for tradition, and inculcate incessantly the importance of grasping those scientific principles applicable to the practice of the art which shall lighten the expert's labor and broaden his mind. Eventually, no doubt, the horticulturists will recognize, more clearly than they do now, the importance of preliminary schooling, and accept the validity of some fundamental ideas as to the real significance of scientific knowledge. In that event, when the best of their young men shall come to the School, means will doubtless be found for rejecting some of the all too crude material while retaining for improvement only the more hopeful individuals.

Hitherto, the chief aspiration of the florist students at the Bussey Institution seems to have been a desire to perfect themselves in what Prof. Francis Parkman called "the manual practice of horticultural operations." The farmers' sons, on the contrary, coming to us with the somewhat limited training of the rural high school, have for the most part taken to the scientific study of subjects relating to agriculture very much in the same way that the duckling takes to water. They have found themselves in a congenial atmosphere, in sight as it were of the

good life they hope for and "among folk of their own caste and mind." Hence, rapid and steady progress in respect to the acquiring of knowledge and the development of character which are the roots of usefulness and power. The improvement of such material under careful drill is at times most remarkable. It should be said that in addition to the young men occupied merely with horticulture, there has been a sprinkling of excellent students devoted to landscape architecture, to whom much instruction has been given incidentally. Most of this material has been of superior character, though the merit of moulding it will doubtless henceforth be credited to the account of the Lawrence Scientific School, where the landscape men are taught many other useful matters beside the "values" of trees and plants, and from which School they will be graduated.

The third class of students (often college graduates) has consisted of young men in easy circumstances who have wished to learn how to manage farms or estates belonging to themselves or to their families. With some notable exceptions, these students have usually been in too much of a hurry. They have been over-anxious to have done with schooling and to pass on into practical affairs. In spite of good abilities and a wholesome wish to learn, several of them have neither studied hard enough nor long enough to carry away from the Bussey Institution all that it has to give.

Allusion should, perhaps, be made to yet another type of applicants represented occasionally in former years by non-studious aspirants for athletic honors, who had flattered themselves with the belief — and helped to foster a superstition at Cambridge — that shirks and loafers would be tolerated at the Agricultural School. This belief was an error which had no other effect than to annoy administrative officers, and to bring to ultimate grief those trying to act under it. Only in a single instance did attempts to put the idea into practice "succeed," that is, if the loss of a race at New London can be accounted success. It is a pleasure to be able to add that the delusion could hardly have made head under the rules and methods of the present efficient administrators of the athletic affairs of the University. As in every other Professional School, it is of the first importance that the student of agriculture or horticulture should be in earnest. He should be deeply interested in his chosen calling, animated with a determination to master its details, and to become thoroughly conversant with the best methods of procedure which have been hitherto anywhere practiced or suggested.

F. H. Storer, s '55.

THE COIN CABINET.

The Harvard collection of coins and medals has shown, as usual, a healthy increase during the past year. Total accessions have been 236,

including 20 Roman, 6 American colonial, and 145 modern coins, chiefly in silver, from R. C. Winthrop, '54; 28 modern medals from Miss A. C. Storer; 22 Roman coins, from Dr. H. R. Storer, '50; a few miscellaneous ones from the Curator; the E. H. Derby, '24, Boston Latin School Medal, from Dr. Hasket Derby, *m* '58; and, by purchase, medals of James Monroe, *h* '17, R. B. Hayes, *l* '45, Edward Everett, '11, Charles Sumner, '31, Henry Clay, *h* '25, and Washington, *h* 1776. The John D. Long, '57, medal for debate was also given in gold by its founder, R. C. Surbridge, '89. Of these the Derby, Sumner, Hayes, and Long were previously unrepresented in the collection of medals in honor of holders of Harvard degrees. Thus far there are in the collection medals of 47 Harvard men.

Malcolm Storer, '85, Curator.

THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

During the past summer the School maintained its usual infirmary clinic on Mondays and Thursdays. Prof. Fillebrown also had a clinic in oral surgery. The Emergency Corps has attended the sick poor in the hospitals and at their homes. Thus, during the vacation season, the School provides a large amount of dental service, and furnishes to students, who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity, very valuable chances for work. — There are three matters of great present interest to the Dental School: the first is a proposed raising of the standard of the entrance examinations. It is felt by those who have considered this subject that this will serve greatly to increase the efficiency of the School, and perhaps in some future time may lead to the requirement of a degree as a requisite for entrance. — The second matter is the proposed change from a three to a four years' course. This change also seems eminently desirable. It will enable a more complete preparation along practical operative lines, and will also make possible the following out of some theoretical studies intimately connected with the advance of the profession. — The third matter to be mentioned is the necessity for a new School building. About ten years ago the alumni of the Dental School made an effort to raise money for this purpose. As a result of that effort a considerable sum was raised. This sum has grown from accrued interest and additions of various kinds until it now amounts to about \$60,000. At least \$100,000 more is needed before we can build and equip a building suitable for the School's needs. — The number of students registered this year is: First year, 37; second year, 32; third year, 34; graduate, 3; total, 106.

William H. Potter, '78.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

In no year since its organization has the Divinity Faculty undergone such great changes as befell it last year. The year had hardly opened when the death of Dean Everett brought to it irreparable loss, and left the School for the remainder of the year without instruction in Theology, and without a Dean. Later, Prof. Thayer resigned his professorship, after having devoted 37 years at Andover and here to instruction in the New Testament. He now holds the rank of Professor Emeritus. With the close of the year, Prof. Platner left the School to become professor of Church History in Andover Seminary. While his name could not carry the weight that belonged to the two others, yet those who had sat under his instruction realized that in his departure also the School had sustained a serious loss. — The new year opens with Prof. F. G. Peabody, '69, taking Prof. Everett's position as dean, and Prof. W. W. Fenn, '84, taking his position as professor of Theology. Prof. Fenn, who graduated from the Divinity School in 1887, is already known as a College preacher here as well as a successful pastor and preacher at Pittsfield and at Chicago. The Faculty is soon to receive an important accession through the appointment of Prof. G. F. Moore, who for 18 years has been professor of the Old Testament, and for several years lecturer on the History of Religions, in Andover Seminary. Like Prof. Fenn, he is known here as a College preacher, and also as having taken some of Prof. Toy's courses when the latter was absent in the year 1894-95. He is to begin his work in the second half of this year. His work will be especially in the department of Comparative Religion. Greater prominence will be given to this subject than ever before, and probably the resources of the whole University will be drawn upon to strengthen the instruction in this department. — Although the Faculty is smaller than it has been during the last five years and the appointment of Prof. Moore was not made till after the opening of the year, the Divinity School, unlike almost all other departments of the University this year, shows a decided increase in numbers, indeed it is larger now than at any time since the full effect was felt of raising the tuition-fee four years ago. The undenominational character of the School is testified to by the fact that the 37 students apparently include representatives of 11 denominations. — This year, Prof. Lyon is absent in Europe. His work is taken in part by Prof. Kellner, of the Episcopal Theological School, and in part by Dr. H. H. Haynes. — The Summer School of Theology was held from July 2 to July 19. Instead of treating of three independent subjects as in the two preceding sessions, the lectures this year were confined to the subject of "The Relation of the Christian Min-

ister to Social Questions." There were 22 lecturers giving from one to four lectures each. Nine of the lecturers were from Harvard University. 89 students were enrolled who showed encouraging interest and appreciation. The Divinity Summer School seems to be establishing for itself a recognized position. — A new edition of the General Catalogue was published this summer. According to this Catalogue there have been 559 graduates of the School, of whom 327 are known to have died, and also 535 persons who have studied here but have not graduated, of whom 142 are known to have died. A comparison of the ratios of these figures shows a great change in the School of the present generation. Formerly most of the students came to take its full prescribed course; now many students carry on special studies for a short time. Most of the students of this class have already graduated from other seminaries.

Robert S. Morison, '69.

ECONOMICS.

An unusual number of changes have to be noted in this Department. Prof. Taussig's leave of absence, and Prof. Ashley's recent resignation, have made it necessary to call in several men from the outside to give instruction during the present year. Prof. Taussig's work is provided for in part by Prof. C. J. Bullock, of Williams College, who is giving the courses on finance and taxation, — and in part by a redistribution of the work among the members of the regular teaching staff. Dr. Andrew has charge of Economics 1, and Dr. Sprague of Economics 6, on the Economic History of the United States. Prof. Ashley's courses, as announced for the year, have been provided for as follows: Prof. Wm. Z. Ripley, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is giving course 5 on Statistics, and is to give the latter half of course 17 on the Economic Organization and Resources of European Countries, Mr. Meyer having charge of it during the first half year. Dr. C. W. Mixter is giving course 15 on the History and Literature of Economics to the opening of the 19th century. In addition, Prof. Ripley is giving course 5a on Railway Economics. In the second half year, Mr. W. F. Willoughby is to give courses 9 and 9a on Problems of Labor. — The courses preparing for a business career have been extended somewhat. Mr. W. M. Cole continues his course on the Principles of Accounting, and Prof. Wambaugh his course on Insurance. In addition to these, Mr. Bruce Wyman is conducting a new course on the Principles of Law in their Application to Industrial Problems, using the case method as it has been developed in the Law School. The popularity of these courses, in spite of the unusual severity of the examinations, is some indication of their success, and suggests, at least, the practicability of still further extensions.

While there is a tendency in some quarters to carry the idea of commercial education to extremes, it is to be noted that these courses neither pretend to take the place of business experience, nor to teach those things which can be learned better in a business office than in any institution of learning. Moreover the work is confined to a mastery of principles and not to the gaining of general information. — The number of students in the Department continues large, there being upward of 480 in course 1, and about 1100 in the Department as a whole, not excluding those counted more than once. The housing of Economics 1 continues to be a problem, as Upper Massachusetts is uncomfortably packed at each meeting. More difficult, however, is the problem of finding small rooms for the 11 sections into which this class is divided for discussion and consultation once each week. — The Board of Overseers have confirmed the appointment of Dr. A. P. Andrew, Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, and Mr. H. R. Meyer as instructors without limit of time. — The change from two dollars to three dollars per year in the subscription price of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* has been followed by no diminution in the number of subscribers, and the hope of the editors that the *Journal* might be conducted on a somewhat more ambitious scale is being realized.

T. N. Carver.

EDUCATION.

Since the last report on the courses in Education appeared in the *Magazine*, G. H. Locke, instructor in the History of Education, has left us to accept a similar position in the University of Chicago, where he was promised speedy promotion. The University of Chicago had repeatedly sought to induce Mr. Locke to accept an appointment during the two years of his service here. He is now an assistant professor there and editor of the *School Review*. His efficient services here will be long remembered. A. O. Norton, A. M., '99, was appointed to the post made vacant by Mr. Locke's resignation. Mr. Norton was well known to us, both as an undergraduate and as a graduate student, and as a successful teacher of several years' experience, before he came to Harvard. — The two introductory courses, Education 1 (History of Education) and Education 2 (Educational Theory), show small but steady gains in numbers over preceding years, comprising this year 47 and 53 students respectively. — The number of students in these courses who do not intend to teach, but who wish to study Education as they study history, or government, or economics, shows a satisfactory increase from year to year. In my last report the division of Education 3 into two sections was mentioned. The students in this course are almost without exception either graduates or seniors. The two sections were organized to include the students with and without teaching experience respectively.

This division has not been found entirely satisfactory, however; both because the exigencies of a student's program of work frequently make it necessary for him to enter the section not intended for him, or to give up the course, and because so many experienced graduates are found to have little acquaintance with important details of school organization and work with which it had been assumed they would be familiar. For these reasons and for other minor reasons, this division into sections will probably be abandoned next year, and the "third hour at the pleasure of the instructor" will be used for such differentiation of the instruction as is appropriate and necessary for the two classes of students in the course.

— There has been some change in the provision for practice teaching by our students (a part of the work in Education 3) in the vicinity of the University. Four schools in Cambridge — two of the high schools and two of the grammar schools — are now open to our students for this work. On the other hand, our arrangement with Everett has been discontinued, and, during the past year, we have had no students teaching in Brookline. Medford, Newton, and Cambridge furnished us all the opportunities we needed. Experience has shown how the supervision of this work could be made closer and more valuable to the students, and we believe that important gains in this respect have been made.

— Education 4², a course in foreign school systems, was first given two years ago. The number of students in this course is naturally small, but of the 11 Harvard students in the course last year 6 were Graduates and the others were Seniors and mature Special students.

— Education 10a² (Methods and Equipment of a Teacher of Classics) was carried on, with the coöperation of the Department of the Classics, for two years with marked success. The instruction was given by Prof. C. P. Parker. Owing to the pressure of other work in the Department of the Classics, Education 10a² could not be given this year, but it is hoped that some way may be found to restore this important course before long.

— Education 10b² (Methods and Equipment of a Teacher of German) was given last year for the first time. Though enrolling fewer students than the parallel course in the Classics it has met with fair success. The instruction is to be given this year, as it was last year, by Dr. Bierwirth.

— The work of the Seminary, Education 20a, included last year a somewhat ambitious attempt to investigate the working and the results of the elective system of studies in a considerable number of schools and colleges throughout the country. Many schools and most of the colleges failed to make satisfactory or sufficiently numerous replies to our circular letter of inquiry. Nevertheless, a large amount of valuable material was collected. Owing to unavoidable delays in getting this material together, however, and the inherent difficulties of sifting and organizing it, the

report on this investigation could not be finished within the year. Several members of the Seminary are again at work on the data collected last year, and the report will be pushed to a conclusion as rapidly as possible. — An important addition to the equipment of the Department of Education soon to be secured is a Department Library. Some friends of education in Boston and vicinity last year organized themselves into a committee to solicit subscriptions to found an Education Department Library. This committee received the cordial support of the Visiting Committee of the Overseers on Philosophy, and of other officers and well-known friends of the University. Through the interest and activity of this subscription committee money enough has already been subscribed to purchase a considerable number of much needed books. The Department has had for some time a collection of modern text-books and reference books comprising about 3500 volumes. This collection will be continued as a distinct and growing section of the Department Library. The Corporation has assigned to the Department the second floor (six rooms) of Lawrence Hall — soon to be vacated by the Engineering Department — for the library, for lecture rooms, and for work rooms. Two of the rooms are to be thrown into one by the removal of a partition in order to provide a lecture room large enough to accommodate the largest of the courses in Education. When the Department is established in Lawrence Hall it will have for the first time suitable and adequate quarters which have been much needed.

Paul H. Hanus.

FRENCH AND OTHER ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

The principal event of the season in the Romance quarter is a very sad one to record, — the final separation of Prof. Norton from the Department through his withdrawal from the Dante course. When he gave up active service, some years ago, Prof. Norton was induced to make an exception in favor of Italian 4; but now he feels that the time has come when other interests demand this last sacrifice. The immense contribution that he has made to the appreciation of Dante in America has surely won for him the right to exemption from the routine of teaching. It is, however, to be hoped and expected that this release does not mean the abandonment of his favorite study, and that coming years will add to the great debt of gratitude already owed to him by all lovers of Dante. — A new Dante course, which, in its general purpose, does not differ essentially from the old, is given, under the title Italian 10, by Prof. Grandgent. — Prof. de Sumichrast is spending the year abroad. His more advanced courses are omitted; French 6 is conducted by Mr. Brun, French 1a by Mr. Wright. — Dr. M. A. Potter, who took the

Ph. D. here in 1899, and has been studying for the past year in Europe, has been added to the Romance force. He has charge of Comparative Literature 1, a course dealing with Mediaeval Latin, which has remained bracketed since the departure of Prof. Marsh. The comparative method seems to be gaining in popularity, owing largely to the efforts of Mr. Fletcher and Prof. Gates. The latter gentleman has been made assistant professor of Comparative Literature. There has been added to the offering in this field a new course on bucolic poetry, announced by Dr. Rand of the Classical Department. — The demand for Spanish shows no sign of diminution; there are now some 175 students in Spanish 1. Italian holds its own, but there has been a certain falling off in the elementary electives in French. — The fusion of the various Romance departments into one has resulted in a marked and continuous increase in the number of Graduate students. Last year there were four candidates for the Ph. D., and this year there will probably be more.

C. H. Grandgent, '83.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS AT THE FOGG ART MUSEUM.

The Fogg Museum has lately received, as a gift from members of the Class of 1895, a marble statue of Aphrodite of later Greek workmanship, and of great beauty. It has also received from Mr. E. W. Forbes, '95, as an indefinite loan, a large panel triptych in tempera representing the Madonna and Child surrounded by Angels and Cherubs, with a St. Francis on one wing and a St. Sebastian on the other; a small Holy Family in oil color, having the characteristics of the art of Correggio; and, from Mr. C. F. Murray, of London, a gift of an Ionian Greek vase of the 7th century B. C. These accessions are all of the highest order in their respective kinds, and, together with our former accessions of original works in sculpture and painting, give to our Museum a character such as it is most desirable that it should have. No finer examples of early Italian painting have been brought into the country, and few finer specimens of Greek sculpture than our Meleager and the new Aphrodite, are to be seen anywhere. — Our resources for the past year have been too small to allow us to make many additions to the collections of prints and photographs. A few valuable prints have, however, been added to the Gray collection, and about 800 new photographs have been purchased. Additional resources for the purchase of original works of art, as well as of prints and photographs, are much needed.

Charles H. Moore, h '90.

JEFFERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, '50, has given the Laboratory a fund of more than \$50,000 for Physical Research. In the terms of the gift there is the following statement: "The income of this fund shall be used primarily for laboratory expenses of original investigations by members of the Laboratory staff. But the Director, at his discretion, may award an honorarium, of not more than \$500 per annum, for the private use of any person who — although receiving no salary from the University — may wish to carry on original investigations under his direction at the Jefferson Laboratory. The balance of the income is to be used only for meeting the legitimate expenditures of original research, whether by professors or students." Twenty-five years ago a physical laboratory was started in an upper room in Harvard Hall, with an annual stipend of \$300. To-day the University has the largest and best equipped Physical Laboratory in America, with an endowment which yields over \$6000 per annum. It is the only endowed laboratory in the University. During the past twenty-five years twelve professors of Physics have been trained in the Laboratory, and the work of the professors in the Department has had a great influence upon the instruction in Physics in the secondary schools. There are nearly 500 students this autumn enrolled in the various courses in physics, and there seems to be a growing taste for quantitative work — a taste which seems to the Director to mark a healthy reaction against the diffuse nature of merely lecture work. During the past year four important investigations were completed. Two of these investigations have awakened much interest in Germany. A professor in a Western university who spent last year in the Laboratory as a graduate student writes me that he had never spent a more profitable year.

John Trowbridge, s '65, Director.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

The following table exhibits the growth of the School in the last five years, the figures representing the registration prior to Thanksgiving Day in each year, except the present: —

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Resident Bachelors of Law	2	1	—	1	1
Third-Year Class	128	102	135	144	149
Second-Year Class	159	170	193	202	189
First-Year Class	216	219	233	242	229
Special Students	40	58	50	59	59
Total	545	550	611	648	627
College Graduates	496	523	587	633	615
Percentage of College graduates . . .	89	95	96	96	98
Colleges represented	76	73	67	82	91

Reckoning the 36 Harvard College Seniors who are registered in the Law School, there are 284 Harvard graduates and 331 graduates of other colleges. Of these other colleges, 22 have sent us 3 or more graduates, as follows: Yale, 56; Brown, 40; Dartmouth, 21; Bowdoin, 16; Chicago, 13; Williams, 11; Amherst, 10; California, 9; Princeton, 9; Wisconsin, 8; Iowa College, 7; Michigan, 6; Northwestern, 6; Georgetown, 5; Leland Stanford, Jr., 5; Tufts, 5; Washington and Jefferson, 5; Western Reserve, 5; Cornell, 4; Johns Hopkins, 4; Minnesota, 3; Vermont, 3. — The decrease in the number of second-year students is the result of a wholesome new rule which excludes from the School for at least a year those who fail to pass in three of the five first-year subjects. The gain in the number of colleges represented in the School is especially gratifying. — There is one addition to the teaching staff for the current year. Mr. Joseph Lewis Stackpole, '95, LL. B., *cum laude*, '98, will lecture on Patent Law. — It was hoped that the enlargement of Austin Hall would be well advanced by this time. But the architectural problem proved unexpectedly difficult. It is believed now that the new construction will begin in the spring of 1902. The accommodations for the students are inadequate and the space for books is exhausted.

J. B. Ames, '68.

THE LIBRARY.

A review of the Library's various activities during the past year brings one face to face at every turn with the always present and constantly increasing need of an enlarged and improved building, a new library adequate for the proper administration of what is in many respects the most valuable and widely useful collection of books in America. With an endowment of over \$950,000, representing gifts received from lovers of learning during a century, it enjoys an income of about \$19,000 a year for the purchase of books and \$24,000, applicable to administration (to which the College has to add from its unrestricted income at least \$20,000 more); yet it is hampered on every side by the lack of a suitable and commodious building such as all the other principal colleges of the country now possess. The reiterated statement of this fundamental need is wearisome, but it is still confidently expected that this splendid opportunity of serving the University will not always go unheeded by her sons and her other benefactors. Every month that relief is delayed increases the perplexities of the present situation and adds to the difficulties under which the Library struggles. — The additions of the last year have been 13,687 volumes, of which 4639 have been received by gift. 14,235 pamphlets have also been received by gift. — There being good ground to believe that the figures for the total number of volumes

in the Library, as given in recent years, were incorrect, an actual count was made this summer of all the still unclassified portion of the Library and of the older classified divisions, and the total now arrived at — of 387,097 volumes in Gore Hall — may be accepted as substantially exact. Of this number, 92,000 volumes are still unclassified or roughly classified; but no considerable further progress can be made in reclassification, owing to lack of room. — The library of the University Museum contains a large collection of works on geology, a collection more extensive than that in the College Library, owing mainly to the incorporation of the private library of Prof. J. D. Whitney. In order to bring together in one place the full resources of the University in geology, 482 volumes have been transferred from Gore Hall to the Museum library at the urgent request of the Geological Department. The geological works remaining in Gore Hall, numbering about 939 volumes, are with few exceptions duplicates of what can be found at the Museum. — Mr. J. H. Treat, of Lawrence, has given \$300 to enrich the collection of books in the Library relating to the Catacombs and early Christian antiquities. — The Saturday Club of Boston has presented \$500 to the Library to be spent at the Library's discretion. — During the summer, Prof. Leo Wiener visited all the Slovak district in Austria, and had the good fortune to bring together a rich and valuable collection of Slovak literature, which it would be impossible to duplicate, and which probably is the largest, with perhaps one exception, in the world. This comes to the Library as the gift of Prof. A. C. Coolidge, '87. — During the summer the Library acquired an interesting manuscript, the note-book of Clement Weeks, a graduate of the Class of 1772. It opens with an amusing account in Biblical form of the Rebellion of 1766, when the students left the Commons Hall in a body on account of their request being disregarded that they might have "butter that stinketh not." This is followed by a statement of several grievances which the students laid before the Board of Overseers at this time, — a statement which does not appear in the records of that Board. The book also contains notes of "conjectures on original composition," and notes on "St. Augustine concerning Heresies," and from Rapin's "History of England." It concludes with an amusing mock salutatory part in Macaronic Latin. The Library also obtained from the same source several letters of William Weeks, brother of Clement, of the Class of 1775, written while he was a soldier in the Continental army. — In order to provide material desired for the new courses in landscape architecture, circulars were sent to many city and state boards asking for park reports, and many of these reports have been received. — During the summer a beginning has been made in forming a collection, on cards of uniform size, of photographic views of the College Yard, its several

buildings, and its surroundings. A duplicate, but partially filled, album of the Class of 1885, which was handed over to the Library by the Class Committee, yielded many interesting views taken at that date, as well as portraits of some of the Class. Several views taken in 1875 were found on sale as remnants in Sever's bookstore, and a complete set of the portraits of the Class of 1858, including many contemporary portraits of professors, and some views, was fortunately offered to the Library for sale. A few portraits of professors taken about 1860 had been received some years ago, and these, with such other views of recent date as have come into our possession lately, form the nucleus of what will be a most interesting collection, if it can be suitably increased. The Class albums contain a large number of views which would be valuable in this collection, but they, of course, must not be despoiled. The Library would gladly obtain, however, other copies of Class albums which any graduates are disposed to part with, and incorporate the material with the general collection. Other contributions in any form, photographic, printed, or engraved, are earnestly desired, and it is hoped may be received in large numbers.

William Coolidge Lane, '81.

SLAVIC.

This year begins with the largest number ever enrolled in Slavic: there are seven in Beginning Russian (Slavic 1a), one in Old Bulgarian (Slavic 3), and 22 in the History of Russian Literature (Slavic 4). The latter is a new half course intended for those who do not know Russian, and will cover the whole field of literature from the 11th century to the present, especial attention being paid to the 19th century. The Department of Slavic Languages at the Library has been enriched by about 1000 numbers of Slovak books bought last summer, with money given by Prof. A. C. Coolidge, in the towns of Turocz Szent Marton, Tyrnan, and Pressburg, in Northern Hungary. The greater part of this collection, containing 140 volumes of periodical publications, comes from one of the largest Slovak libraries, that of Lombardini, at Zsolna, who died in 1897, and consists of many books that could not be duplicated. There is now only one larger collection of Slovak books in existence than the one at the Harvard Library.

Leo Wiener.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF 1901.

The "summer courses of instruction" at this School, as officially termed by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, is now so well established that the changes from year to year, either in the offerings or attendance, are no longer considerable. For the session of last summer 54 courses were

announced, all of which were given. The attendance was about five per cent. less than in the previous session. This slight decrease is, in part, to be accounted for by the fact that in the previous year the interest aroused by the presence in Cambridge of the Cuban teachers appears to have induced many persons to join the School, who would have gone elsewhere or come to us at another time. In part, the diminution was due to the extremely hot weather which occurred at the beginning of the session. The number of persons registered in the Summer School at Cambridge during the years from 1897 to 1901, inclusive, were as follows : In 1901, 767 ; in 1900, 784 ; in 1899, 636 ; in 1898, 652 ; in 1897, 606.

Although the first ten days of the term were exceedingly hot, perhaps the worst ever known in this part of the country, it was not found necessary to lessen the amount of work required in any of the classes. There were no cases of serious illness, but few found the conditions in any considerable degree taxing. The usual excellent health of those attending the School clearly indicates that Cambridge is a wholesome place of residence even in midsummer.

Although it is not more than twenty years since the summer courses, begun in 1869, began to take shape as a part of the defined instruction given by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, there have been a number of changes in the attendance on different groups of studies which are noteworthy. The resort to the courses in natural science has relatively or absolutely decreased ; the falling off being most conspicuous in the classes in geology, chemistry, physics, French, and German. The increase has been most marked in the group of English courses, in designing and in physical training. In some measure these changes are due to the establishment of other summer schools where there is like instruction to be had in the natural sciences and modern languages ; in larger share, they are due to changes in the demand for teachers in various subjects taught in secondary schools. When the summer instruction of natural science at Harvard began, there were no places in this country where teachers, engaged in the public schools, could prepare themselves in the long vacation for service. The resort to our courses was naturally at first large, but the several thousand persons thus trained sufficed to fill all the existing places, so that the present demand is limited mainly to newly established schools.

It has for some years been the policy of the Committee on summer courses in general to limit the instruction to subjects likely to meet the needs of school-teachers, and to have it so ordered that it might so far as possible serve as a model for elementary work to be done in the best secondary schools. This policy will undoubtedly be adhered to in the

future, for it is evident that the best service the School can render both to the University and to the secondary education of this country can be thus rendered.

The fact that there is no endowment for supporting our summer courses unhappily limits the extension of the work into departments of study where, though it is most desirable to train teachers, the number of students to be expected in the classes is small. Thus observational astronomy, though a very important subject, appears after some years of trial not to attract a sufficient number of pupils to give promise of paying the cost of the work ; it therefore has to be discontinued. The same has been the case with physiology and other studies, which it would be most desirable to offer without regard to the return in money. A relatively small endowment, say fifty thousand dollars, would enable the Committee to extend the offerings of courses, so that as far as the secondary schools are concerned, it would be ideally complete, and at the same time give them the means to extend the range of studies so that they would meet the needs of many college instructors. When we consider that the instruction in the Summer School is now attended by an average of about seven hundred teachers, who carry the profit they have from the University to schools throughout the land, it becomes very clear that such a foundation would yield a singularly large return.

In the session of next summer it is proposed to continue nearly all the courses which were given this year. Some modifications will be made in the instruction in chemistry, French, and German. That in astronomy will, unhappily, have for the present to be discontinued. It is hoped to add a course in the Russian language, and perhaps one in mining, especially designed to meet the needs of students in that subject, but open to others than members of the University. The projects for this session are not yet complete, but it is expected that the announcement will be ready for publication by December 1.

N. S. Shaler, s'62,

Chairman of Committee on Summer Courses of Instruction.

ATHLETICS.

Football.

Practice began this fall on Sept. 20, when 44 men came out, — the squad, however, has been steadily increasing since that time. D. C. Campbell is the year's captain and W. T. Reid, '01, is acting as head coach. McMaster is again training the men. The eleven lost some very valuable players by graduation, — Daly, Fiske, Lawrence, Hallowell, Kendall, Sawin, Ellis, and Gierasch. Those of last year's team and substitutes who have returned are Campbell, Bowditch, Ristine, Sargent, Eaton, Graydon, Devens, Barnard, Kernan, Roberts, Lee, Clark, and Putnam. The squad has been handled on the same general plan as last year, the policy being particularly to develop the team gradually, that it might reach its best all-round condition only by the time of the Yale game. A long time was spent at first in coaching the individual players before stress was laid on team play. These two facts account, perhaps, for the smallness of the scores in the earlier games. The score of the games up to Nov. 16 follows: —

Sept. 28.	Harvard, 16; Williams, 0.
Oct. 2.	H., 12; Bowdoin, 0.
" 5.	H., 16; Bates, 6.
" 9.	H., 11; Amherst, 0.
" 12.	H., 18; Columbia, 0.
" 16.	H., 16; Wesleyan, 0.
" 19.	H., 6; West Point, 0.
" 26.	H., 29; Carlisle, 0.
Nov. 2.	H., 48; Brown, 0.
" 9.	H., 33; Univ. of Penn., 6.
" 16.	H., 27; Dartmouth, 12.

The great problem to face this year has been the building up of an entirely new back-field. There was plenty of good material for this, but with the

exception perhaps of Kernan, there was no one who could be called a brilliant player. The ends have so far been the strongest positions on the team, for Campbell is playing even better than he did last year, and Bowditch, in spite of an injury early in the season, is in first-rate form. Reid has put much spirit into the coaching, and in practice, especially of late, the team has shown plenty of snap and dash. Among the graduates who have helped Reid in the coaching are B. G. Waters, '94, W. H. Lewis, '95, J. Cranston, '91, M. Donald, '99, J. Dunlop, '96, W. A. M. Burden, '00, and J. Lawrence, '01.

The men who have played in one or more of the University games so far are: *Ends*: D. C. Campbell, '02, E. Bowditch, Jr., '03, E. C. Littig, '03, H. S. Hutchinson, '04, J. A. Burgess, '04, L. Motley, '02, O. F. Cooper, '02, and J. D. Clark, '03; *tackles*: R. Lawrence, '02, G. S. Jones, '03, P. S. Graydon, '03, C. Blagden, T. E. Randolph, '03, and J. E. O'Connell, '02; *guards*: C. A. Barnard, '02, J. C. Green, '02, R. S. Rainsford, '02, E. C. Hovey, '05, O. F. Cutts, 2 L., C. H. Robinson, '04, and W. G. Lee, 2 M.; *centres*: C. H. Greene, '02, C. S. Sargent, Jr., '02, W. S. Sugden and S. L. Roberts, '04; *quarter-backs*: D. A. Baldwin, '03, W. C. Matthews, '05, C. B. Marshall, '04, and R. B. Noyes, '02; *half-backs*: R. Derby, '03, A. W. Ristine, '02, R. P. Kernan, '03, W. T. Piper, '03, J. A. Knowles, '03, E. T. Putnam, '01, A. W. Swann, '03, and O. C. Mackay, '04; *full-backs*: A. L. Devens, '02, T. G. Meier, '04, F. R. Boyd, '02, D. D. L. McGrew, '03, and S. W. Miffin, 1 L.

FRESHMAN FOOTBALL.

Freshman football has not been very encouraging this year. Some 135 candidates came out for the team, but there was a great scarcity among them of heavy men, and there was not much spirit shown in the practice. R. W. Leatherbee is captain. They have been coached by J. S. Lawrence, '01, A. Winsor, '02, J. D. Clark, '03, and D. W. Knowlton, '03. Their scores up to the time of going to press have been :—

Freshman,	0;	Exeter,	6.
"	17;	Andover,	0.
"	5;	Groton,	6.
"	5;	Worcester Academy,	0.
"	17;	Mass. Inst. of Technology,	'04, 0.
"	33;	Yale Freshmen,	5.

The line-up of the Yale game was :

HARVARD 1905.	YALE 1905.
Gateley, l. e.	r. e., McClintock
Oveson, l. t.	r. t., Coonley
Kidder, l. g.	r. g., Weekes
Derby, c.	c., Turner
Chase, r. g.	l. g., Bettos
Mills, r. t.	l. t., Bissell
Crocker, r. e.	l. e., Neal
Elkins, q. b.	q. b., Tilney
Sard, Randall, l. h. b.	r. h. b., Farmer
Hurley, r. h. b.	l. h. b., Hinkle
Leatherbee, f. b.	f. b., White, Owaley

Touchdowns : Mills 3, Randall 1, Hurley 1, Hinkle 1. Goals from touchdowns : Kidder 5, Tilney 1. Goal from placement : Kidder. Time, 35 m. halves.

SCRUB FOOTBALL.

The scrub football series has been even more hotly contested this year than it was last. Any man in College, except Freshmen and members of the University squad, may take part in this series, the only conditions being that not more than five members of Class teams may play on any one scrub team. This has made it possible for a great many more men to play football than otherwise would, and has done not a little to improve the football material in general. Eight teams entered this year, — the Mudhoppers, Hunkatonks, Cowboys, Wal-

lowers, Velvets, Also Rans, Rough Riders, and Quadequinas. In the final game the Cowboys, consisting almost entirely of Law School men, defeated the Wallowers by a score of 18 to 6. Now that the scrub series is over, the Class teams will be chosen right away.

Track Team.

The great track event this fall has of course been the International Games held at Berkeley Oval on Sept. 25, in which Harvard and Yale combined to win six out of the nine events. That nothing but good can result from such a track meet has been proved by the thoroughly sportsmanlike spirit on both sides and the friendly relations which have been so firmly established between the four English and American Universities. The Harvard men to compete in these games were, — Kernan, Ristine, Swan, Ellis, Rust, Shirk, Converse, Willis, Knowles, Lightner, Clark, Behr, Richardson, and Boynton.

The track work since College began has been very encouraging, with almost 100 men out for practice every day. The autumn coaching was done by John Graham, assisted by Capt. Willis. The Freshmen seem few in number, composing only about a quarter of the squad, but it is to be hoped that a larger number of them will turn out in the spring. The day on which the University Fall Handicap Games took place was raw and windy, and several of the men were not at their best. The work of the new men, however, was exceptionally good, five events being won by the Freshmen. The summary of the games follows :—

100 yard dash—Won by W. A. Schick, '05, scratch; second, K. V. Blaxter, '05, 4 yds.; third, R. W. Robbins, '02, 3½ yds. Time, 10¼ s.

220 yard dash—Won by W. A. Schick, '06, scratch; second, R. W. Robbins, '02, 7 yds.; third, B. S. Blake, '02. Time, 22 s.

440 yard run—Won by M. T. Lightner, '03, scratch; second, I. G. Fry, '04, 3 yds.; third, W. A. Colwell, 1 G., 18 yds. Time, 52½ s.

880 yard run—Won by D. DuBois, '03, scratch; second, P. H. Adams, '06, 40 yds.; third, L. Ledyard, 2 L., scratch. Time, 2 min. 6½ s.

One mile run—Won by W. W. Gallagher, '04, 36 yds.; second, J. H. Hall, '03, 55 yds.; third, C. M. Frothingham, '03, 65 yds. Time, 4 m. 43 s.

Two mile run—Won by F. L. Carter, '03, scratch; second, J. H. Stone, '04, 50 yds.; third, G. W. Fernald, '03, 100 yds. Time, 11 m., 9 s.

120 yard hurdles—Won by S. Johnson, '06, 3 yds.; second, F. W. Bird, '04, 1 yd. Time, 17½ s.

220 yard hurdles—Won by F. B. Scheuber, '06, scratch; second, E. McLeod, 10 yds.; third, F. W. Bird, '04, 8 yds. Time, 25½ s.

Broad jump—Won by J. Haigh, '03, 6 in.; second, N. S. McKendrick, '04, 2 ft.; third, A. Derby, '03, 1 ft. Distance, 21 ft. 9 in.

High jump—Won by F. W. C. Foster, '03, 2 in., actual jump 5 ft. 8 in.; second, N. F. Glidden, Jr., '03, scratch, actual jump 5 ft. 6 in.

Putting 16 pound shot—Won by J. A. Tingley, '06, scratch; second, R. G. Hall, '04, 2 ft.; third, E. C. Kerans, '04, 2 ft. Distance, 36 ft. 8 in.

Pole vault—Won by W. E. Story, '04, 1 ft. 3 in.; second, F. B. Scheuber, '06, scratch. Height, 11 ft. 1 in.

Throwing 16 pound hammer—(Scratch)—Won by R. G. Hall, '04, 87 ft. 4 in.; second, J. H. Bruce, '06, 65 ft. 9 in.

Tennis.

Princeton won the Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament at Philadelphia, in the finals F. B. Alexander defeating M. Ogden, both Princeton men. The finals of the doubles lay between two Yale and two Harvard men, in which the Yale men, H. A. Plummer and S. L. Russel, beat J. A. Roche, '03, and W. P. Blagden, '04, of Harvard.

In the finals of the annual fall interclass tournament, E. W. Leonard, '03, defeated R. Bishop, 1 L., in four hard-fought sets, 6-2, 6-8, 6-4, 6-3. Leonard played a steady game, in which his accurate placing outclassed Bishop's brilliant but erratic net game.

The winning of the match also gave Leonard the University Championship, for E. R. Marvin, '99, last year's champion, has left College. In the doubles, E. W. Leonard, '03, and W. S. Warland, '03, won from S. H. Derby, 3 L., and W. D. Herrick, 3 L., 6-1, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2. Leonard and Warland won the game by excellent team work, taking the net and with hard and accurate smashing, keeping their opponents in the back court throughout the entire match.

Golf.

The prospects of the Harvard Golf Club are better this year than they have ever been before. The Club has just taken the option of 86 acres of land known as the Wellington Farm, lying on both sides of the Trapelo Road between Waverley and Waltham, which can be reached by the electric cars in about 30 minutes from Harvard Square. The land is rolling in character, and the turf is said to be of excellent quality. The Club has already taken steps to raise the necessary money to buy the land, the managing trustee being Stoughton Bell, '96, one of the founders of the Club. There is a large farmhouse on the estate which can some day be turned into a very comfortable club-house. A nine-hole course is already being laid out, and it is hoped that the links will be ready for use before the fall of 1902. Until then the Club has permission for its members to play at the Braeburn Golf Club, Newton, and at the Newton Golf Club.

The annual fall tournament for the championship of the College had not been entirely played off at the time of going to press. The team has played only twice this fall, and has been defeated both times,—by Wollaston

and by the Agawam Hunt Club, at Providence. The following are the individual scores :—

HARVARD.		WOLLASTON.	
H. C. Egan,	0	Smith,	2
W. B. Egan,	2	Freeman,	0
Wadsworth,	0	Burdett,	4
Brown,	0	Robbins,	2
Wheelock,	3	Farrington,	0
Murdoch,	0	Pope,	1
	5		9

HARVARD.		AGAWAM.	
C. T. Richardson,	6	Mauran,	0
H. Lindaley,	0	Mason,	1
W. B. Egan,	0	Congdon,	2
W. B. Wood,	0	Smith,	9
Totals,	6		12

Dates.

Rowing has started in well at both the Clubs. Four graded crews and four Freshmen crews are rowing from the Newell, and four graded and three Freshmen crews at the Weld. A good deal of single shell rowing also goes on at both Clubs. James Wray, an Australian, who coached at the Union Boat Club last winter, has been engaged as coach at the Weld, in place of Donovan. E. W. C. Jackson, '02, has been elected captain of the Newell Boat Club, and G. Bancroft, '02, of the Weld.—The kicking contest for the Burr cups was won as follows: Punting, A. W. Ristine, '02; drop-kicking, W. N. Taylor, '03; place-kicking, R. S. Rainsford, '02.—The cross-country runs have been very popular this fall, with from 100 to 150 men taking part in them. The runs of from three to four miles are usually led by J. G. Willis, '02, captain of the Track Team. In some, all the men have run in one squad, and in others they have been divided into two divisions, according to speed, the slow division being given a start of three or four minutes.

William James, Jr., '03.

The International Games.

On July 22, 1899, Harvard and Yale athletes were defeated by Oxford and Cambridge men, at the Queen's Club, London, winning 4 events to the Englishmen's 5. This year, a team of Oxford and Cambridge men came over here and were beaten 6 points to 3 by a Harvard-Yale team at the Berkeley Oval, New York, on Sept. 25. The weather was fine, the track excellent, and over 6000 persons were present. The entries were :—

100 yard dash: Hargrave, Y., Haigh, H., Hind, C., Churchill, C.

440 yard run: Boardman, Y., Rust, H., Barclay, C., Cornish, O.

880 yard run: Boynton, H., Franchot, Y., Workman, C., Cleave, O.

Mile run: Clark, H., Knowles, H., Waldron, Y., Cockshott, C., Gregson, C., Cawthra, C.

Two mile run: Swan, H., Mills, H., Teel, Y., Workman, C., Dawson, O., McNaughten, C.

120 yard hurdles: Converse, H., Clapp, Y., Garnier, O., Allcock, C.

High jump: Spraker, Y., Kernan, H., Smith, C., Henderson, O.

Broad jump: Spraker, Y., Ristine, H., Cornish, O., Henderson, O.

Hammer throw: Boal, H., Ellis, H., May, O., Henderson, O.

There was a blunder in setting the start for the 100 yard dash, so that the sprinters ran 105 yards. The results in detail follow :—

100 yard dash: Won by N. H. Hargrave, Yale; A. E. Hind, Cambridge, second; J. E. Haigh, Harvard, third. Time, 0:10½.

880 yard run: Won by H. W. Workman, Cambridge; J. R. Cleave, Oxford, second; E. B. Boynton, Harvard, third. Time, 1:55½.

440 yard run: Won by E. C. Rust, Harvard; Dixon Boardman, Yale, second; R. W. Barclay, Cambridge, third. Time, 0:50½.

Hammer: Won by W. E. Boal, Harvard, 136 feet 8 in.; E. B. May, Oxford, second, 128 feet 3 in.; W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford, third, 111 feet 4½ in.

High jump: Won by J. S. Spraker, Yale, 6 feet 1½ in.; R. P. Kernan, Harvard, second, 6 feet ¼ in.; G. H. Smith, Cambridge, third, 5 feet 10½ in.

Mile run: Won by F. G. Cockshott, Cambridge; H. W. Gregson, Cambridge, second; H. S. Knowles, Harvard, third. Time, 4:26½.

120 yard hurdle : Won by J. H. Converse, 2d, Harvard ; G. R. Garner, Oxford, second ; E. Alcock, Cambridge, third. Time 0 : 15½.

Two mile run : Won by H. W. Workman, Cambridge ; E. W. Hills, Harvard, second ; C. J. Swan, Harvard, third. Time, 9 : 50.

Broad jump : Won by J. S. Spraker, Yale, with 22 feet 4½ in. ; A. W. Ristine, Harvard, with 21 feet 4 in., second ; W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford, with 19 feet 9 in., third.

The officials were : Referee, R. C. Cornell of Columbia ; track judges, Lees Knowles, M. P., of Cambridge, G. T. Kirby, J. E. Sullivan ; clerk of course, H. S. Brooks of Yale ; assistant clerk of course, J. W. Hallowell of Harvard ; scorers, Walter Camp of Yale, G. B. Morison of Harvard ; announcer, F. Burns ; assistant announcer, H. S. Lyons, N. Y. A. C. ; field judges, H. H. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., H. C. Buermeyer, N. Y. A. C. ; timers, M. Bishop, N. Y. A. C., C. S. Hughes, K. A. C., R. Stoll, N. Y. A. C. ; inspectors, H. A. Cleaves of Oxford, Chase Mellon of Oxford, H. S. Patterson of Williams, L. P. Sheldon of Yale ; starter, S. D. See.

The evening of the games a complimentary dinner was given to the Englishmen at Sherry's, Senator Depew being toastmaster.

On Monday, Sept. 30, the English team was brought to Boston under the escort of E. J. Wendell, '82. They drove to the Yard, where they were enthusiastically received by a large crowd of students, and after being shown the chief points of interest in the University and in Cambridge, they lunched at the Harvard Union. At an informal reception after luncheon, Pres. Eliot welcomed them in a brief speech, to which Lees Knowles, M. P., responded. During the afternoon they visited Soldier's Field and watched the football squad, and in the evening they were entertained at a banquet at the Algonquin Club, Boston. Francis

Peabody, Jr., L. S., '79, and of Trinity College, Cambridge, presided. He called Lees Knowles, M. P., who had charge of the British athletes and responded for them. Pres. Eliot spoke on "The Place of Athletics in Modern Universities," and Dr. Wm. Everett, '59, followed with some remarks on the relations of the English and American universities and his experiences while attending Cambridge University, where he took his B. A. in 1863. Other speakers were Presidents Workman and Dawson of the Oxford and Cambridge teams, Captain Willis of the Harvard team, C. S. Hamlin, '83, and E. J. Wendell, '82. J. T. Wheelwright, '76, read an original poem which is printed in this issue under University Notes. The Glee and Mandolin Clubs sang and played at intervals. The evening closed by all singing "God Save the King," and "America."

The following day the Englishmen stopped over a few hours at New Haven. Before sailing for home, they made a short trip to Niagara Falls and the Buffalo Pan-American Fair.

Athletic Expenses, 1900–01.

CAMBRIDGE, October 15, 1901.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE REGULATION OF ATHLETIC SPORTS, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Gentlemen : The following account represents the annual report of the receipts and expenses of the Harvard Athletic Association for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1901.

February 1, 1901, Eliot Spalding resigned his position as Graduate Manager of Athletics, and the undersigned has since been acting in his place. Mr. Spalding had entire charge of the

financial affairs of the Association during the football season.

The past year has been an eventful one with regard to Harvard finances. It has seen the University Crew and Newell Boat Club quarters moved into far larger and more comfortable accommodations in the new Boat-house, situated on the Speedway, Brighton. The Harvard Athletic Association has grown and prospered, its membership more than doubling that of the previous half year. The general equipment belonging to the Association has been thoroughly overhauled, and now the facilities for outdoor athletics are better and more numerous than heretofore. The seating capacity on both the football and baseball fields does not nearly meet the demand, and at a large game — as that with Yale — it has been found necessary to erect temporary stands; and even then the capacity is inadequate, and, as at the baseball game between Yale and Harvard, played in Cambridge the 20th of June, 1901, many people were turned away.

As in the athletic report of last year, the receipts and expenditures of the different teams are arranged so that they may be readily used for comparison with accounts of past years. For example, the receipts are . . . receipts from games, membership fees in the Association, subscriptions, etc.; and the expenses into general expenses, as supplies for the different teams, training tables, boats and oars, etc. . . . In all cases, except the Yale football game, receipts from games are treated as gross receipts; and amounts paid other teams are classified as items of expense. In former years, the receipts were classified as net receipts after the guarantees to other teams had been paid. The pre-

sent plan has proved simpler and far more satisfactory. Items of receipt in the summary of receipts in this report have been lessened by condensing them, as, for example, subscriptions from all teams are classified into one item, etc.

The so-called Harvard Athletic Association seems to be firmly established, as previously mentioned, and its membership is always on the increase. Members have had the privilege of attending all home football games, including that with the University of Pennsylvania, and having first preference in the allotment of seats for the Yale game, all home baseball games, all home track meets, and of joining either the Weld or Newell Boat Club. The attendance of students at the smaller football games has increased at least fifteen per cent. The same is true of the minor baseball games played during the month of May.

At present, the University Crew and Track Teams are supported partly by a general canvass through the University by the respective managers and candidates for assistant manager. Some give and some do not; in all cases students, especially upper classmen, disapprove of these methods of supporting the athletic teams, and say they would much prefer to pay an increased price for their membership ticket. If the fee for membership in the Association should be raised slightly — perhaps two dollars, making the price of a ticket \$7 — and all subscriptions for the support of University athletic teams were abandoned, I think it would meet with general approval.

Freshmen athletics are not included in the privileges of the Athletic Association, and are rightly supported by

subscriptions. It is possible for a few dishonest men, at the opening of College, to persuade many Freshmen to subscribe to certain athletic organizations, and then keep the money for their private use. There is no way for the innocent Freshman to ascertain whether or not the collector is authorized to canvass subscriptions, and he gladly subscribes. Soon another collector, presumably the true manager, as, for example, of the Crew, arrives and asks for a subscription. The Freshman, good-natured and generous with his pocketbook as he always is, has then given two sums to one organization. A number of cases of this sort have been reported during the past year, and something should be done to stop this nefarious collecting. The present fee charged for membership in the Association — \$5 — has not covered the expenses connected with the buildings and grounds, probably because such a large sum was expended during the past year on the new Boat-House. By reason of this fee and reducing the ordinary expenses — and they can be reduced — both ends may be made to meet, provided the Association grows in numbers as it is reasonable to expect.

The Football Association has not had as prosperous a year from a financial standpoint as that of the previous year, but nevertheless shows a good credit balance. The present system of keeping such a large number of men at the training table, and carrying such a large number of men with the team on a trip, etc., costs a great deal of money. The coach and captain of the Football Team, as well as of the other teams, may help in many ways to keep down expenses; in fact, much rests with them.

The Baseball Association, as last

year, has been able to meet all expenses, including a week's trip South during the April recess, and still has a balance of \$959.86. This is almost \$2500 less than the credit balance of last year. The causes for the decrease in receipts seemingly are two. First, the rainy weather in April and the first two weeks of May; and secondly, the decrease in receipt of gains by students joining the H. A. A. The expenses of the Baseball Association were reduced \$4600, compared with the figures for expense in 1899, and with care may be further reduced.

The receipts of the Track Team failed to equal the expenditures. The deficit is almost \$3000, but this is not so great after considering that the trainer, under the present system, is paid by the Association, where formerly he was paid by the University; and that the team was away for two meets. The receipts were \$3440.49, an increase of \$1574.75 over 1899-00; and the expenses were \$6328.68.

The financial result of the University Crew account has been pleasing, in that the account shows a credit instead of a debit balance as heretofore. Annually, the expenses of the Crew have been reduced and the receipts increased. Compared with last year, the expenditures have increased slightly; on the other hand, compared with expenditures of 1898-99, they have been reduced over \$4000. The receipts of the Crew have been augmented by a larger subscription from the students and increased receipts from observation trains at the New London race.

A boat builder has been employed at the University Boat-house, building new and repairing old boats. The number of oarsmen during the year has increased greatly. In the near

future, it will be necessary to build new lockers in the new Boat-house, as well as at the Weld Boat-house, to meet the demand for lockers.

The rowing equipment is in very good condition, but is not sufficiently great to meet the requirements. New equipment of boats and oars are needed as rapidly as seems necessary and feasible.

The Newell and Weld Boat Clubs are a source of large expense to the Association, — slightly larger than last year. This, in part, is due to the privilege given on the H. A. A. ticket, the number of men rowing from the boat club showing how popular it is.

The new Boat-house required an expenditure of over \$10,000 during the past year for the tank, boiler-room accommodations, and grading and filling.

The various Freshmen teams were well supported by subscriptions, but show a debit balance of \$118.75. The expense of taking the Freshman football team to New Haven to play the Yale Freshmen and the small receipts of that game brought the management behind about \$175. The Freshman Crew was also unable to make both ends meet, on account of heavy expenses for training table and supplies. The management of these different Freshmen organizations has been excellent.

Lawn tennis is more popular than ever, and during the fall and spring the courts have been taxed to their utmost. As fast as additional courts can be built, there will be use for them. At least twenty-five new courts are needed, and many tennis enthusiasts hope they will be built before another year has passed. The receipts from the tennis courts were \$1687.05, as

compared with \$1280.85 in 1899-00. The credit balance is \$526.30, as compared with \$436.49 of the previous year.

Bills for training table, broken equipment, etc., have been paid during the past year with some regularity. The item for insurance, in the summary of expenditures account, is large because it is customary to take out insurance policies for five years, and many policies have had to be renewed during the year.

Respectfully yours,
C. H. Schweppe.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Gate receipts.....	\$46,962.68	
Season tickets.....	8,847.89	
Doctors and rubbing...		\$1,487.45
Expense of games.....		908.30
Amts. paid other teams.		7,363.79
Labor on grounds.....		348.24
Manager's miscellaneous expense.....		28.64
Printing.....		229.56
Sundries.....		49.53
Supplies.....		3,209.62
Trainer and coaches....		1,842.45
Training table.....		2,469.78
Travel and hotel expense.....		1,750.80
	<u>\$55,810.57</u>	<u>\$19,688.16</u>
Credit balance.....		36,122.41
	<u>\$55,810.57</u>	<u>\$55,810.57</u>

BASEBALL ASSOCIATION.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Gate receipts.....	\$8,121.90	
Season tickets.....	3,143.90	
Score cards.....	249.34	
Sundry receipts.....	10.75	
Doctors and rubbing...		\$253.00
Expense of games.....		494.50
Amts. paid other teams.		2,325.00
Labor on grounds.....		354.22
Manager's miscellaneous expense.....		41.51
Pitching practice.....		142.87
Printing.....		186.00
Sundries.....		36.65
Supplies.....		1,593.24
Trainer and coaches....		1,214.00

280 *Athletics. — Athletic Expenses, 1900-1901.* [December,

Training table.....	1,023.00	Dues.....	5.00
Travel and hotel ex- pense.....	2,902.24	Labor.....	2.62
		Prizes.....	28.75
	\$11,525.89	Printing.....	6.50
	\$10,566.23	Supplies.....	66.54
Credit balance.....	959.66	Training table.....	92.87
	\$11,525.89	Trainer and coaches....	750.00
		Water rates.....	5.40

TRACK TEAM.

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Dr. balance.....
Gate receipts.....	\$329.70		1354.26
Season tickets.....	836.96		\$2,423.51
Subscriptions.....	2,204.83		\$2,423.51
Sundry receipts.....	69.00		

	Receipts.	Expenses.		Receipts.	Expenses.
Doctors and rubbing....		\$433.00	Membership.....	\$1,136.00	
Expense of games.....		176.76	Sundry receipts.....	236.50	
Labor on grounds.....		354.78	Subscription.....	250.00	
Manager's miscellaneous expense.....		20.92	Boats and oars.....		\$1,160.22
Printing.....		71.81	Boat-house expense and janitor service.....		1,106.00
Prizes.....		283.44	Expense of launch.....		374.82
Outfits and supplies....		572.65	Labor.....		5.00
Training table.....		625.79	Printing.....		14.25
Travel and hotel ex- pense.....		2,089.53	Prizes.....		29.75
Trainer and coaches....		1,700.00	Supplies.....		83.12
	\$3,440.49	\$6,328.68	Sundry expense.....		4.00
Dr. balance.....	2,888.19		Dues.....		5.00
	\$6,328.68	\$6,328.68	Training table.....		170.85
			Trainer and coaches....		507.36
			Water rates.....		53.05

UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Dr. balance.....
Boat race receipts.....	\$1,763.00		1,890.86
Subscriptions.....	\$4,977.76		\$3,513.36
Sundry receipts.....	52.00		\$3,513.36

	Receipts.	Expenses.		Receipts.	Expenses.
Boat-house expense.....		\$585.50	Gate receipts.....	\$174.59	
Boats and oars.....		937.97	Subscriptions.....	1,438.00	
Doctors and rubbing...		105.00	Doctors and rubbing....		\$38.00
Expense of launch.....		1,331.58	Expense of games.....		22.00
Manager's miscellaneous expense.....		173.88	Amts. paid other teams.		75.00
New London expense..		1,072.19	Labor on grounds.....		29.75
Printing.....		31.25	Printing.....		25.00
Prizes.....		84.75	Manager's miscellaneous expense.....		9.60
Outfits and supplies....		521.82	Supplies.....		739.81
Sundries.....		18.37	Training table.....		240.70
Training table.....		595.15	Travel and hotel expense		611.74
Water rates.....		37.10			
	\$6,792.76	\$6,304.56		\$1,612.69	\$1,791.00
Credit balance.....		\$398.20	Dr. balance.....	\$179.01	
	\$6,792.76	\$6,792.76		\$1,791.60	\$1,791.60

NEWELL BOAT CLUB.

	Receipts.	Expenses.		Receipts.	Expenses.
Membership dues.....	1,046.00		Gate receipts.....	\$426.16	
Sundry receipts.....	23.25		Subscriptions.....	983.25	
Boats and oars.....		762.91	Expense of games.....		\$37.00
Boat-house expense, and janitor service.....		702.92	Amts. paid other teams		100.50

FRESHMAN BASEBALL.

Labor on grounds.....	3.50	Travel and hotel ex-	
Manager's miscellaneous		pense.....	255.10
expense.....	13.10		
Printing.....	15.54		\$265.10
Sundry expense.....	1.50	Dr. balance.....	17.00
Supplies.....	320.59		\$282.10
Training table.....	236.78		\$282.10
Travel and hotel ex-			
pense.....	485.60		
	\$1,419.41		\$1,214.11
Credit balance.....			205.30
	\$1,419.41		\$1,419.41

FRESHMAN CREW.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Subscriptions.....	\$1,937.01	
Sundry receipts.....	28.32	
Boats and oars.....		\$372.00
New London expense..		1,087.31
Printing.....		5.25
Supplies.....		359.43
Manager's miscellaneous		
expense.....		8.99
Training table.....		177.39
Boat-house expense.....		100.00
	\$1,965.33	\$2,110.37
Dr. balance.....	145.04	
	\$2,110.37	\$2,110.37

FRESHMAN BASKET-BALL.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Gate receipts.....	\$37.50	
Amts. paid other teams.		\$25.00
Labor.....		5.75
Printing.....		7.00
	\$37.50	\$37.75
Dr. balance.....	.25	
	37.75	\$37.75

FRESHMAN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

	Balances.	Debit.	Credit.
1904 Football.....	\$179.01		
1904 Baseball.....			\$205.30
1904 Boat crew.....	145.04		
1904 Basket-Ball.....	.25		
	324.30		\$205.30
Net loss on Freshman ath-			
letics.....		119.00	
	\$324.30	\$324.30	

BASKET-BALL TEAM.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Gate receipts.....	\$255.10	
Amts. paid other teams		\$20.00
Labor.....		7.00

Travel and hotel ex-	
pense.....	255.10
	\$265.10
Dr. balance.....	17.00
	\$282.10

COLLEGE NINE.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Gate receipts.....	\$220.73	
Amts. paid other teams.		\$17.50
Manager's miscellaneous		
expense.....		14.37
Printing.....		2.00
Travel and hotel ex-		
penses.....		237.63
	\$220.73	\$271.50
Dr. balance.....	\$50.77	
	\$271.50	\$271.50

CRICKET CLUB.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Subscriptions.....	\$263.00	
Outfits and supplies....		\$202.20
Expense of games.....		31.75
	\$263.00	\$233.95
Cr. balance.....		29.05
	\$263.00	\$263.00

LAWN TENNIS.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Receipts from tennis courts	\$1687.05	
Labor on grounds.....		\$868.20
Printing.....		4.00
Prizes.....		73.50
Supplies.....		52.52
Travel and hotel ex-		
pense.....		104.35
Water rates.....		33.10
Miscellaneous expense ..		25.00
	\$1,687.05	\$1,160.67
Cr. balance.....		526.38
	\$1,687.05	\$1,687.05

LACROSSE CLUB.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Gate receipts.....	\$258.00	
Subscriptions.....	544.93	
Expense of games.....		\$10.00
Amts. paid other teams.		75.00
Printing.....		11.00
Outfits and supplies....		86.80
Travel and hotel ex-		
pense.....		528.41
Training table.....		89.00
	\$802.93	\$800.21
Credit balances.....		2.72
	\$802.93	\$802.93

SKATING RINK.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Season tickets.....	\$57.50	
Labor		\$33.66
Printing		2.75
Supplies.....		27.46
	\$57.00	\$123.87
Dr. balance.....	68.87	
	\$123.87	\$123.87

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Heat.....		\$522.63
Insurance		1,682.12
Light.....		208.67
Repairs.....		58.79
Supplies.....		702.38
Telephone.....		28.15
Wages and labor.....		2,673.86
Water rates.....		329.50
		\$6,206.10
Dr. balance	\$6,206.10	
	\$6,206.10	\$6,206.10

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Balance from 1900.....	\$6,555.49	
Filling and grading.....		\$2,431.90
Labor on grounds.....		626.84
New boat-house, etc.....		10,416.50
Sundries.....		19.28
Teaming.....		427.98
	\$6,555.49	\$13,922.50
Dr. balance.....	7,367.01	
	\$13,922.50	\$13,922.50

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Interest.....	\$1,012.49	
Lease of lockers.....		862.75
Sundries and refunds.....		393.18
Bums to small teams.....		\$472.70
Office supplies, postage, etc.....		603.70
Office furnishings.....		22.03
Printing.....		110.95
Rent and care of office.....		118.00
Salaries.....		2,100.00
Sundry supplies and ex- pense.....		242.81
Telephone.....		134.07
Trophy room.....		3.50
Travel.....		136.53

Old bills.....

	496.59
	\$2,268.42
Dr. balance.....	2,172.46
	\$4,440.88
	\$4,440.88

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Boat race.....	\$1,763.00
Games	56,796.36
Interest	1,012.49
Membership fees.....	2,182.00
Rent of lockers	862.75
Score cards.....	249.34
Season tickets.....	12,886.75
Subscriptions	12,608.78
Sundries and refunds	813.00
Tennis courts	1,687.05
Balances from 1899-1900.....	26,456.75
	\$117,317.27

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Bums to small teams.....	\$472.70
Boat-house expense	2,494.42
Boats and cars.....	3,233.10
Doctors and rubbing.....	2,316.45
Dues	30.00
Construction Account.....	10,416.50
Expense of games.....	1,680.31
Filling and grading.....	2,431.90
Guarantees	10,001.79
Heat	522.63
Insurance.....	1,682.12
Labor	5,373.42
Launch.....	1,706.40
Light.....	208.67
Maintenance and repairs	58.79
Manager's miscellaneous expenses.....	811.01
Office expense and supplies	603.70
Office furnishings	22.03
Old bills.....	496.59
Pitching practice	142.87
Printing	722.86
Prizes	500.19
Rent and care of office.....	118.00
Salaries	2,100.00
Sundries	134.33
Supplies	8,780.99
Teaming.....	427.98
Telephones	162.22
Trainers and coaches.....	6,013.75
Training table.....	5,721.31
Travel.....	9,111.93
Trophy room	3.50
Water rates.....	458.15
New London expense.....	3,059.50
Paid to Treasurer, Harvard College..	29,000.00
	\$110,520.11

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

ASSOCIATED CLUBS.

The next annual convention of the Associated Clubs will be held at Milwaukee on Dec. 7. A large attendance is expected. All Harvard men are cordially invited to attend.

Walter Cary, '93, Sec.

CHICAGO.

The Club held its annual business meeting and smoker at the University Club on Oct. 8. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., F. A. Delano, '85; 1st vice-pres., C. L. Capen, '69; 2d vice-pres., J. F. Holland, '85; 3d vice-pres., J. H. Wigmore, '83; sec. and treas., R. J. Cary, '90; exec. com., W. W. Grinstead, '89, F. H. Gade, '93, W. K. Otis, '98; choristers, J. A. Carpenter, '97, G. F. Root, '00; scholarship committee, Samuel Adams, '92, F. S. Churchill, '86, and A. M. Kales, '96.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer show that the affairs of the Club during the past year have been exceedingly prosperous. A great many new members have been added to the list of the Secretary in consequence of the popularity which Chicago seems to be finding among Harvard graduates. In the last year many recent graduates have taken up their residence here.

The next meeting of the Club will take place in November, when it joins forces with the Yale and Princeton alumni in a joint smoker at the University Club. This reunion is always set for the evening preceding one of the football games taking place

between Harvard and Yale or Yale and Princeton, and it is now become an institution that the alumni of these three universities look forward to as one of the most enjoyable and enthusiastic gatherings of the year.

The Club is also anticipating with pleasure the coming convention of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Milwaukee on Dec. 7. The Secretary hopes to persuade at least 100 members to join the Harvard delegates who will attend there from the other Western Clubs. The Milwaukee Club has had the temerity to announce that it will undertake to entertain all comers, and we of Chicago have promised to take it at its word.

Robert J. Cary, '90, Sec.

CINCINNATI.

At the meeting of the Club on Oct. 4, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., E. H. Pendleton, '82; vice-pres., Joseph Wilby, '75; sec., G. S. Sykes, '77; treas., R. W. Neff, ['95]; exec. com., L. E. Osborn, '93, Jesse Lowman, '84, and B. M. Allison, '89; chorister, Dr. Walter Forchheimer, '87.

G. S. Sykes, '77, Sec.

CLEVELAND.

The present officers of the Club are: Pres., Judge F. J. Wing; sec. and treas., M. O. Simonds, '91. Our Club has about 80 members enrolled.

Minot O. Simonds, '91, Sec.

MINNESOTA.

On Oct. 19 the Club dined at the Minnesota Club in St. Paul, and held its annual meeting. The Secretary reported that the number of active

members is 71. The following officers were elected: Pres., F. B. Tiffany; vice-pres., A. M. Keith; treas., H. B. Wenzell, who is also permanent secretary; rec. sec., E. B. Young. Delegates to the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, soon to be held at Milwaukee, were also chosen. The formation of this Association, furnishing as it does an opportunity for the reunion of Western Harvard men, has had a marked effect in stimulating the activity of the local club.

Francis B. Tiffany, '77.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Club is in a flourishing condition and now numbers 359 men. The officers are: Pres., Charles Chauncey, '59; vice-pres., Francis Rawle, '69; sec., J. D. Allen, A. M., '97; treas., C. E. Morgan, 3d, '98. Last year 150 men attended the annual dinner, and 20 new members were added to the list. The Club as yet has no home of its own; but, in addition to the annual dinner, several smokers are held each year at the University Club, and serve to keep the members in touch with each other. The night before the Harvard game is especially observed, and the Team has always attended and added much to the enthusiasm.

The Club held an informal smoker at the University Club, on Nov. 8, at which about 150 were present. Mr. Theodore Frothingham, '70, presided, and the Haverford Mandolin Club furnished a musical program. Head Coach Reid, the Manager, and some of the Team were present; and Mr. Reid gave a most interesting account of the development of the Team and what they hoped to do against Pennsylvania and Yale. Several visitors were present from the New York and

Cambridge clubs, and the meeting was a most enthusiastic one; the enthusiasm being carried to the game on Saturday, where the Harvard Club had a section next to those who came down from Cambridge, and did its part in swelling the "three long Harvards and three times three."

J. D. Allen, A. M., '97, Sec.

ST. LOUIS.

The Harvard and Princeton Clubs and the Yale Alumni Association of St. Louis held a joint open air 'sing-fest,' on June 19, at Cherokee Garden. An informal dinner, at which about 100 men were present, preceded the larger gathering and gave it a flying start. In spite of preliminary assurances by the management that no songs of an offensively partisan character would be tolerated, rival glee clubs formed early in the evening and showed a partiality for derogatory choruses. There was, however, the utmost good feeling, as evidenced by the whole assembly singing in turn the favorite songs of each college. The alliance was further strengthened by apt speeches from the popular orators of the several clubs. Of the number present there was a slight preponderance of Harvard men, with Yale a close second. Princeton made up in vocal power what it lacked in numbers. It was decided to have a similar meeting each year.

The scholarship of the Harvard Club of St. Louis, for the year 1901-1902, has been awarded by the committee to Norman Freudenberger, a graduate of the Missouri State University.

A large delegation will go from St. Louis to the Fifth Annual Convention of the Associated Harvard Clubs, to be held at Milwaukee on Dec. 7.

The Club this fall has added the following new members: A. O. Lovejoy, A. M., '97, E. S. Klein, '99, W. D. Becker, '99, D. F. Davis, '00, R. C. Hatch, '00, G. F. Beck, Sp. L., E. Mallinckrodt, Jr., '00, D. D. Evans, '01, H. McK. Jones, '01, C. W. Moore, '01, W. Fischel, '02, and S. Lehmann, '02, the last two being now resident in the city on leave of absence from the University.

V. Mott Porter, '92, Sec.

SAN FRANCISCO.

On Oct. 14, the Club gave a dinner complimentary to Bishop Wm. Lawrence, '71, of Massachusetts. Among other Harvard men guests of the Club on that evening were: Bishop Robert Codman, '82, of Maine; the Rev. W. R. Huntington, '59, rector of Grace Church, New York; the Rev. E. W. Donald, rector of Trinity Church, Boston; C. G. Saunders, '67; the Rev. Arthur Lawrence, '63; the Rev. W. A. Hatch, m '67; T. M. Sloane, '77; E. S. Rousmaniere, '83; A. J. C. Sowdon, '57; R. T. Paine, '55; E. A. Renouf, '38; E. L. Davis; the Rev. A. H. Amory, '77; the Rev. B. B. Ramage, '84; and G. S. Fiske, '91.

Four Harvard men are candidates in the present municipal campaign, as follows: For supervisors, Auguste Comte, '63, George R. Sanderson, l'69, and H. U. Brandenstein, '90. Arthur G. Fisk, l'94, is a candidate for district attorney.

H. B. Montague, l'94, Sec.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Club of Rhode Island held its annual meeting at the Newport Casino, Aug. 21, Dr. H. W. Gillette, President, in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., G. T. Swarts, m '79;

vice-pres., D. B. Fearing, ['82]; Newport secretary, the Rev. C. H. Porter, Jr., '92; Providence secretary, G. P. Winship, '94; treas., R. M. Franklin, '91; corresponding secretary, the Rev. G. H. Patterson, l'63; librarian, Wm. W. Covell, '92; poet, Prof. Wm. W. Bailey.

The following new members were duly elected: The Rev. F. S. Whittemore, Providence; Dr. Rowland P. Robinson, Wakefield; and E. A. Sherman, Newport.

It was further —

"Voted, That the Corresponding Secretary be asked to report at the midwinter meeting upon the advisability and the cost of printing a brief history of the Club, together with a list of its members, for publication at the annual meeting in 1902 — the Twentieth Anniversary.

"Voted, That the Treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized at his discretion to continue the customary appropriation for sending copies of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* to certain libraries.

"Voted, That Messrs. Geo. P. Winship and F. R. Martin be appointed a special committee to draft suitable resolutions commemorative of the Hon. Samuel Ames, of Providence, deceased Oct. 25, 1900."

The Club thereupon took a recess for dinner at 8 P. M., after requesting Dr. H. W. Gillette to preside as toastmaster, for the fourth time in recent years. 25 men sat down to dinner. The Club was honored by the presence of the following special guests: Judge F. C. Lowell, of the Harvard Corporation, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., and Commander J. B. Murdoch, U. S. N., representing Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., president of the U. S. War College.

Judge Lowell gave an interesting account of the growth of the University and of its prospective development along certain lines—notably in the Medical Department through the recent magnificent gift by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. The growth of the Undergraduate Department has been extraordinary, and the care of its members has taxed to the utmost the resources of the University. The inspiration of the University's purpose, as of its plans in detail, is "The Development of Character."

Gen. Wheeler enlarged upon the importance of a wide and generous training for the man of action and of business, as well as for the so-called learned professions.

Commander Murdoch evidently knows university life, and he illustrated in a very picturesque way the differences between the conditions of post-graduate instruction at the War College and those of the University. It startled one to be told that it was entirely possible for an officer to be detailed to attend the lectures of another officer, his junior, whom, during their former regular service, he might have had occasion to put under arrest for misconduct.

It was a great privilege to hear from Drs. W. C. Phillips and R. G. Guiteras, of the New York Post-graduate Hospital, of the influence of post-graduate study and training on medical practice generally.

G. P. Winship made a stirring appeal for a noteworthy celebration of the 20th anniversary in the summer of 1902.

J. S. Brown said that "Young Harvard had learned many things anew. One cannot think only of the visits of father and mother, of brother, sister, and sweetheart, or of the Class Day

dances upon the green. Active life brings a man face to face with sober realities and manful purposes. I can never forget—for I now understand better than I did then—the profound spirituality of Phillips Brooks's sermons in the College Chapel, and of Mr. Francis G. Peabody's earnest teaching of manhood responsibility."

A quartet of recent and present members of the College Glee Club, with Mr. A. G. Langley as accompanist, furnished a program of choice music—quartets and solos. "Fair Harvard" led the festivities, of course, and "Auld Lang Syne" closed them, but the adjournment at midnight was accentuated by the customary Harvard cheers which no one could mistake.

G. Herbert Patterson, l '63, Cor. Sec.

Dinner at Providence.

Several Harvard men living in and about Providence gave an informal dinner at the University Club in that city on Oct. 8, in honor of Professors W. Macdonald, '92, and L. T. Damon, '94, and of Mr. G. W. Latham, '93, who have joined the teaching force of Brown University this autumn. No formal speeches were permitted, but toasts were proposed by G. P. Winship, '93, to the guests of the evening, to John Harvard by S. M. Pitman, '74, and to Pres. Roosevelt by his classmate, E. M. Dodd, '80. F. R. Martin, '93, led the frequent cheering, and E. M. Waterhouse conducted the singing with a quartet of which the other members were E. R. Shippen, '87, J. R. Howard, '04, and R. Howard, '05. Pres. Swarts of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island, although ill at his home, was present in spirits of very good taste. The others who contributed to the success of the

gathering, which was most auspicious for Harvard influence in "little Rhody," were Dr. H. G. Miller, '65, E. R. Willson, '75, G. A. Littlefield, '78, J. P. Farnsworth, '81, Edward Fuller, '82, A. M. Lord, '83, H. B. Hutchins, '86, C. F. Bigelow, '86, E. B. Delabarre, '89, Dr. Jay Perkins, '91, F. L. Whittemore, '92, G. W. Benedict, '97, M. X. Sullivan, '99, and F. W. C. Hersey, '99.

G. P. Winship, '94.

SEATTLE.

The Harvard Club in Seattle for the last three or four years has not been in a very flourishing state, but this winter we hope to place it on a more permanent basis and see if we cannot get up some enthusiasm among the Harvard men here. As a matter of fact, the men, especially the older men, are not very enthusiastic.

On June 28, 1901, the Club gave a dinner at the University Club which was attended by 15 Harvard men. The guest of the evening was T. N. Perkins, '91, of Boston. Those present were: E. H. Ammidown, '53, Joseph Shippen, '60, Daniel Kelleher, '85, Walter Oakes, '87, F. B. Wiestling, '87, L. B. Stedman, '87, George E. Wright, '89, H. F. Blake, '93, H. W. Salmon, Jr., '96, Richard Hayter, '96, K. Winslow, L. S. S., '83, Frederick Bausman, L. S., '83, Ira Bronson, L. S., '89, and W. E. Campbell, L. S., '99. A very enjoyable evening was passed. There were no formal speeches made, but Ammidown, '53, and Shippen, '60, entertained us with stories of life at College when they were there.

The Harvard and Cornell men gave a joint smoker to Prof. Barrett Wendell, '77, and Prof. H. M. Stephens, of Cornell, at the University Club.

Among the Harvard men present were: Shippen, '60, Preston, '78, Chapin, '97, Kelleher, '85, Wiestling, '87, Wright, '89, Hayter, '88, Campbell, L. S., '99, Bausman, L. S., '83, and James, '95.

The Harvard Club is to be congratulated on the accession of Samuel Hill, '79, to its membership, as Mr. Hill has removed his residence from Minneapolis to this city.

At the meeting of the Club on June 28, 1901, the following officers for the coming year were elected: Daniel Kelleher, '85, pres.; L. B. Stedman, '87, vice-pres.; and H. F. Blake, '93, sec. and treas.

Henry F. Blake, '93, Sec.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper class; since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

CLASS SECRETARIES.

There will be the annual meeting and dinner of the Association of Class Secretaries at the Harvard Union on Dec. 11, at 7 p. m. The business to be transacted will include the annual election of a secretary and executive committee; the presentation of by-laws, and reading of the report of the committee appointed to discuss with the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association on the feasibility of making some changes in the Commencement Dinner, and the results of the

meeting of the Alumni Association on Commencement Day. All Secretaries not at present members of this Association are invited to join either before or at the meeting. Address communications to the Secretary, at 12 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

A. J. Garceau, '91, Sec.

"Lost Men."

The following addresses are desired:

1892. Sheldon Barrett Anable, Ernest Higgins Jackson, Dr. Thomas George Lee, Laton Carl Smith.
1898. A. M. Pappenheimer, W. G. S. McIntyre, R. W. Osborne, A. W. Spencer, H. S. Patterson, W. A. Adams, C. E. Reber, H. DeW. Fuller, R. S. Goodrich, C. Hershman.

1841.

JUDGE J. S. KEYES, Sec.

Concord.

Col. T. W. Higginson returned in October from a six months' trip to Europe. He will lecture this winter on his experiences abroad, and on the relations between England and the United States.

1842.

DR. A. D. BLANCHARD, Sec.

17 Hillside Ave., Melrose.

Edward Capen died suddenly at his home in Haverhill, Oct. 20, on his 80th birthday. He was born in Dorchester, Oct. 20, 1821. His parents were Lemuel and Mary Ann (Hunting) Capen. The family removed to South Boston, where at the Hawes School Capen was fitted for the Boston Latin School, and graduated with the Franklin Medal. He took high rank in College, and after graduation entered the Divinity School, Class of 1845; was two years in the ministry. In 1847, he became private secretary to Dr. J. C. War-

ren, and studied at the Harvard Medical School. In 1851, he went to London, and Paris with Dr. Warren. On his return, he entered upon his successful life work. He procured the position of secretary of the Boston School Board, and in May of the same year was chosen librarian of the Boston Public Library. It was opened to the public on Mason St., and soon after the building on Boylston St. was commenced under a commission, of which R. C. Winthrop, '28, was chairman, and Mr. Capen, secretary. He also watched over its removal to the present building a few years ago. Capen was encouraged in his earlier work by Mr. Winthrop, Edward Everett, and others, and filled the office of librarian to the acceptance of the public. After serving more than 22 years in Boston, he was elected librarian of the Public Library in Haverhill, where he served 27 years, and his work is a monument to his memory. One who knew him many years writes of him, "I was always impressed with his self-sacrificing spirit in his library work. He was never weary in the service of all whom he could serve, and was faithful in every trust." In 1849 he was married to Ann August, a daughter of John and Mary (Webb) Savil, of Quincy. His widow survives him, and one daughter, Anna Gladys Capen.

1851.

PROF. H. W. HAYNES, Sec.

239 Beacon St., Boston.

Prof. W. W. Goodwin has gone to Europe for a year. — E. H. Hall has returned from Europe.

1852.

H. G. DENNY, Sec.

68 Devonshire St., Boston.

Ambassador J. H. Choate came

home on a visit in October, and received the degree of LL. D. at Yale. Prof. J. B. Thayer was similarly honored by Yale.—Wm. R. Ware, professor of Architecture at Columbia, has been retained by the Pennsylvania Capitol Building Commission as consulting architect to advise the commission in the consideration and adoption of plans.

1853.

S. S. SHAW, *Sec.*

49 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

A. T. Lyman is a member of the Mass. Historical Society.—Pres. Eliot is a vice-president of the McKinley Memorial Association.—R. S. Rantoul is candidate for mayor of Salem.

1855.

E. H. ABBOT, *Sec.*

1 Follen St., Cambridge.

In October, Alexander Agassiz started on a scientific expedition to examine the coral reefs of the Indian Ocean.—Edward Ingersoll Browne died in Hyde Park on Sept. 15. He was born in Boston, Feb. 11, 1833; attended the English High School, and, after graduating at Harvard in 1855, he studied at the Law School, where he took his degree in 1857. He entered the office of Sohier & Welch and was admitted to the bar in June, 1858. He practiced law in Boston, in partnership with Charles Thorndike, '54, and amassed a large fortune which by his will he left, after the death of a sister and two other beneficiaries, in equal thirds to Harvard College, the city of Boston, and the Mass. Eye and Ear Infirmary. One half of the income of Harvard's share is to be applied to increasing the salaries of such of the professors and teachers in the College as the Corpora-

tion may deem best, and the other half to assisting pecuniarily poor and deserving undergraduates of the College or for providing scholarships for such purpose. Mr. Browne made besides bequests amounting to \$170,000 to 21 charitable institutions and hospitals.—H. L. Higginson was made an LL. D. by Yale; Pres. Hadley called him "the ideal Harvard man."—R. T. Paine was a lay delegate to the Episcopal Convention in San Francisco.

1856.

D. A. GLEASON, *Sec.*

152 Causeway St., Boston.

The first lunch of the season was held at Parker's on Nov. 2. Dr. C. E. Vaughan was present on his way from Europe to Santa Barbara. The absence of Prof. J. B. Greenough was deeply felt, and the memory of his never-failing interest in these reunions, and the hearty cheer he brought to them, was in the minds of all classmates present. That the inception of the meetings, and the consequent strengthening of class ties was largely due to his enthusiasm, was not forgotten. With us, Greenough was the beloved classmate, respected for his services to the *Alma Mater*, and his good work for the young, but loved for his own sake.

1857.

DR. F. H. BROWN, *Sec.*

28 State St., Boston.

Horatio Wood died at Lowell, Oct. 12. He was the son of Horatio (1827) and Abbey (Abbot) Wood, and was born at Walpole, N. H., Oct. 23, 1835. After graduation, he was private tutor for a year at Hagley, Va.; then went to Cincinnati and St. Louis; from Sept., 1861, till July, 1875 he taught

in a girls' school in Cincinnati. He was a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club, treasurer of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, and recording secretary of the Ohio Historical Society. The remainder of his life he spent quietly in Lowell.—Aron Estey Fisher, who died at Roxbury on Oct. 25, was born in Boston, July 16, 1836, the son of Warren and Nancy Dicks (Simmons) Fisher. In 1859 he was in the West Indies, and witnessed the revolution which overthrew Soulouque. He studied law with G. S. Hale, '44, and began to practice in Boston. In Sept., 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 45th Mass. Vols.; was sent on the Charleston expedition, and rose to be assistant adjutant-general on Gen. Ledlie's staff. When the *Escort* ran the batteries below Newbern, in May, 1863, he volunteered to go with it, and was assigned the duty of throwing the lead, which he coolly performed while the steamer ran past eight miles of batteries. He resigned Nov. 10, 1863, on account of disability. After the war he made several long voyages, and then settled in Boston. He was a Knight Templar, and a member of the Numismatic and the Historic Genealogical societies.—It is reported that J. D. Long will continue as Secretary of the Navy.—David Dodge Ranlett died at Fairhaven, Vt., July 17, 1901. He was born in Charlestown, Feb. 26, 1838, his parents being Charles A. and Esther Minerva (Dodge) Ranlett. He studied law in Boston with Wm. Dehon, '33, and at the Harvard Law School, where he took his degree in 1860. After a year's travel, he practiced law in New York till 1864 with J. S. Washburn; then he was state auditor of New Hampshire till June, 1867,

when he became cashier of the Boston, Hartford and Erie R. R. Except for a year in New Orleans (1870-71), he was subsequently connected with the Vermont Central R. R. (and its successor, the Central Vermont), of which he became treasurer in 1875. He was also a director or trustee in several other transportation lines. He married Ellen Augusta Brown at Charlestown, Aug. 23, 1865, by whom he had two daughters.

1858.

J. C. DAVIS, Sec.

65 Kilby St., Boston.

William Elliott, M. C., of Beaufort, S. C., was in Boston in August. He had not visited New England before since he left College in 1856.—The Rev. C. A. Allen, of Bridgewater, has accepted a call to the Unitarian church at Waverley.—A memorial to the late E. G. Porter has been placed in the Hancock church, Lexington.—Prof. B. G. Brown has resumed his work at Tufts College.

1860.

DR. S. W. DRIVER, Sec.

11 Farwell Pl., Cambridge.

Audley Haslett died at the Baths of Lucca, Italy, on July 8, aged 60 years. He was formerly a physician in Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dr. George Sterne Osborne died at his home in Salem, on May 25. He was a son of the late Dr. George S. and Sarah (Whitwidge) Osborne, and was born at South Danvers, Dec. 12, 1838. He was educated in the Salem schools, and was fitted there for Harvard College, which he entered in 1856. He did not complete the four years' course, but in 1859 entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1863. He received his

A. B. degree in 1861. On July 8, 1862, he enlisted in the 1st Mass. Cavalry, and became assistant surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant, March 17, 1863. On Dec. 30, 1863, he was promoted to major and made surgeon of the 5th Mass. Cavalry, but resigned May 7, 1864, on account of illness. On recovering he returned to the service, and was made surgeon in charge of the hospital transport, continuing until Sept. 28, 1865, when he was discharged. He spent the next two years studying in Vienna and Paris. On returning to this country he was married, in 1868, in Dedham, to Sarah Pollock Van Brunt, daughter of Commodore Van Brunt, and immediately began practice in Peabody. He continued until 1894, building up one of the largest clientages in the State. He was a member of the 2d Corps Cadets, serving as assistant surgeon of both the active and veteran corps; a member of the Loyal Legion, of a private club of physicians in Boston, the Salem Club, the Salem Billiard Club, the Misery Island Golf Club, the Salem Country Club, the Eastern Yacht Club, the University Club, and of the Park Street Unitarian Church of Peabody. He was for a time medical examiner of the Danvers and Peabody district. His wife died a few years ago, and he leaves two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Bradlee, wife of Arthur Doggett, and Mrs. Agnes Van Brunt, wife of John G. Forrest, both of Kansas City, and one son, George Ralph Osborne, of Salem, a student.

1863.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, *Sec.*

53 State St., Boston.

Benjamin Read Wales, son of Stephen and Lydia V. (Read) Wales, was born in Dorchester, Feb. 4, 1842,

and died there Aug. 31, 1901. He left College and served as private in the 45th Mass. Vols. from Sept. 26, 1862, to July 8, 1863; then completed his studies at Harvard, receiving his degree in 1864. He reenlisted in the 42d Mass. Vol. Infantry, and served as captain from July 18 to Nov. 27, 1864, when he was mustered out with the regiment. From 1873, he held for many years a position in the Boston custom-house. He kept up his interest in military affairs, and was post commander in the G. A. R. Oct. 14, 1874, he married Augusta A. Reed, of Bucksport, Me. — G. S. Morison delivered an address on "The Responsibilities of the Educated Engineer" at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., on Commencement Day, June 12, 1901. — William Stackpole died at York Beach, Me., Aug. 10. He was born in Boston, April 27, 1842; fitted at the Boston Latin School. After graduating, engaged in the cotton business, and for several years was a partner of the late Walter Dabney. About 27 years ago he retired from active business, and since then had divided his time between this country and Europe. He was one of the charter members of the Monument Club of Buzzard's Bay. He was also a member of the Somerset Club, Country Club, and the Eastern Yacht Club. He was never married. He is survived by two brothers, Henry and J. L. Stackpole.

1867.

F. H. LINCOLN, *Sec.*

60 Devonshire St., Boston.

Sanford Harrison Dudley, born Jan. 14, 1842, at China, Me., died at Cambridge, May 28, 1901. After graduation he taught school in New Bedford; then entered the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1871; was

admitted to the bar, July, 1871, and practiced in Boston. He was attorney for the N. Y. Mutual Life Insurance Co.; was a member of the Cambridge Common Council in 1880, of the Cambridge Citizens' Trade Association, of the Temple Hall Association, of the Third Universalist Parish, and president of the Universalist Club. He married Laura Howland, Aug. 12, 1872. His son, Howland, graduated in 1895.

1868.

A. D. CHANDLER, Sec.

31 State St., Boston.

Prof. J. B. Ames is president of the Colonial Club, Cambridge. — Dr. F. C. Shattuck is president of the St. Paul's School Alumni.

1869.

T. P. BEAL, Sec.

24 National Bank, Boston.

On Nov. 5, J. J. Myers was elected for the 10th time to the Mass. legislature. — At the annual convention of the American Bar Association Francis Rawle was reelected treasurer. — The past year A. I. Fiske has been acting master of the Boston Latin School. — Willard Webster Grant died at Scranton, Pa., on May 16 last. He was principal of the High School there, and, while teaching one of his classes, he had just said, "We have our rewards for fidelity even in this world," when he fell dead. He was born at Henderson, N. Y., Sept 21, 1845. After graduating from Harvard he was principal of the Belleville, N. Y., Union Academy for four years; from 1873 to 1883 he taught in Leavenworth, Kan.; from 1881 to 1893 at Indianapolis, Ind.; from 1892 to 1895 at Providence, R. I.; about two years ago he went to Scranton. He mar-

ried Meroy A. Parsons, at Ellisburgh, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1869. In College he roomed for three years with F. D. Millet. — Prof. H. M. Howe, of the Columbia School of Mines, has been elected an honorary member of the Russian Technical Society. — W. S. Hall is treasurer of the Boston Bar Association. — W. F. Apthorp is a vice-president of the Alliance Française, in Boston.

1870.

T. B. TICKNOR, Sec.

18 Highland St., Cambridge.

The Secretary of '69 kindly communicates a letter recently received from R. T. Greener (formerly of '69), who is United States consul at Vladivostok, Siberia. Greener reports, under date "Aug. 24," that he is in good health, and looking forward to the growth of Vladivostok through the development of the Trans-Siberian R. R.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, Sec.

1290 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

H. H. D. Peirce, who has been secretary of the U. S. Embassy at St. Petersburg, was recently appointed third assistant secretary of state. — Bishop Wm. Lawrence attended the P. E. Convention at San Francisco, and was appointed a member of a permanent committee to consider the relations between capital and labor.

1873.

A. L. WARE, Sec.

Milton.

Prof. H. S. White of Cornell has been appointed professor of German at Harvard. — John Bryant was manager of the *Independence* during her races with the *Constitution* and *Columbia* the past season.

1874.

G. P. SANGER, Sec.

940 Exchange Building, Boston.

H. B. Morse and W. F. Spinney, for 27 years attached to the Chinese Customs Service, have been in this country the past two years on leave of absence. Spinney has sailed for Hong Kong to return to duty, and Morse has gone to England and the Continent, having been granted another year's leave. — G. R. Briggs is vice-president of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association. — C. S. Tuckerman is a director of the National Union Bank, Boston.

1875.

W. A. REED, Sec.

Brockton.

John Worcester, a temporary member of the Class during the Freshman year, died at Waltham, Oct. 15, 1901, aged 48 years. He entered the Lawrence Scientific School in 1873 and studied there for a year. He had been practicing city engineering in Boston for some years, and lived in Waltham. — John Rufus Ranney, a temporary member, died in Cleveland, O., June 4, 1901. He was the son of Rufus Percival and Adeline (Warren) Ranney, born in Warren, O., Oct. 5, 1851. He retired from practice in 1891 on account of ill health. — Augustus Hemmenway has given a public library to Canton.

1876.

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT, Sec.

40 Water St., Boston.

George Augustus Nickerson died at Dedham, Sept. 2, after a long illness. He was the son of Joseph and Louisa (Winslow) Nickerson, and was born at Jamaica Plain, Jan. 12, 1854. After taking his A. B. in 1876, he studied at

the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1879. At his father's death, soon after his graduation from the Law School, the responsibility of managing a large estate came to him. For many years he was a director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. Co., and during the difficult process of its reorganization, he coöperated intelligently and actively with his associates to accomplish that great task. At the time of his death he was also the president of the Arlington Mills. In the last year of his life he for the first time engaged in public affairs, and was elected to represent his district in the State legislature. He served upon the important committee of metropolitan affairs. It is not too much to say that he largely contributed to the final defeat of the Washington Street Subway bill. His accomplishment as a first-year man in the legislature was noteworthy. His large business experience gave his opinion weight, and he was a clear and forcible speaker. During the same year he acted as one of the building committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in charge of the construction of its new hall. His devotion to his legislative work, in addition to the other interests which occupied him, seems to have placed too great a strain upon a somewhat delicate constitution, for only a few days after the adjournment of the legislature he was stricken with his fatal illness. He was a member of the D. K. E., Hasty Pudding, and A. D. He married, Nov. 12, 1892, Ellen Floyd Touzalin, who survives with three children. — J. K. Berry has been elected to the Massachusetts Senate from the Seventh Suffolk District. — Holyoke Davis, son of Dr. Wm. Davis, is in Harvard 1904; his great-grandfather, H.

M. Davis, was in 1804; his grandfather, William, in 1837. — D. W. Abercrombie is an honorary member of the Harvard (Alpha) Chapter of Φ . B. K. — W. K. Dyer is organizing the American Health Co., to manufacture breads scientifically prepared after his formulae. — Changes of addresses: G. W. Green, 30 Broad St., Rooms 1407-1401, New York; J. C. Bolan, 991 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge; G. M. Cumming, 21 Cortlandt St., New York. — Ralph Abercrombie, son of D. W. Abercrombie; W. H. Chase, son of the late W. L. Chase; H. H. Berry, son of J. K. Berry; Robert Hallowell Gardiner, Jr.; W. A. Green, son of G. W. Green; O. J. Ives, son of G. B. Ives; Francis Jaques, son of H. P. Jaques; C. M. Olmsted, R. M. Olmsted, sons of J. B. Olmsted; A. L. Richards, son of D. J. Richards; Roderick Wellman and Allen Wellman, sons of F. L. Wellman; Barrett Wendell, Jr., are undergraduates at Harvard College; F. M. Ives, son of G. B. Ives, graduated in 1900, and is now at the Harvard Law School.

1877.

J. F. TYLER, *Sec.*

73 Tremont St., Boston.

E. D. Morgan managed *Columbia* in the international races with *Shamrock II.* — R. O. Harris, Rep., was a prominent candidate for nomination as attorney-general of Mass. — The Rev. A. H. Amory has accepted a call to become rector of St. Stephen's Church, Lynn. — J. F. Tyler's home address is Osgood Hill, North Andover.

1878.

J. C. WHITNEY, *Sec.*

P. O. Box 3573, Boston.

Several members of the Class have united in presenting to the Harvard

Union a set of Italian hand-wrought fire-irons that have been on exhibition in the John Harvard fireplace, at one end of the Common Room. — Dr. F. A. Dunbar has assumed charge of a small private sanitarium at Bonita, San Diego Co., Cal. — Prof. J. F. Johnson has resigned his professorship in the University of Pennsylvania to accept the chair of Political Economy and Banking in the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance. — Herbert Parker, Rep., has been elected attorney-general of Mass. — Prof. H. W. Smyth has assumed his duties as professor of Greek at Harvard; address 91 Walker St., Cambridge.

1879.

FRANCIS ALMY, *Sec.*

Buffalo, N. Y.

Prof. F. W. Taussig, who is taking his sabbatical year in Europe, has resigned from the Cambridge School Board. He is the first incumbent of the Henry Lee Professorship of Economics, recently endowed at Harvard. — Ambassador Meyer has returned to Rome, Italy. — Walter Moody Lancaster, who was born at Lowell, Nov. 6, 1857, died at Worcester, Aug. 16, 1901. On his mother's side he was descended from John Rogers, the fifth president of Harvard. After graduating in 1879, he engaged for a while in business at Lowell; then he took up journalism, with a position on the *Lowell Mail*. In 1886, he went to the *Worcester Spy* for two years; then, after serving as assistant musical critic on the *New York Times*, he returned to the *Worcester Spy*. He resigned his editorial position in 1899, to do general newspaper and magazine work. In 1885 he was a member of the Lowell School Board, and through-

out his residence in Worcester he was one of the promoters of the annual Music Festival. He married at Worcester, June 4, 1892, Sarah Jenkins Hill, who survives with two sons.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*

14 Beacon St., Boston.

On Sept. 14, Vice-Pres. Theodore Roosevelt became President of the United States, by the death of Pres. McKinley. — Josiah Quincy was the Democratic candidate for governor of Mass. — R. W. G. Welling took an active part in the Anti-Tammany campaign in New York city. — W. A. Gaston has resigned as chairman of the directors of the Boston Elevated Ry. — H. P. Bissell, Dem., was defeated for election as mayor of Buffalo, N. Y.

1881.

PROF. C. R. SANGER, *Sec.*

103 Walker St., Cambridge.

H. Elliott has been offered and has refused the directorship of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903. — H. E. Scott is teaching history at Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich. — Jared How, of the firm of How & Taylor, St. Paul, Minn., has entered into a new partnership for the practice of law under the firm name of How, Taylor & Mitchell. — W. H. Wade has been elected secretary of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College to succeed Dr. Alexander McKenzie, '59, who recently resigned. — H. L. Wheeler is a member of the staff of the Boston Public Library. — A. E. Avery has been appointed judge of the municipal court of Quincy. — Carleton Sprague addressed the American Institute of Architects, at Buffalo, on "Some Aspects of Expo-

sition Making." While the Cabinet was at Buffalo, before Pres. McKinley's death, it met at Sprague's house.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*

89 State St., Boston.

Frederic Warren died at Beverly Farms on Sept. 3, 1901. He was thrown from his carriage late on the previous afternoon, and in spite of the care of Dr. Homer Gage, his classmate, and of several other well known physicians, he never recovered consciousness. He was born in Liverpool, England, Aug. 26, 1860, and was the son of George Warren, of Liverpool. His father lived for some years in Boston, and was actively engaged in the shipping business between these two ports, being the founder of the present "Warren Line." Warren received his early education in Liverpool and at St. Leonard's in the south of England until September, 1876, when he entered Adams Academy at Quincy. Here he spent two years under the late Dr. W. R. Dimmock and Dr. Wm. Everett, the present master of this school, and in the autumn of 1878 he entered Harvard. He played two years on his school football team while at Quincy, and at Harvard he played on his Class eleven; on the University eleven his Freshman and Sophomore years; rowed on his Class crew his Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior years; was a substitute on the University crew; and took an active interest in the Harvard Athletic Association, of which he was an official throughout his College course. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Dickey, the Hasty Pudding Club, the A. D. Club, and of other social organizations. In November, 1880, his father died, and after

the end of his Junior year he left Cambridge, and the following autumn he entered the Boston office of the "Warren Line," but at the same time, with characteristic energy and thoroughness, he employed his vacant time outside of his office by completing the work necessary for a degree, and after passing his examinations he received a degree with 1882. He returned to England in July, 1882, where he remained until he was married on March 4, 1886, to Miss Margaret M. Langton, daughter of Charles Langton, Esq., of Barkhill, Aigburth, Liverpool. He then returned to Boston, where he was actively engaged in the management of the Boston branch of the "Warren Line" until the time of his death. He leaves a widow and four children. — Roland Thaxter has been appointed a full professor of Cryptogamic Botany at Harvard. — F. S. Hall, of Taunton, has been appointed by Gov. Crane one of the commission to determine what compensation should be allowed several towns for the takings of the Metropolitan Water Board. — Robert Luce, of Somerville, and Edwards Cheney, of Lowell, have been reelected to the Mass. legislature.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*

2 Joy St., Boston.

A. C. Burrage, who has long been a generous supporter of the Boston Floating Hospital and other similar institutions, has leased Bumkin Island, in Boston Harbor, from Harvard College for a term of 500 years, and he intends to establish thereon an extensive and admirably planned Cottage Hospital, for the benefit in the summer time of the poor sick and crippled children of Boston. The buildings

will have accommodations for 200 children and 150 adults, beside rooms for doctors, matrons, nurses, and servants, and the contracts call for the completion of the work by the first of June next. — The Rev. Edward Cummings delivered the address at the graduating exercises of the Springfield High School last June, taking for his theme "The Vital Problem of Civilization." — C. S. Hamlin was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Mass., but withdrew, as did W. A. Gaston, '80, in favor of Josiah Quincy, '80. — Edward Kent has been appointed assistant district attorney of the United States for Colorado, and is practicing at his office in the Boston Building, Denver, Colo. — Chokichi Kikkawa, who sits in the Imperial Parliament of Japan, with the title of Baron, writes that he hopes to revisit the scenes of his college days before many more years have passed. — G. H. Page has severed his connection with the Metropolitan Steamship Co. of Boston, with which he had been associated since 1888. — F. L. Sawyer has given up his position as manager of the Boston office of the United States Life Insurance Co., and is now representing the New York Life Insurance Co. in Boston. — Mrs. S. D. Wilson, the mother of our late classmate, R. D. Wilson, whose sugar plantation was laid waste by the Spanish troops during the Philippine insurrection, has brought a suit for \$100,000 against the United States government. This is the first Philippine claim that has been submitted to the Spanish Claims Commission at Washington.

1884.

E. A. HIBBARD, *Sec.*

111 Broadway, New York.

The Rev. J. B. Wilson has accepted

a position as assistant pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. — G. U. Crocker has been appointed by Mayor Hart city treasurer of Boston. — Fiske Warren has recently been at Manila, and was, according to the newspapers, the first man to take the oath of allegiance required by the Philippine Commission. — Hugh Tevis died on June 6, at Yokohama, Japan, while on his wedding tour.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec.

70 State St., Boston.

The meeting of the Class on Commencement voted to give a gate to the College to help fence in the College Yard, and selected the site on Quincy St., approximately opposite the main entrance to the Harvard Union. The Class Committee were authorized to carry out the purposes of the vote and to appoint a special committee to raise funds and otherwise aid. The plans of the architects have not yet been approved. — Robert Fields Simes died at Boston, Aug. 7. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H. His parents died when he was quite young, and he prepared for college at St. Mark's School. After receiving his degree he entered the Harvard Law School and took the degrees of LL. B. and A. M. in 1888. Since that time he had his law office in Boston, at first in partnership with W. R. Trask, later in a larger firm of which he and Trask were both partners. Recently he had an office in conjunction with other lawyers, but not in partnership. He was a member of the Somerset Club, and unmarried. — A. S. Johnson was one of the prominent officials at the semi-centennial celebration of the Boston Y. M. C. A., at which

delegates were present from all parts of the world. — R. P. Carroll altered his Cape May cup winner, *Navahoe*, into a yawl, and took part in the New York and Newport races of the past summer. — E. L. Whitney, Ph. D., has been elected president of Lamar College, Lamar, Mo. — H. K. Swinscoe has left Philadelphia, and his present address is again Clinton. — A. P. Smith, of Philadelphia, the legal antiquary, has had etched and copy-righted a print of the "Crim House," Philadelphia, where Chief Justice John Marshall died. — H. W. Jones is going into the bond and investment business in New York city.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, Sec.

126 West 85th St., New York, N. Y.

Robert Rawson Grayson was born in Red Bluff, Tehama County, Cal., in 1866, and died of heart disease in San Francisco, July 20, 1901. During the Freshman and Sophomore years he was with '86, but in 1884 he went abroad. A year later he returned to San Francisco, and lived there until his death. His business was managing mining properties. He was a member of the Pacific Union and several other clubs, and was greatly interested in athletics. He was unmarried. — W. B. Waterman is teaching in Miss Stone's school in Boston; address 41 Waumbuck St., Roxbury. — J. B. Washburn is registrar of deeds at Plymouth. — A. P. Gardner is trustee of the Hamilton Public Library.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, Sec.

340 South Station, Boston.

The Rev. E. C. Webster is secretary of the General Association of Congregational Churches of Mass. — W. C.

Herron has been promoted from the position of instructor in the Cincinnati, O., Law School, to the professorship of the Law of Property. — J. W. Riddle has been appointed secretary of the U. S. Legation at St. Petersburg. — Prof. G. P. Baker is spending his sabbatical year studying in Europe.

1888.

DR. F. B. LUND, Sec.

529 Beacon St., Boston.

E. A. Harriman has left Chicago, and gone to Derby, Conn., where he has become associated with W. H. Williams, under the firm name of Williams & Harriman. He succeeds in the firm Judge Crager, who retires owing to his appointment to the Superior Court bench. The firm of Williams & Crager had acquired a large reputation and practice as corporation attorneys. — P. M. Hammett has been appointed superintendent of motive power of the Maine Central R. R.; address, Portland, Me. — G. B. Leighton has acquired four farms aggregating 1500 acres, known as Monadnock Farms, in Dublin, N. H., where he has for years had his summer residence, which is being fitted up for both summer and winter occupancy. He is engaged in the production of milk, cream, and butter, which is marketed in Boston and to the summer residents in Dublin. He has a herd of 100 carefully bred cows, and is devoting special efforts to the production of the best milk, cream, and butter. The Monadnock Farms won the second premium for butter at the Paris Exposition in 1900. — Gustavus Hay, Jr., was killed in a railway collision at Avon, on Sept. 18. He was the son of Dr. Gustavus Hay, '50. After graduating from the Latin School in

1891, he practiced in Boston with J. W. Austin. He published "Law of Railway Accidents in Massachusetts." He married at London, Eng., on July 8, 1901, Caroline B. Whiting. — W. M. Woodworth has accompanied A. Agassiz, '55, on a scientific expedition to the Indian Ocean. — Nathan Howard Winslow died in Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1901. — Harry Homans died in New Jersey on Sept. 23. — R. B. Mahany failed to secure the Republican nomination for mayor of Buffalo, N. Y.

1889.

J. H. ROPES, Sec.

13 Follen St., Cambridge.

New addresses: W. C. Green, 104 E. 20th St., New York; W. J. Latta, Goshen, Ind.; G. A. Reisner, Khedivial Museum, Cairo, Egypt; W. H. Siebert, 1332 Highland St., Columbus, O.; G. E. Turnure, 50 Wall St., New York; C. D. Wetmore, 50 Wall St., New York; A. Young, South Braintree. — F. S. Goodwin is treasurer of the Harvard Germanic Museum Association. — Charles Warren is chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Democratic Club of Mass. — F. E. Parker is secretary and treasurer of Mershon, Schwette & Parker, Saginaw, Mich. The company is a consolidation of the leading lumber firms in the district, with mills at Saginaw, Bay City, and Carrolton, Mich. Parker retains his residence at Bay City. — J. P. Morgan, Jr., has returned from London on a visit.

1890.

J. W. LUND, Sec.

40 Water St., Boston.

E. V. Morgan is second secretary of embassy at St. Petersburg. — The Rev. J. A. Staunton is reported to have gone as a missionary to the Philippines. —

T. H. Buttimer, Dem., was a candidate for the Mass. House from the 3d Plymouth district. — Cambridge Livingston was the Tammany candidate for the Assembly from the 25th New York district ; he was not elected.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*

12 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

A. D. Hill, F. R. Bangs, and R. S. Barlow have formed the law firm of Hill, Bangs, Barlow & Homans, rooms 1035-1037, 53 State St., Boston. — W. K. Flint has a large farm at North Branch, N. H. — A. V. Woodworth's home address is Benedict Chambers, 3 Spruce St., Boston. — The Rev. C. L. Slattery received a call to become rector of St. John's Church, Providence, R. I. — G. A. Chamberlain is in the Department of Physics at the East Division High School, Milwaukee, Wis. — E. S. Mack has changed his home address to 363 Kane Pl., Milwaukee, Wis. — S. Van Rensselaer is at St. John's Church, Monticello, N. Y. — F. L. Kendall is superintendent of schools at Chelmsford. — P. Y. De Normandie is the treasurer of the Pepperell Mills. — A reception was given to Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Berle on the 10th anniversary of his installation in the Brighton Evangelical Congregational Church. — Frank Rogers is in New York for the winter season of concert work ; address, Harvard Club. — John Bass and Grahame Jones are engaged in literary work in Chicago. — John Duff, Rep., has been elected to the Mass. legislature. — J. J. Higgins was mentioned for the vacancy in the district attorneyship in Middlesex. — R. S. Hale is consulting engineer of the Mutual Boiler Insurance Co. of Boston.

1892.

A. R. BENNER, *Sec.*

Andover.

Prof. W. McDonald of Brown University gave an address on "Anarchists and Anarchism" at the annual meeting of the Congregational Club of Rhode Island, Oct. 14, 1901. His new address is 127 Waterman St., Providence, R. I. — A. P. Briggs is with Lamb & Ritchie, manufacturers, Cambridgeport. — F. N. Watriss is a member of the law firm of Alexander, Watriss & Polk, 32 Nassau St., New York city. — R. M. Baker's address is Wellesley Hills. — J. P. Melvin is practicing law at Bradford, Pa., where he is district attorney. — T. C. Smith is assistant professor of American History and Political Science at the Ohio State University, Columbus, O. — Guy Lowell is the architect of a building at Phillips Andover Academy which is to serve purposes similar to those served by the Harvard Union.

1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*

721 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

E. H. Abbott has returned from an extended tour undertaken for *The Outlook*, to examine and report on the religious conditions in the various sections of this country. — W. S. Adams, M. D., is at 130 E. 30th St., New York city. — A. N. Broughton, M. D., has removed to 62 Elm St., Jamaica Plain. — C. E. Cook, heretofore reported "lost," is in the employ of David Belasco, as advance agent for Mrs. Leslie Carter ; address, Carnegie Hall, New York city. — E. C. Cullinan's address is 233 Fifth Ave., New York city. — L. M. Defoe is at Columbia, Mo., as assistant in Mathematics in the University of the

State of Missouri, with which he has been connected ever since graduation. — B. C. DeWolf has returned to Brussels, and should be addressed at 24 Avenue de la Cascade, Halles les Bruxelles, Belgium, or A. S. D. Crédit Lyonnais, Bruxelles. — W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., is an electrical engineer, with offices at 44 Broad St., New York city; residence, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. — D. O. Earle has bought a hill-farm at Wenham, and should be addressed there. — H. G. Fay is principal of the High School at Warren, R. I. — E. H. Frantz's address is Millersville, Pa. — F. B. Gallivan is a chemist in the analytical department of Fraser & Co., 262 Fifth Ave., New York city. — H. S. Gans is assistant district attorney for New York city. He is one of District Attorney Philbin's principal helpers in the present "war" on Tammany in that city. — J. H. Harwood has become a member of the firm of George S. Harwood & Sons, manufacturers of woolen mill machinery, with offices in the Exchange Building, Boston. — C. P. Huntington has been in Paris studying architecture at the Beaux Arts since 1895. He expects to return to settle in New York city this winter. — J. C. Hoppin has been appointed associate professor of Classical Art and Archaeology at Bryn Mawr College, Pa. — W. D. Howe has opened an office for the general practice of law at 53 State St., Boston. — T. A. Jaggar recently took the United States Civil Service examinations for the position of government geologist, and received the highest mark ever given, 97.2. During the summer he has been in charge of the geological surveys in Arizona. His Cambridge address is now Ware 15. — P. V. K. Johnson is on the house

staff of the Hudson St. Hospital, New York city, for the coming year. — W. G. Kittredge has bought a farm and settled at Cole's Ferry, Charlotte County, Va. — G. T. Lapsley writes from the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.: "Last January, in the middle of my second year's teaching at Harvard, I accepted a call to Stanford as acting assistant professor. In the spring I declined reappointment as assistant professor. . . . Shortly afterward I was offered the post of instructor in History at this university and accepted it." — G. W. Latham has accepted a position in the English Department at Brown University; address, 227 Bowen St., Providence, R. I. — Mr. and Mrs. J. Manley are "at home" on Fridays at 306 Fifth St., Marietta, O. — H. O. Marcy, Jr., M. D., has removed his office to 665 Boylston St., Boston. — W. B. McDaniel has accepted a position in the Classical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. — G. L. McElroy has returned from four years' study of architecture in Paris, and is now practicing in New York city; address, 117 W. 58th St. — E. M. Mendel received the degree of M. D. at Columbia in 1899, and is now practicing at 7 W. 92d St., New York city. — W. J. Miller has been teaching at the University School, Cleveland, O. — Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Moody are at home at 117 High St., Malden. — H. P. Nowell is secretary of the Encinal Oil Company of 17 Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal. He is also largely interested in mining. — C. R. Nutter has accepted an invitation to teach in the English Department this year; address, 50 Beacon St., Boston. — George Eckhardt Paul died at Hammononton, N. J., May 18, 1898. He was born in Philadelphia, Aug. 6,

1870, only child of George Guyer and Mary (Eckhardt) Paul. He entered College as a special in September, 1889. Before the end of Freshman year he showed signs of failing health, and in the following October was obliged to go to the Adirondacks. In May, 1891, practically cured, he took a voyage by sailing vessel to South Africa, planning on his return to study medicine in Philadelphia. On the return trip, however, he was detained at Pernambuco, where he was attacked by yellow fever. On reaching home in December he showed signs of consumption, and after a winter of serious illness was sent to Southern California. In April, 1893, he came as far east as Chicago, where he married Catharine Stairs Cooke, of Philadelphia. Finding his health unimproved he finally settled in Hammonton, N. J., where he lived for three years, bravely enduring his final illness. Always a close student, he took the keenest interest in Class and College matters, though unable to bear any active part in them. — H. G. Pearson has removed from Weston to 96 Beacon St., Boston. — R. E. Phillips has recently returned from abroad and has become an editor and journalist at Cleveland, O.; address, 1180 Willson Ave. — T. F. Ray is an attorney and counselor at law, with offices at 2389 Washington St., Boston. — W. M. Reed has accepted the assistant professorship of Astronomy at Princeton University. — H. G. Rhodes is an editor and publishers' representative, living in London; address, Thames Chambers, Adelphi, W. C. — C. L. Schurz is doing important work as attorney of the New York Legal Aid Society. — H. I. Sewall has gone to Porto Rico, to raise sugar. — F. M. Spalding has been appointed

assistant ophthalmic surgeon at the Mass. Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. — F. St. J. Stearns should be addressed at 420 Massachusetts Ave., Boston. — J. H. Steinhart writes from Apartado 483, Havana, Cuba: "I severed my connections with the firm of Steinhart & Weissman about three years since. Most of the time since then I have spent in Puerto Rico and Cuba, where I am engaged in a general contracting business. I erected considerable plantation machinery, also have constructed roads. In addition to this I have been furnishing the government with engineering instruments in all the provinces of Cuba." — Prof. and Mrs. W. J. H. Strong, of the University of Wooster, are at home at 43 College Ave., Wooster, O. — F. Townsend is a member of the firm of Tracy & Cooper, counselors at law, 25 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. — Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Upton are at home at 5 Verndale St., corner of Harvard St., Brookline. — A. Wallerstein is in business at Ionia, Mich. — J. R. Whiting is a passed assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy, having entered in June, 1898. After two years of sea service he is at present detailed at Chicago. — Franklin James Williams died July 7, 1901, aged 27, at Pasadena, Cal., whither he had removed about a year ago on account of failing health. He was born of Canadian parents in Chelsea, and fitted at the High School there. He entered College in 1889 with honors, receiving a scholarship. After nearly completing his course he was obliged to withdraw on account of illness. Upon recovering he became connected with the Perkins Institution for the Blind. Here he was occupied in translating some of the Greek classics for the use of the blind. He

returned to College and was graduated with the Class of 1896, *cum laude*, and with honorable mention in Greek and Latin. After this he traveled as a private tutor, continuing meanwhile his classical studies, with the intention of taking a university position. — L. A. Frothingham, Rep., has been reelected to the Mass. House. — Dr. A. C. Conro is settled at East Longmeadow.

1894.

E. K. RAND, *Sec.*

104 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

John Francis Crosby died in Boston, Oct. 9. He was a member of the D. U. Fraternity. He graduated at the Law School in 1897, and for the past three years practiced law in Boston as a member of the firm of Fabyan & Crosby. — A. Boyden and E. C. Bradlee have formed a law partnership with H. Twombly; office at 60 State St., Boston. — L. I. Prouty is treasurer of the firm of I. Prouty & Co., Spencer. — Dr. J. E. Lough is professor of Psychology in the School of Pedagogy, New York University; address, School of Pedagogy, Washington Square, East. — Dr. M. Os-theimer has been appointed instructor in Children's Diseases, Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, and new editor of the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*. — A. C. L. Brown is instructor in English at the University of Wisconsin; address, 221 Langdon St., Madison. — Eliot Tuckerman has left the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman and opened an office for the general practice of law at 44 Pine St., New York. — R. R. Truitt has been appointed head of the Greek Department of the Newton High School, taking the place of S. W. Davis, '77. — Capt. John Bordman, Jr., late of

the 26th Regt., U. S. V., is in this country for a few months. He expects to return to Iloilo, Panay, where he is engaged in business, some time in December. — F. E. Farrington is one of six persons selected for fellowships of the Teachers' College of New York for the coming year. — J. B. Woodworth has been appointed assistant professor of Geology at Harvard for five years from Sept. 1, 1901. — Robert Homans, Rep., has been elected to the Mass. legislature. — W. H. Garland is assistant U. S. district attorney in Boston. — L. T. Damon is assistant professor of Rhetoric in Brown University. — W. D. Sprague is teaching in the Salem High School.

1895.

A. H. NEWMAN, *Sec.*

437 Marlborough St., Boston.

M. A. Aldrich is associate professor of Economics and Sociology at Tulane University, New Orleans, La. — W. W. Comfort is instructor in Romance Languages at Haverford College, Pa. — R. Gray was admitted, Oct. 1, to the firm of Ropes, Gray & Gorham, lawyers, Boston. — Dr. H. F. Hartwell returned in August from abroad, where he has been studying for the previous year and a half. He has settled in Boston, and opened an office at 224 Marlborough St. — George Hogg's address is now 87 Milk St., Boston. — Dr. E. V. Huntington has been appointed instructor in Mathematics at Harvard for the present year. His address is 35 Fairfax Hall, Cambridge. — R. C. Ringwalt is lecturer in Public Speaking at Columbia University. — A. Rose has been teaching in the Centreville High School, Centreville, Alameda County, Cal., for the past two years. — W. W. Stevens is teaching Science at Shattuck School, Faribault,

Minn. — J. K. Whittemore has been appointed instructor in Mathematics at Harvard University. — P. H. Lombard's address is 130 Newbury St., Boston. — W. E. Cate is principal of the Revere High School — W. M. Briggs is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. — W. A. Lackey is principal of the High School and superintendent of schools, Webster. — J. S. Wadsworth is president of the Genesee Valley (N. Y.) Hunt.

1896.

H. R. STORRS, *Sec.*

Brookline.

Thornton Jenkins is submaster in the Malden High School. — W. R. Tapper and R. D. Stephens are practicing law in Chicago. — J. D. Greene has been appointed secretary to the President of Harvard University. — H. H. Fuller, Jr., is practicing law in Worcester. — Franklin James Williams, formerly of Chelsea, died at Pasadena, Cal., last July, aged 32. After graduation he tutored until his health failed. — During the past summer Dr. Frank Russell has discovered many cliff-dwellers' ruins in Arizona and Southwestern Colorado. — F. C. Hinckley is in the Yale School of Forestry. — Allan Abbott is teaching in the Washington School for Boys, Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., *Sec.*

60 State St., Boston.

F. H. Touret is studying in the Harvard Divinity School. — C. L. Smith, Jr., is teaching this year at Milton Academy. — A. A. Bryant is teaching at the Chapin Collegiate School, New York city. — R. P. Angier is registered in the Graduate School. — F. A. Kennedy, who has resumed his work

in the Graduate School, is teaching Latin in the Medford High School. — D. T. Perry is practicing law at the Erie County Savings Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y. — F. K. Kernan and E. Hollister are likewise practicing in that city. — S. M. Bolster has formed a partnership for the practice of the law with Rogers Dow, '96; offices are at 1010 Pemberton Building, Pemberton Sq., Boston. — G. E. Hills has opened a law office at 611 Exchange Building, Boston. — C. S. Wilson is secretary of the United States Legation to Greece, Roumania, and Serbia. — H. A. Phillips is studying art in Paris. — P. B. Thompson is in the banking and investment business, care of E. B. Smith & Co., New York, N. Y. — W. W. Bell is with Jackson, Curtis & Co., bankers, 15 Congress St., Boston. — W. L. Garrison, Jr., has changed his home address to 24 Paul St., Newton Centre. All Class correspondence should go there, or care of Perry, Coffin & Burr, 60 State St., Boston. — R. B. Dixon made a trip through Siberia and Mongolia last summer, to study physiography and establish relations between the Harvard Museums and the Siberian. — D. F. Murphy, Dem., was candidate for alderman in New York city. — H. F. Sears is teaching in the Somerville English High School.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, *Sec.*

53 State St., Boston.

Memorial services in honor of Lieut. E. A. Bumpus and his fellow officers and men were held on Oct. 12 in the First Church, Quincy; Brooks Adams, '70, gave the eulogy. Edward Avery Bumpus was born at Weymouth, June 24, 1875, the son of Everett C. and Emma Russell Bumpus. He prepared

for Harvard at Thayer Academy, and entered with the Class of '98. While in College he played as a substitute on the Class football eleven and rode on the bicycle squad of the Track Team. He was a member of the Pen and Brush Club. After leaving College he received an appointment as 2d lieutenant in the 21st U. S. Inf., and was sent to the Philippines. At the outbreak of the Chinese war he was transferred to the 9th Infantry and sent to Peking. While there he was recommended to Congress for bravery while in action. He returned to the Philippines with his regiment and there met his death, when his company were surprised at Samar, Sept. 29. Bumpus was the fourth man of his Class who gave his life for our country, the others being James Thwing Furness, Roy Walter Stover, and Stuart Wadsworth Wheeler. — Lieut. E. D. Powers, who returned from the Philippines in time to attend the triennial celebration in June, recently received a new commission as lieutenant of artillery, and is stationed with the 85th Coast Artillery, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. — Lieut. J. R. Proctor, Jr., has returned from Porto Rico, and Lieut. J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., from the Philippines, and both are now stationed at the Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va. — R. W. Holt is with the Apsley Rubber Co., Hudson. — H. D. Whitfield has formed the firm of Ives & Whitfield, architects, 160 Fifth Ave., New York city. — E. W. Remick is associated with the firm of Barnard & Gilbert, stock brokers, 7 Exchange Pl., Boston. — L. S. Butler has given up his intended study of Architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. — G. D. Edwards is minister of the Christian Church, Nevada, Mo. — W. W. Hoyt is resident physician at the Samaritan

Hospital, 481 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. — W. K. Otis and Fletcher Dobyns were admitted to the Illinois bar last May, and E. L. Millard in October, 1900. Dobyns has become associated with Winston & Meagher, Monadnock Block, Chicago; Otis with Otis & Graves, 100 Washington St., and Millard with Millard & Abbey, 100 Washington St. — C. F. Gould is still at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. — H. J. Bennett has changed his address to Tottore, Japan, care of S. C. Bartlett. — P. V. Bacon has again offered to give to the football management a cup to be competed for by scrub elevens at Cambridge. — Richard Dutton received the degree of M. D. from Harvard in June, and has now commenced practice in Wakefield; he is also serving his third year as member and secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Beebe Town Library. — The degree of Doctor of the University of Paris was conferred with highest honors on Alfred Johnson, July 31. — *Correction.* In the Class Report, page 99, "'98 men in the Spanish War," Creighton Hamilton Williams should be changed to Charles Hoyt Williams. — J. E. Bunting has changed his address to Hemenway Chambers, Boston. — G. H. Abbott's address is 48 Babcock St., Brookline. — A. A. Boyden is with *McClure's Magazine*, 141 E. 25th St., N. Y. — E. G. Davis is engineer and inspector, Department of Wires and Conduits, Boston Elevated Ry. Co. — C. G. Dolman, of the firm of Hinkle & Dolman, is practicing law at Butte, Mont. — R. M. Barker is engaged in cattle ranching at Shaster Lake Ranch, Midland, on the Staked Plains of Western Texas. — F. P. Westcott is a member of the Shaw Goding Shoe Co., Springvale, Me. — J. N. Willcutt is with L. D. Willcutt

& Son, builders, 166 Devonshire St., Boston. — H. F. Kendall is mining engineer on the Mesaba iron range, Minn. — H. F. Bates is principal of the Glen Ridge, N. J., High School. — J. A. Battis is submaster of Hamlet Lodge, Pomfret, Conn. — The following members of the Class are registered in the Graduate School: F. R. Fraprie, H. DeW. Fuller, W. J. Hale, W. H. P. Hatch, P. A. Hutchinson, P. W. Long, K. L. Mark, A. J. Marshall, W. H. Reed, Jr., H. H. Saunderson, J. W. Wood, Jr., R. M. Yerkes. — G. H. Breed is connected with the Booklovers Library branch in Boston. — Cooper Gaw is doing newspaper work on the New Bedford *Evening Standard*. — M. J. G. Cunniff is assistant editor of the *World at Work*. — L. B. R. Barker is ranching in New Mexico. — R. W. Osborne is an assistant in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. — J. H. Hyde was president of the New York City College Shepard Club during the late campaign. — A. S. McDaniel's address is 25 Pleasant St., Newton Centre. — M. E. Fish was ordained to the Baptist ministry in June, and has a parish at Vineyard Haven. — Dr. G. R. Putnam has an appointment in the State Hospital, Tewksbury. — D. W. A. Armistead is with the E. P. Allis Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.

Quincy.

The following were admitted to the Massachusetts bar last August: J. F. Brice, O. J. Carlton, E. O Childs, Jr., Roger Clapp, S. H. Derby, W. B. Donham, J. L. Dyer, W. D. Eaton, C. G. Fitzgerald, J. W. Hathaway, R. A. Jackson, C. R. Lamson, M. E. Leen, J. H. Sherburne, Jr., and H. N.

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Stearns. — Henry James, 2d, has entered the Harvard Law School. — W. B. Coffin is still with N. W. Harris & Co., but has been transferred from Boston to the Chicago office. — P. D. Haughton is with E. H. Rollins & Sons, bankers, 19 Milk St., Boston. — C. C. Brown is principal of the Guthrie High School, Guthrie, Oklahoma. — E. F. Alexander is instructor in Latin at the University of Cincinnati. — E. A. Thornhill is teaching at Carrollton, Ill. — L. A. De Blois is an electrical engineer for the Missouri-Edison Electric Co., of St. Louis, Mo. — P. S. Brayton is assistant principal and science teacher in the Keene, N. H., High School; address, 307 Washington St., Keene, N. H. — J. H. Cunningham, Jr., is a doctor at the Boston City Hospital. — J. H. Sherburne, Jr., is with I. R. Clarke, lawyer, 54 Devonshire St., Boston. — Philip French is in the bond department of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. — E. B. Stanwood is with the Hotel and Railroad News Co., Boston, with an office in the North Station of the Elevated R. R. — Israel Damon is teaching in the Rock Ridge School, Wellesley Hills. — G. C. Vedder has received an appointment in the Educational Department, Philippine Islands. — G. E. Barrell is practicing dentistry in Somerville. — B. A. Franklin is studying at the Wesleyan Law School, Bloomington, Ill. — C. F. Marden is connected with the editorial department of the Boston *Transcript*. — G. R. Taylor is in the chemical department of the National Steel Co., Columbus, O. — P. L. Miller is with S. S. McClure & Co., New York. — O. F. Richards is with the Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo. — H. C. Ward (L. S. S., 1899) is running an Electric Light Plant in Greenfield, Tenn. — H. M. Huxley

has returned to Cambridge from an anthropological exploration in Syria and will continue his work in the Graduate School. — W. M. Leavitt is instructor in Latin in the Bloomington, Ill., High School. — F. N. Brown is teaching in the Bloomfield, N. J., High School. — F. E. Thayer is with J. A. & W. Bird Co., chemists. — H. T. Burr is assistant principal of the State Normal School, New Britain, Conn. — F. H. Whitmore is an assistant in the Bowdoin College Library. — C. P. Poore is tutoring in Mexico City, Mexico. — W. S. Kendall is instructor in German at Harvard University. — The following members of the Class are registered in the Graduate School: J. G. Averell, H. L. Blackwell, G. E. Fleming, J. A. George, C. W. Harvey, H. M. Huxley, W. S. Kendall, J. B. Rorer, M. E. Stickney, R. M. O. Wernaer. — E. A. Boardman is with B. B. Crowninshield, naval architect and yacht broker, 31 State St., Boston. — The Secretary wishes to thank H. S. Thompson for sending him many items of news. — Roger Wolcott is an election officer in Ward 11, Boston.

1900.

ELIOT SPALDING, Sec.

66 Lincoln St., Boston.

F. H. Train, of Orange, is studying law in Boston. — Edwin Euston, Pullman Building, Chicago is engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil. — J. M. Reynolds is clerk in a bank at Albuquerque, N. M. — G. S. Lindenkohl is stock-raising in Kiswick, Albemarle County, Va. — H. H. Fisk is employed by the Amoskeag Mfg. Co., Manchester, N. H. — Dana Estes, Jr., is clerk with Dana Estes & Co., Boston. — F. M. Smith is an assistant editor of the *Woman's Home Companion* at Springfield, O. — Solomon Salomon is

in the tobacco business in New York. — H. C. Boynton has been prospecting for iron ore in Ontario. He has resumed his research in metallurgy in the Graduate School. — L. Eaton has been examining iron mines on the southern shore of Lake Superior and has returned to the Graduate School. — T. H. Eaton, who was married last June, is farming in Cocheset. — J. H. Page is acting superintendent of a copper mine in the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. — J. O. Wells is engaged in knitting manufacturing in St. Joseph, Mich. — Minot Davis is civil engineer on the Great Northern Ry. — H. W. Dubée returns to the Graduate School after a year's service as instructor of German in the University of Cincinnati. — R. H. Watson is night superintendent in the Bessemer Plant, in the Maryland Iron and Steel Co., Baltimore. — F. F. Burr is teaching in the Pomfret, Conn., School. — C. A. Holbrook is instructor in Biology in the Lawrenceville, N. J., School. — The following members of the Class are registered in the Graduate School: E. L. Adams, G. A. Anderegg, F. G. Ballentine, P. Barry, H. C. Boynton, L. Le G. Burley, E. C. Carter, E. Cary, F. W. Doherty, D. Drake, H. W. Dubée, L. Eaton, F. Field, A. G. Fuller, N. F. Hall, A. L. Horst, J. M. Johnson, R. R. Kent, C. E. Klise, C. J. Kullmer (Ph. D. Tübingen, Aug. 8, 1901), W. D. Lambert, W. Lichtenstein, M. L. McCarthy, F. W. Morrison, A. B. Myrick, R. F. Phelps, F. W. Reynolds, C. Royce, J. P. Sanborn, Jr., A. H. Shearer. — C. S. Forbes is in the insurance business with R. A. Boit, 40 Kilby St., Boston. — F. H. Kirmayer was in the railway collision at Avon on Sept. 18. According to the *Boston Herald*, he "had one leg broken, his face and one leg was badly cut, and

he was generally bruised. He was pinned down under a beam which lay across his chest, and while some of the rescuing party were cutting the beam from his body, he looked up, smiled, and said to the man wielding the axe: "I guess I'm all right; had n't you better help some of the others first?"

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec.

249 W. 54th St., New York, N. Y.

R. S. Hardy is at 47 Mead Ave., Passaic, N. J.; he is working in a rubber mill. — J. A. Camprubi spent the summer at his home in Tarragona, Spain, returning to study in the Lawrence Scientific School for his S. B. — F. C. Ware is with J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad St., London, England. — H. W. Keene is in the wholesale boot and shoe business, Lynn; address, 45 Breed St. — Donald Vincent is a clerk in the First National Bank, Fort Dodge, Ia. — S. G. Ellis was head-coach of the Andover football team for the season of 1901. — J. W. Hallowell, N. H. Pride, W. H. McGrath, A. K. Todd, H. R. Hayes, are with Stone & Webster, 72 Federal St., Boston. — C. H. Whitney is with Lamb & Ritchie, pipe manufacturers, Cambridgeport. — W. B. Wheelwright is in the type-setting department of the University Press, Cambridge. — C. J. Swan is in the advertising business in Boston. — C. W. Jaynes is with Jaynes & Co., druggists, Boston. — F. R. Du Bois is with the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., 76 William St., New York. — G. O. Thacher is in the marine insurance department of Johnson & Higgins, 49 Wall St., New York. — H. B. Clark is with Moffat & White, bankers, 1 Nassau St., New York. — J. E. Postlethwaite is with Clark, Dodge & Co., bankers,

51 Wall St., New York. — H. E. Shore's address is 1414 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. — Wallace Stevens's address is 124 E. 24th St., New York. He is studying law in the New York Law School. — I. R. Hoxie is with Rhoades & Richmond, bankers, 20 Broad St., New York. — F. B. Gilpatrick died at Dorchester on Aug. 22. — T. Gerrish acted as manager for the Harvard team in the games with Oxford and Cambridge on Sept. 25. — E. E. Thomas is with J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers, cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York. — Huntington Norton, G. C. Clark, Jr., and R. Fincke are traveling round the world. — R. H. Dana, Jr., is studying at the Columbia School of Mines in the architectural department; address, 418 West 118th St., New York. — V. R. King is working in an iron foundry in Altoona, Pa. — I. W. Kendall is with E. B. Smith & Co., bankers, 85 Cedar St., New York. — J. R. Miller is with the New York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St., New York. — S. Whitney is with Strong, Sturgis & Co., bankers, 36 Broad St., New York. — L. Endicott is with the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Co., 101 Times Building, New York. — W. H. Taylor is teaching modern languages in the Middlesex School, Concord. — W. A. Frost is teaching in the Cloyne School, Newport, R. I. — F. W. Lovejoy is taking graduate work in the Columbia School of Mines. — R. Stearns is with Kidder, Peabody & Co., bankers, Boston. — The following members of the Class are registered in the Medical School: C. W. Adams, G. Blake, F. D. Bosworth, F. L. Burnett, R. Dexter, T. J. Eastman, M. L. Freedman, F. W. Hitchings, L. Lewis, L. Mendelsohn, M. D. Miller, H. F. Newhall, C. W. Nichols, G. C. Shattuck, M. H.

Wentworth.—The following are in the Law School: C. F. C. Arensberg, E. S. Bacon, H. F. Baker, B. D. Barker, J. F. Bassity, S. L. Beals, R. Bishop, H. Blythe, J. G. Brackett, O. W. Branch, H. R. Brigham, J. W. Burke, M. Caro, W. Catchings, E. E. Coolidge, F. R. Cope, P. E. Coyle, A. P. Crosby, G. F. Davis, H. S. Davis, P. D. Dean, E. L. Dickerman, G. B. Doyle, S. E. Duffin, C. F. Dutch, R. S. H. Dyer, R. A. Feiss, J. G. Forbes, H. C. Force, M. Freiman, S. H. E. Freund, G. L. Gray, W. Greene, J. B. Henney, A. U. Hersey, D. C. Hirsch, J. M. Hunnewell, H. F. Hurlbut, F. M. Ives, E. P. Jones, J. C. Kellogg, H. B. Kirtland, M. J. Kling, S. J. Kornhauser, J. P. McNamara, S. W. Mifflin, J. C. Miller, A. H. Morse, H. W. Palmer, C. I. Pettingell, H. V. Poor, J. O. Proctor, W. G. Quiney, T. H. Reed, H. M. Richmond, E. Schlesinger, H. L. Shattuck, G. N. Shorey, C. T. Smith, E. C. Stern, A. H. Strickland, M. A. Sullivan, P. L. Sullivan, R. D. Swaim, L. S. Thierry, A. Turner, R. McC. Walsh, S. M. Whalen, F. S. White, W. F. Williams. —The following members are in the Graduate School: G. M. Allen, L. D. Ames, J. H. Barnes, C. S. Brown, F. R. Bryson, W. H. Bussey, W. H. Clawson, G. B. Collier, F. R. Cope, Jr., H. R. Cross, S. Cunningham, Jr., F. C. H. Eichorn, A. H. Eustis, F. A. Eustis, C. E. Fisher, A. H. Fiske, G. H. Grant, R. H. Greeley, R. S. Greene, H. P. Henderson, M. A. Hines, W. E. Hooking, G. P. Ireland, W. P. Jenkins, W. L. Leighton, W. H. Lough, Jr., L. C. Marshall, G. P. Milne, C. A. Moore, W. A. Oldfather, C. M. Pasea, T. Petersson, S. F. Poole, A. Pope, W. T. Reid, Jr., C. T. Rice, C. S. Shaughnessy, H. L. Stone, R. C. H. Thompson, S. Thurber, Jr., C. H. Trow-

bridge, R. G. Usher, C. B. Van Wie, S. F. Walcott, R. C. Wells, A. D. Wyman. — I. Herr is engaged in mining in Mexico. — A. B. Edwards expects soon to go into the Maintenance of Way Department of the C., M. & St. P. Ry. — R. Flint is with the Abram French Co., importers of china, Boston. — W. T. Foster is secretary and instructor of English at Bates College, Lewiston, Me. — T. J. Bosworth is instructor of French and English in the Chicago Latin School. — W. T. Reid, Jr., was head coach of the Harvard University Football team this autumn. — A. H. and F. A. Eustis accompanied the American Association of Mining Engineers to Mexico in November. — R. M. Black, Box 470, Houghton, Mich., is to study in the Michigan School of Mines this year. — L. A. Stillings, 205 St. Botolph St., is a publisher and bookseller. — B. Z. Kasson, who left College at the end of his Sophomore year to prospect in N. W. Ontario, is now superintendent of the Jack Gold Mining Co., Ignace, Ontario. — H. Adams was this summer with a party prospecting for iron in Ontario. — C. C. Brayton was this summer on the U. S. Geological Survey in Alaska, and is now in Washington; he hopes to return to the Graduate School. — J. M. Ross is traveling in Norway. — S. G. Davenport is in the office of C. Howard Walker & Co., architects, Boston. — E. H. Douglass is teaching at Balcalod, Occidental Negros, P. I. — C. L. Thurston is secretary of the U. S. Legation to the Argentine Republic at Buenos Ayres. — M. L. Wetherell is studying pharmacy at the Mass. College of Pharmacy. — A. H. Michelson is consular agent at Charleroi, Belgium. — G. R. Bedinger has been appointed private secretary of Bishop

Partridge of the Episcopal Japanese mission, with headquarters at Kiyoto, Japan. — G. M. Hosmer is teaching in the Somerville High School; E. H. Ruby, in Cushing Academy, Ashburnham; F. Lynch, in the Porto Rico high schools; R. B. Nason, at Warren, O.; L. J. Logan, in the Philippines; and E. B. Horn, in the Marion, Ala., Military Institute.

NON-ACADEMIC.

The centenary of Dr. S. G. Howe, *m* '24, was celebrated in Boston on Nov. 10. Senator G. F. Hoar, '46, presided; Dr. E. E. Hale, '39, R. C. Humphreys, J. I. Mannatt, F. B. Sanborn, '55, and Miss E. Poulsson spoke. Dr. Howe's widow, Mrs. J. W. Howe, was present.

Dr. E. A. Tracy, *m* '91, has an office at 178 Tremont St., Boston.

J. H. Peck, *l* '98, is practicing law in Hartford, Conn., in the firm of Blodgett & Peck.

E. T. Estey, *l* '01, is with Hammond & Field, attorneys, Northampton.

Dr. C. S. Knight, *m* '98, is at 601 Forest Ave., Portland, Me.

F. A. Gaskill, L. S., '67, is presiding judge of the Superior Court at Lowell.

J. D. Redding, L. S., '77, was counsel for Princess Hatzfeldt in her suit against the estate of her father, C. P. Huntington.

Dr. R. W. Payne, *d* '00, is in Greenfield.

Prof. A. O. Lovejoy, *p* '97, has been appointed professor of Philosophy at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. C. H. Cogswell, *m* '83, has purchased the Hotel Langwood, at Wyoming, Middlesex Fells, and will establish a hospital in it.

Judge J. C. Churchill, L. S., '46, of Oswego, N. Y., has retired from the New York Supreme Court bench.

Dr. A. S. Cooley, *p* '93, is master in Classics at the Allen School, West Newton.

Dr. F. S. Andrews, *d* '01, has an office at Franklin and Water Sts., Quincy.

Dr. N. E. Sanders, *m* '01, has charge of the physical training at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia.

Dr. Francis Shaw, *m* '99, has an office at Pearl and Cross Sts., Somerville.

James Ellison Mills, *s* '57, who died at Fernando, Mexico, June 25, 1901, was born at Bangor, Me., Feb. 13, 1834. He was brought up to the Swedenborgian ministry, but having a taste for science, he came to Cambridge and studied under Agassiz. After graduating S. B. in 1857 he entered the ministry in 1858, and was settled at Brooklyn, N. Y., till 1863. Then his health broke down, and he became a mining expert. Outdoor life restored him to health, and in the pursuit of his profession he visited many parts of North America and also Brazil. "Dr. Mills became a mining geologist and was engaged in most important work for the elder Agassiz, and after his death for his son, Alexander Agassiz, in whose employ he was at the time of his death. Alexander Agassiz one day remarked to Dr. Mills that his father had said that the old watercourses of the Sierras cross each other at strange angles, and that there would be found the most interesting geological formation on the face of the earth, and that Mills was the one man to investigate it and solve the problem. About twenty years ago he established a geological survey at his own expense, and the result of

his labors are maps showing in detail and accurately the formation of the Sierras, the changes of the water-courses, and the causes thereof. He delivered an address on the subject before the Geological Society in San Francisco several years ago. These maps are to be made accessible to students in the State University at Berkeley."—*Sacramento, Cal., Union*, July 31, 1900.

Dr. F. E. Clark, *m* '01, has planned for a year of study abroad, probably in Dublin.

David Gibbs, *s* '98, lately superintendent of schools at Hudson and Groton, has been appointed a district superintendent in the Philippines.

James Francis Wall, *l* '94, died at Charlestown on Feb. 4, 1894. He was born there, July 8, 1874; won a Franklin medal at the Boston English High School, and after graduating at the Law School he opened an office in Boston.

Baron Kentaro Kaneko, *l* '78, is mayor of Tokio, Japan.

Sidney Gray Bristol, L. S., '03, was accidentally shot and killed at Brattleboro, Vt., on July 19. He graduated A. B. from Yale in 1900, and was born at Racine, Wis., Aug. 14, 1876.

The Maine Historical Society has accepted as a gift the house at Portland, Me., in which H. W. Longfellow, *h* '59, was born.

Jutaro Komura, *l* '77, is Secretary of State in the new Japanese Cabinet.

The Rev. C. W. Wendt, *t* '69, is minister of the Parker Memorial, Boston.

H. B. Montague, *l* '94, has removed to 40 Montgomery St., Room 5, San Francisco, Cal.

W. G. Carter, *m* '69, and G. M. Kimball, *m* '84, of Concord, N. H., have retired from active practice.

In October, Seth Low, *h* '90, having been nominated for mayor of Greater New York by the Republicans and Fusionists, resigned the presidency of Columbia College, which he has held since 1890. On Nov. 5 he was elected mayor by a majority of 30,000.

Thomas Henry McCormick, *m* '97, died at Taunton on Dec. 31, 1900, at the age of 25. He served in the Mass. General Hospital for a while until his health broke down.

G. E. Clark, *s* '01, is a member of the G. P. Clark Co., Windsor Locks, Conn.

D. B. Lyman, *l* '66, is president of the Chicago Title and Trust Co.

A statue to Albert Pike, *h* '59, was dedicated in Washington, D. C., on Oct. 23. He served as captain in the Mexican War and as brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and was one of the most eminent Free Masons of his time.

J. L. Cadwalader, *l* '60, is a trustee of Princeton University.

J. D. Allen, *p* '97, is principal of the Delancey School, Philadelphia.

The monument to Gen. H. W. Lawton, L. S., '66, in Indianapolis, is to be a bronze statue on the court-house grounds.

A. E. Frye, *l* '90, is managing a fruit plantation in Highland, Cal.

C. F. McKim, *h* '90, is president of the American Institute of Architects.

F. R. Griffin, *t* '01, is pastor of All Souls' Church, Braintree.

S. G. Morrill, *m* '98, is visiting physician to the General Hospital at Concord, N. H., and C. R. Walker, *m* '78, is visiting physician to St. Paul's School.

C. F. Denny, *m* '82, is an instructor in, and L. M. Crafts, *m* '90, is dean of the Medical Department of Hamline University, Minneapolis, Minn.

New addresses: J. A. Morgan, *m* '00, 13 Williams Ave., Hyde Park; G. A. Dix, *m* '99, Worcester; W. S. Boardman, *m* '86, 63 Mt. Vernon St., Boston; J. N. Coolidge, *m* '94, 483 Beacon St., Boston; J. D. Weis, *m* '98, 66 Beacon St., Boston; J. E. De Wolf, *m* '68, Baraboo, Wis.; J. H. Murphy, *m* '93, Somerville; P. F. Herbst, *m* '01, Kansas City, Mo.; R. W. Wilcox, *m* '81, 679 Madison Ave., New York city.

A book to be entitled "Studies in honor of Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve," *h* '86, is in preparation by his former pupils and colleagues to celebrate his 70th birthday, which occurred Oct. 23.

Prof. W. A. Keener, *l* '77, has resigned as dean of the Columbia Law School; he will continue to give his usual courses.

Frederick Lyman Thayer, *m* '71, died on March 4, 1901, at West Newton, where he had practiced for many years. Born at Shirley, May 13, 1848, he attended the public schools; then took a full course at the Medical School, and, after graduation, served for a time at the Marine Hospital, Chelsea. He then moved to Allston, and subsequently to West Newton. He took an active part in the local hospital, was a member of the Unitarian church, and of the Newton civil service board of examiners. He leaves a widow.

Prof. C. S. Minot, *p* '78, presided at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Denver, Colo., Aug. 26.

Dr. Henry Colt, *m* '81, is medical examiner at Pittsfield.

Dr. Frederick Tuckerman, *m* '82, is a member of the Amherst Library Association and of the Village Improvement Society, and president of the Amherst Cemetery Association.

Josiah Henry Stickney, *m* '58, who died at Boston on Feb. 4, 1901, was born there Feb. 11, 1826. After attending Chauncy Hall School, he entered business in 1849 with the firm of Cutler & Stickney, at 1 India Street, but the paint, oil, and glass trade was not congenial to him, and in 1854 he began to study medicine with Dr. Lucius Slade; later he attended the Tremont and Harvard Medical Schools, and while a student he spent one year as house surgeon at the Mass. General Hospital. After graduating, in 1858, he went as surgeon on one of Train's vessels, sailing to England. On his arrival he entered the Royal Veterinary College at London, from which he graduated with high honors. When he returned in 1860 a severe cattle plague of pleuro-pneumonia was raging in Massachusetts. Gov. Banks appointed him to the State Board of Health. Dr. Stickney then went into practice as a veterinary surgeon with great success, and was employed actively in his profession up to within a short time of his death. Dr. Stickney was married in Waltham, Oct. 8, 1861, to Elizabeth Shannon, daughter of Jonas C. March, of Newton. His widow and four children — Mary, wife of Henry K. Swinscoe, of Philadelphia, Ellen F. Stickney, Josiah Stickney, of Clinton, and I. Lombard Stickney, of Jamaica Plain, survive him.

W. O. Sypherd, *p* '01, is instructor in German at the University of Michigan.

J. F. Rhodes, *h* '01, has been awarded the Loubat prize of 3000 marks for the best work on American History written in the past ten years.

Dr. R. W. Boyce, *v* '01, received in July a commission from the British government to take 1000 horses from New Orleans to South Africa.

Dr. William Joseph Campbell, *m* '00, died of smallpox at Worcester on June 14. He was born at Marlborough, March 19, 1875; attended the public schools there; entered Boston College in 1893 and graduated there in 1897. Before graduating from the Harvard Medical School in 1900 he accepted a position at the Cambridge Hospital, where he remained till Jan. 1, 1901. Last March he became house physician in the Worcester City Hospital.

John James Hayden, *l* '41, died at Washington, D. C., on May 9. He was born at Rising Sun, Ind., Jan. 31, 1820. He graduated at Miami University, and after taking his degree at the Harvard Law School, he practiced law at Shawneetown, Ill. Then he removed to Indiana, where he was a probate court judge. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention. For several years after the war he was settled in Chicago, finally removing to Washington.

Richard Bennett Hubbard, *l* '53, ex-governor of Texas and former minister of the United States to Japan, died at his home in Tyler, Tex., July 12. He was born in Walton County, Ga., in 1834; graduated A. B. at Mercer University in 1851, and from the Harvard Law School in 1853. He soon afterward settled in Tyler, Tex. In 1852 he canvassed the State in the interest of the Democratic party against the Know-Nothing organization. Four years later he was sent to the convention at Cincinnati which nominated Buchanan for the presidency. He was appointed by Buchanan U. S. attorney for the Western District of Texas, and discharged the duties of that office until 1858, when he resigned and was chosen to represent Smith County in the legislature. In 1860

he was a delegate from Texas to the Charleston Convention, in which he was a supporter of Breckinridge and Lane. He favored secession, and when hostilities began he raised and commanded the Twenty-second Regiment of Texas Infantry and served in the field until the close of the war. He was chosen by the Democrats of 1872 one of the electors for the State at large on the Greeley ticket. In 1874 he was elected lieutenant-governor and in 1876 he was made governor, in consequence of the election of Gov. Coke to the U. S. Senate. In 1884 he was sent as a delegate to the convention at Chicago which nominated Mr. Cleveland for the presidency and was chosen temporary chairman of that assembly. Pres. Cleveland, during his first term appointed Gov. Hubbard minister to Japan. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Eliza Hudson, daughter of a physician of Lafayette, Ala., and his second wife was Miss Janie Roberts, of Smith County, Tex. Two daughters survive him.

Dr. J. B. Woodworth, *s* '94, has been made assistant professor of Geology at Harvard.

Senator E. O. Wolcott, *l* '75, has resigned as a member of the Republican National Committee from Colorado.

W. J. Shroder, *l* '01, is practicing law with his father, Judge Shroder, in Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. George Mason Morse, *m* '43, was born in Walpole, N. H., Aug. 27, 1821, and died at his home in Clinton, Sept. 23, 1901. He studied medicine at Dartmouth College, and after graduating at the Harvard Medical School went to Claremont, N. H., where he married, in 1846, Eleanor L., daughter of the Rt. Rev. Carlton Chase, Bishop of New Hampshire. Of this

marriage one son, George F. Morse, [81], now of Lancaster, survives. Dr. Morse moved to Clinton in 1846, and, after the death of his wife, in 1861, married Mary F. Stearns, of which marriage two daughters are living. He practiced medicine in Clinton for 55 years and was identified in every way with the growth of the town, holding many public offices. He was especially interested in the Free Public Library, being chairman of the trustees for many years. He was also interested and instrumental in building up the Clinton Hospital, of which he was vice-president and chairman of the medical staff. He was medical examiner for 16 years.

John Henry Henchey, m '73, was born at Quebec, May 16, 1849, and died in that city, July 25, 1901. He took a full classical course at St. Mary's College, Montreal, and excelled in all his studies — as also at all college games and athletics. Commenced his medical studies in May, 1869. Spent a couple of years at Laval University, Quebec, and then entered the Harvard Medical School. He was granted his M. D. degree, Feb. 12, 1873. He next went to London, and entering at St. Thomas' Hospital, where he studied during three years, he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, April 26, 1877. He practiced in Quebec from 1877 till the time of his death.

Lyne Shackelford Metcalfe, Jr., l '75, former secretary of the St. Louis City Council, editor of the *Central Law Journal*, a graduate of Washington University and the Harvard Law School, died in St. Louis, on June 5, aged 48. He was one of the founders of the Cabanne Club, chairman of its executive committee and a member of the board of directors. He was

born in Alton, Ill., and in 1880 was married to Lucy Bowman, of Danville, Ky., who survives with a son and daughter.

Dr. John Spare, m '42, died at New Bedford, on May 22. He was born on the homestead in Canton (where the American progenitor of the family settled), Nov. 13, 1816. He attended the public schools of the town, and prepared for college at the Randolph and Amherst academies. Graduating from Amherst in 1838, he entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1842. He settled at Milton for two years and then at Long Plain in the town of Acushnet. While there he married, July 12, 1846, Mrs. Susan V. Mason, a resident of East Freetown. Dr. Spare and wife resided in East Freetown after their marriage, and he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1852, when he removed to Rockdale, in the limits of New Bedford. He went to the city proper in 1856, and had since been engaged there in the practice of his profession. He had written and published a work on Calculus. Dr. Spare served as surgeon on the U. S. bark *Release* during the civil war. A son, John V. Spare, and a daughter, S. Flora Spare, survive him.

Dr. E. E. Myers, m '01, is house surgeon in the New Haven General Hospital, which is connected with the medical department of Yale University.

Frederick Greene Roelker, L. S., '81, a well-known lawyer of Cincinnati, O., died by shooting in that city on June 13.

Dr. C. W. Crane, d '96, has an office at 40 Market St., Lynn.

Dr. E. W. Shead, m '01, has been appointed house doctor at the Boston City Hospital.

G. N. Monro, Jr., L. S., '96, is professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the West Penn Medical College, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Col. J. J. Astor, Sp., '86, has given to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city, a chime of bells.

Dr. William Woods, m '65, died at the Mass. Homoeopathic Hospital, Boston, on June 1. He was born in Boston, Sept. 13, 1840. He was educated in the public schools, and at the outbreak of the civil war enlisted as hospital steward in the 12th Mass. (Fletcher Webster) regiment. He served creditably during the full term of his enlistment, and was mustered out in 1864. After the war Dr. Woods entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated. He was a member of the Harvard Medical and Homoeopathic Medical associations. In the seventies he took a very active part in politics, and was elected to the Massachusetts legislature for two successive terms. He was also a member of the Boston school committee and school board for six years. He was a charter member of Post 7, G. A. R., and was also a member of the Knights of Honor, in both of which he took an active and enthusiastic part. Dr. Woods left a widow.

Dr. Adolphus Byrum Gunter, m '77, who has practiced medicine in Charlestown for the past 23 years, died there on July 15. He was born in New Brunswick 50 years ago. When a young man he came to this country and made his home with an uncle, who was a physician in Chelsea. He had previously studied at a military school and King's College, in New Brunswick. After graduating from the Harvard Medical School in 1872, for a short time he was one of the house physicians at the Boston City Hospital.

He was a 32d degree Mason and a member of Howard Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Mass. Medical Society. He leaves a widow and four children.

W. P. Burris, A. M., '01, former superintendent of the city schools at Bluffton, Ind., has gone to New York to finish his graduate work at Columbia.

Maurice Perkins, A '65, who died at Schenectady, N. Y., on June 18, was born in New London, Conn., in 1836, and studied chemistry at Göttingen, Heidelberg, and Tübingen. In 1862 he was appointed assistant professor of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, and was later professor of Chemistry in Union College. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard University and of M. D. from the Albany Medical College. He was the author of a manual of quantitative analysis.

LITERARY NOTES.

. To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare instances, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily and weekly press.

For many readers the book of the season will be Horace E. Scudder's "Life of James Russell Lowell," '38, which comes too late for review in this issue. It is in two volumes, and a cursory examination shows that it is one of the most important biographies written in America. Many portraits and other illustrations enhance its value. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. \$3.50 net.)

Woodbury Lowery, '75, has recently published a historical work entitled

"Spanish Settlements in the United States."

Allen French, '94, is publishing in *St. Nicholas* a serial story, entitled "The Junior Cup — Afterward."

C. E. L. Wingate, '83, has prepared a new five-volume edition of his works, which is to be published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., of New York.

The late John Codman, '85, had just completed before his death "Arnold's Expedition to Quebec," which has been published by the Macmillan Co.

Pres. A. T. Hadley, A '99, of Yale, has done well to collect his scattered essays and addresses of the past few years. He prints them with the title, "The Education of the American Citizen," and the title aptly describes them. For, although they were evidently written from different points of view, they all recognize citizenship as the central aim of education. Very naturally, several of the articles discuss economical questions in their political and social aspects; and likewise political questions are treated on their ethical and moral sides. The striking address on "Our Standards of Political Morality" is a good example of Pres. Hadley's powers of historical generalization, clear statement, and application to present conditions. For readers who seek a more highly specialized treatment of current issues there are such papers as "The Formation and Control of Trusts," "Socialism and Social Reform," and four or five addresses on educational topics. The volume closes with Pres. Hadley's inaugural address on "Yale Problems, Past and Present." His essays will find a place on the same shelf with those of Pres. Eliot and Pres. Gilman and Pres. Thwing, all of which prove that our foremost

college presidents are in a high sense practical. The old education aimed at rearing Calvinist ministers and laymen; the new education aims at developing citizens. The promotion of Pres. Hadley to leadership in this great work was one of the most encouraging events of recent years. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, \$1.50.)

The *Harvard Law Review* for November prints the following: "The Insular Cases, I," C. E. Littlefield; "The Rights of Foreigners to Reside and Hold Land in China," L. M. Richards; "Judicial Action by the Provincial Legislature of Massachusetts;" Notes; Recent Cases; Reviews. W. D. Eaton is editor-in-chief, and H. L. Burnham is treasurer of the *Review* this year.

C. T. Copeland, '82, and H. M. Rideout, '99, both members of the English Department at Harvard, have had the happy idea of giving concrete illustrations of the work of that Department in "Freshman English and Theme-Correcting." In a little volume they describe themes of various sorts, daily and fortnightly, with actual specimens of themes received and corrected by them. They even insert several facsimiles, showing English as she is wrote by Freshmen, and the symbols and suggestions by which the instructors try to improve it. The book will be invaluable to all teachers of English Composition; it ought also to aid young students who are in earnest. (Silver, Burdett & Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1.)

Pamphlets Received. "The Unlawful and Unjustifiable Conquest of the Filipinos," by Francis A. Brooks, '42. (Boston: Press of G. H. Ellis.) — "The Practical Value of the Classics," by Wm. V. Byars, A. M. (McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill.) — "Chaucer's

Franklin's Tale," by Dr. W. H. Schofield, p '93.

S. R. Miner, '88, recording secretary of the Wyoming (Pa.) Historical and Geological Society, read before that society a paper on "Colonel Isaac Barre, 1726-1802, Orator, Soldier, Statesman, and Friend of the American Colonies," which has been reprinted in pamphlet from the *Proceedings* of that society.

F. H. Hitchcock, '91, chief of the Section of Foreign Markets in the United States Department of Agriculture, has recently issued *Bulletins* 23, 24, 25 on the following subjects: "Our Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products, 1891-1900;" "Sources of the Agricultural Imports of the United States, 1896-1900;" and "Distribution of the Agricultural Exports of the United States, 1896-1900." (Government Printing Office: Washington, D. C.)

F. M. Holland, '59, has printed in Boston "Sketches of the Progress of Freedom."

Prof. W. F. Osgood, '86, has reissued from the *Annals of Mathematics* "Sufficient Conditions in the Calculus of Variations."

To the latest Reports (18-19) of the Dante Society T. W. Koch, '93, contributes "A List of Danteiana in American Libraries, supplementing the Catalogue of the Cornell Collection." It has been reissued in a separate pamphlet.

Charles H. Lincoln, '93, sometime Senior Fellow in American History in the University of Pennsylvania, and now an assistant in the Congressional Library, has written a monograph on "The Revolutionary Movement in Pennsylvania, 1760-1776," in which he brings forward, for the first time in such detail, many important matters

in the development of Pennsylvania. Historians have hitherto paid too little attention to the internal struggle in that colony which preceded its union with the other colonies in their struggle for independence. Before Pennsylvania could join her neighbors the Quaker supremacy in her own government had to be overcome by the Revolutionary party. The conflict was long, often complicated, and bitter; and Dr. Lincoln has made an exhaustive study of it. (Publications of the University of Pennsylvania; Series in History No. 1. Published by Ginn, Boston. Paper, 300 pp.)

F. B. Sanborn, '55, has written a sketch entitled "The Personality of Thoreau," which is brought out in a limited edition by Goodspeed, 5a Park St., Boston.

Dr. M. W. Richardson, '89, has reprinted "Studies upon Bacteriolysis and Typhoid Immunity," from the *Journal of Medical Research*, of which Dr. H. C. Ernst, '76, is editor; it is the official organ of the Boston Society of the Medical Sciences.

The Macmillan Co. announce a new volume of studies in art criticism by Bernhard Berenson, '87.

The Lawrence Scientific School has issued a new edition of its Catalogue, comprising the names of all members of the School from 1847 to 1900, inclusive, with the addresses of the living, and other information. (Published by the University.)

The inaugural address, delivered by the Hon. S. E. Baldwin, L. S., '62, as president of the International Law Association at its conference at Rouen, Aug. 21, has just been printed in pamphlet form by William Clowes & Sons, London.

In *Everybody's Magazine* for December, W. S. Davis, '00, will begin

a serial novel entitled "Belshazzar: A Tale of Old Babylon."

"Blue Grass and Rhododendron: Out of Doors in Old Kentucky," by John Fox, Jr., '83, is issued by Scribner, New York.

A new edition of the General Catalogue of the Harvard Divinity School has been issued. It brings the record down through Commencement, 1901. This is the most elaborate of all the Harvard quinquennials, giving not only the academic but also the professional and biographical data about every person, graduate or non-graduate, connected with the School. R. S. Morison, '69, is its editor. (Published by the University: for sale at the Harvard Divinity School.)

"Deafness and Cheerfulness" is a little book by the Rev. A. W. Jackson, t '72, which deserves special commendation. Most persons are more or less deaf, or they are thrown with others who are deaf, and Mr. Jackson addresses both classes in such wise as to make them understand each other better and so to sympathize with and help each other. He writes with much literary charm, and his clear, patient spirit, not preaching, but describing and suggesting, soon wins the reader's favor. He discourses on all phases of his subject, beginning with the period of unconscious deafness and ending with the moral and spiritual aspects of the affliction. How deafness in its early stages gradually shuts its victim out from earning a livelihood; how at its worst it is accompanied by subjective noises which incessantly torment and sometimes madden; how the brave find resources; and how courageous and cheerful an optimist Mr. Jackson himself is, any one can discover in these pages, and if he read them once he will wish to return to

them. For Mr. Jackson has a genuine gift as an essayist. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 16mo, \$1.)

Last January the Hon. Carleton Hunt, '56, ex-member of Congress, delivered an address on the "Life and Services of Henry Clay," at the laying of the cornerstone of the monument to Clay in New Orleans. The address has been printed in a fifty page pamphlet.

Frank Russell, '96, has invented a new instrument for measuring torsion, which he described in the *American Naturalist* for April, 1901. He has also reprinted from the *American Anthropologist* for January and April, "Laboratory Outlines for use in Somatology."

Vol. 45 of the *Annals* of the Harvard College Observatory contains "A photometric durchmusterung; including all stars of the magnitude 7.5 and brighter, north of declination -40° , observed with the meridian photometer, 1895-98," by Prof. E. C. Pickering, s '65. No. 6 of vol. 41 of the *Annals* is entitled "Forms of Images in Stellar Photography," by E. S. King.

Of the ten founders of the *Columbia Law Review*, whose publication was begun in January, 1901, under the auspices of the Columbia Law School, B. R. Robinson, '98, and H. F. Robinson, '98, were Harvard men. The present secretary for 1901-1902, is a Harvard man, viz.: Bridgham Curtis, '99.

J. C. Rolfe, '81, now professor of Latin in the University of Michigan, has edited, for Allyn and Bacon's excellent College Latin Series, the "Satires and Epistles of Horace." In a general introduction Prof. Rolfe gives the latest information concerning Horace, and the manuscripts, scholia, and

editions of his works; traces the development of Roman satire; discusses briefly but critically the language and style of these satires; and concludes with a helpful account of metres. In the body of the book each satire or epistle is preceded by an analytical skeleton of its contents and by remarks on the occasion out of which it sprang. After the text follow 250 pages of notes, terse, sensible, and up to date, concerned with the meaning rather than with textual or grammatical minutiae. (Allyn & Bacon: Boston. Cloth.)

The fourth and final volume of *American History* told by *Contemporaries*, edited by Prof. A. B. Hart, '80, is entitled "Welding of the Nation," and embraces the period from 1845 to 1900. The great topic is of course the civil war which, with its preparations in political debate and its sequel in reconstruction, takes up 500 of the 700 pages. The illustrative selections have been gathered from many sources, and it is safe to say that this is the first book in which the arguments and views of the Southerners have been presented so fully and impartially side by side with those of the Unionists and Anti-Slavery men. Most of the critical military and naval operations are described by the best authorities: Thus we have McClellan on the Peninsula Campaign of 1862, Lee on Chancellorsville, Stonewall Jackson on the Second Battle of Bull Run, Longstreet on Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, Thomas on Lookout Mountain, Farragut on Mobile Bay, Sherman on the March to the Sea, and Grant on Lee's Surrender. For the political side, there are vital extracts from speeches and Congressional papers. Finally, the social condition, including public opinion as

expressed by poets, essayists, and journalists, is well represented. The only important episode which has been omitted is our relations to England during the early years of the war; we miss Lowell's "Jonathan to John," and some of Charles Francis Adams's memorable diplomatic papers. But in such a work, as in an anthology, omissions are inevitable. As a whole, the four volumes provide material not only indispensable to every student of American history, but such as should interest every citizen who wishes to have an intelligent idea of the nation to which he belongs. And for variety and entertainment, the general reader cannot turn many pages of any volume without being gratified. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$2 each.)

Wallace Rice, ['83], has written a book on "Animals" which Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago, will publish.

We have got so far away from the civil war that our novelists not only find it a topic which they can treat without rousing the old time rancor, but they also seize eagerly the romantic and picturesque elements which it enfolds. The latest to do this is Dr. Albert E. Hancock, p '95, in his novel "Henry Bourland: The Passing of the Cavalier." It takes the reader through scenes at the South from the fall of Sumter to the surrender of Lee, and on through the Reconstruction period. Dr. Hancock seems to have paid attention to the local color and historical accuracy of his story. (Macmillan: New York. \$1.50.)

Chancellor H. M. MacCracken, of the New York University Senate, has compiled the "official book" to the Hall of Fame. It consists, first, of full descriptions of the building, with half-tone pictures of every part and of

the views from the Hall, and next of sketches of the twenty-nine great Americans who head the roll of honor. These sketches give briefly the more important facts in the life of each subject. Following them is a rather promiscuous batch of opinions about these eminent persons by later writers, and even by anonymous journalists. The book as a whole, however, should serve admirably the needs of the average visitor to the Hall of Fame. The publishers should be commended for the excellent make-up of the book. (Putnam : New York. Cloth, illustrated, \$2.)

A handsome "Memorial of John Codman Ropes," '57, has been privately printed. It comprises a memoir by Joseph May, '57; addresses delivered at the Mass. Historical Society, by C. F. Adams, '56, Solomon Lincoln, '57, J. C. Gray, '59, and G. B. Chase, '56; an address before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, by John Fiske, '63; a sketch by A. J. C. Sowdon, '57; an address before the Boston Bar Association, by J. L. Stackpole, '57; resolutions of various societies and of the Vestry of Trinity Church, Boston; and a bibliography of Mr. Ropes' writings, including several unpublished manuscripts. An excellent portrait from a recent photograph accompanies the memorial.

J. P. Cotton, Jr., '96, has edited "Judicial Decisions of Chief Justice Marshall."

The Stylus Press, Detroit, Mich., issues in a limited edition "Pertaining to Thoreau," by S. A. J. (Samuel A. Jones).

"Ethics, Descriptive and Explanatory," by Sidney Edward Mezes, '90, professor in the University of Texas, has recently been issued by the Macmillan Co., New York.

"Following Christ," by the Rev. F. W. Tomkins, '72, is announced by G. W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued *Bulletin* No. 22, "Our Trade with Scandinavia, 1890-1900," and *Report* No. 67, "Foreign Markets for American Agricultural Products," both by F. H. Hitchcock, '91, Chief of the Section of Foreign Markets.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, has brought out the six lectures delivered by A. Lawrence Rotch, A. '91, before the Lowell Institute, Boston, in December, 1898. The title of the book is "Sounding the Ocean of Air."

Henry S. Nourse, '53, has issued parts i and ii of "Lancastriana." Part i contains a supplement to the early records and military annals of Lancaster, Mass., and Part ii contains a bibliography compiled for the public library there.

"The Opera, Past and Present," by W. F. Apthorp, '69, has two evident merits: it presents in a rapid sketch an account of the development of the opera from its origin; and it gives a compact criticism, based on the author's own studies, of the principal operas from Mozart to Mascagni. The chief stages of growth are duly emphasized. One may differ, of course, from Mr. Apthorp's estimate of a particular work, — for instance, he seems to slight *Tannhäuser* unwarrantably, — but one cannot in the end fail to admit that the book fulfils its purpose. To have put so much really valuable material in such little room is a worthy achievement. (Scribner : New York.)

Vol. 13 (2d series) of the *Proceedings of the Mass. Historical Society* contains several memoirs of Harvard men, viz: Samuel Eliot, '39, by H.

W. Haynes, '51; W. G. Russell, '40, by Winslow Warren, '58; John Lowell, '43, by T. K. Lothrop, '49; C. F. Dunbar, '51, by E. H. Hall, '51; J. C. Ropes, '57; B. F. Thomas, h '54, by Richard Olney, l '58; G. O. Shattuck, '51, by O. W. Holmes, '61; E. A. Park, h '44, by Alexander McKenzie, '59; W. W. Greenough, '37, by Barrett Wendell, '77. Each memoir is accompanied by a portrait. The volume has also "Registers of Deeds for Suffolk County," by J. T. Haslam, '63; "Alleged Diabolical Performances near Portsmouth" and a "Sketch of John Elwyn," '19, by James DeNormandie, t '62; and "Old Harvard Examinations," by C. F. Adams, '56.

Charles Moore, '78, clerk of the Senate Committee in the District of Columbia, has compiled and edited "Purification of the Washington Water Supply:" an inquiry held by that committee. It makes a volume of 240 pages, and is issued by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

"The Wife of Bath's Tale: Its Sources and Analogues," by G. H. Maynadier, '89, forms No. 13 of Grimm's Library. Mr. Maynadier's main purpose is to discover how far Chaucer owed his plot to an Irish story which has only recently been carefully studied by Chaucer scholars. He discusses further the literary analogues of this tale. (David Nutt: London.)

"God Wills It: A Tale of the First Crusade," is the title of a new novel by Wm. Stearns Davis, '00.

Ginn & Co., Boston, announce a new edition (6th) of "The Best Elizabethan Plays," edited by W. R. Thayer, '81.

G. H. Palmer, '64, professor of Philosophy at Harvard, has published, through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., his

his Noble Lectures on "The Field of Ethics."

The address which G. S. Morison, '63, delivered on Commencement day at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., has been printed by that university with the title "The Responsibilities of the Educated Engineer."

The Imperial Press, Cleveland, O., has brought out "American Orators and Oratory," by Col. T. W. Higginson, '41.

Prof. E. E. Hale, Jr., '83, has written an excellent essay on Walter Pater, which serves as an introduction to a volume of selections from that author in Holt's "English Readings." The selections admirably represent Pater in his characteristic manner and substance, and really give a sufficiently complete summary of his work. Like the other volumes in this series, which is the best of its kind in English, this volume furnishes not mere extracts, but entire essays or passages complete in themselves, a method of selection which recommends it equally to the serious college student of English and to the general reader of literature. Prof. Hale has added 50 pages of notes. (Holt: New York. Cloth, 75 cents net.)

Prof. Josiah Royce's second series of Gifford Lectures will be published soon by Macmillan with the title, "The World and the Individual—Nature, Man, and the Moral Order."

Jeremiah Curtin, '63, has translated from the Polish "The Argonauts," a novel by Eliza Orzeszko.

"Tales of Nature and Human Nature," a new volume by Prof. Henry van Dyke, h '94, is announced by Scribner, New York.

R. C. Lehmann, h '97, whom Harvard men know as a great rowing coach and genial companion, is also

one of the most successful living English writers of light verse — of that genre in which Praed and Thackeray and Calverley showed long ago how much can be done. It may be occasional, but so good that it can be enjoyed long after the occasion which evoked it has been forgotten. It must sparkle, or have a dash of humor; it may even deal with pathos, but rather by suggestion than point-blank; it may have the brilliance but not the bitterness of satire: in short, its essential characteristics are lightness but not triviality, and the faculty of suggesting without insisting. In England, where college-bred men are still supposed to have some acquaintance with the classics, classical allusion also may be said to be one of the commonest ingredients in this verse. Mr. Lehmann has done well to reprint from *Punch* and other journals the poems contained in this volume. Their range is wide, but college memories and friendships may be said to predominate. There are several manly tributes to lost comrades, and college topics as pertinent on the Charles as on the Cam. In a different vein is a trenchant rejoinder to Swinburne, who said that Calverley was "monstrously overrated and preposterously overpraised;" or the witty "Great Auk's Eggs," which is the epilogue; or the playful ode to the Master of Trinity on the birth of his son; or the more serious "Forgotten Gods," or the humorous fantasy, "The Broken Bridge," which Ingoldsby might have written and would have enjoyed. The book will be welcomed by Mr. Lehmann's many friends on this side of the Atlantic — and by many more. (John Lane: New York. Cloth.)

Dr. W. H. Schofield, p '93, has reprinted from the *Publications* of the

Modern Language Association of America a valuable essay on Chaucer's "Franklin's Tale." He demonstrates, so far as this can be done with the evidence available, that Chaucer got the material for this tale from a French version of an early Breton lay.

The Century Co., New York, announce a complete edition in ten volumes of the works of Dr. S. W. Mitchell, h '86. This will include his latest novel, "Circumstance."

"The Passing and the Permanent in Religion," by Dr. M. J. Savage, h '96, is on the list of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

The Macmillan Co. publish "Municipal Administration," by Prof. J. A. Fairlie, '95, now of the University of Michigan, and "A Sketch of Semitic Origins: Social and Religious," by Prof. G. A. Barton, p '90, who is assistant professor in Biblical Literature and Semitic Languages at Bryn Mawr College.

Among the latest publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are three volumes of important essays, viz.: "Essays Theological and Literary," by the late Charles Carroll Everett, t '59, Dean of the Harvard Divinity School; "American Traits," by Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, h '01; and "School, College, and Character," by Dean L. B. R. Briggs, '75. A review of these volumes may be expected in the next number of the *Graduates' Magazine*.

The late John Fiske, '63, left two volumes on "New France and New England" in such a state that they are to be printed at once by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. This work forms the only remaining link needed to complete the chain of histories of this country, from the discovery of America to the adoption of the Constitution, on which

Dr. Fiske had for so many years been engaged, and the achievement of which was his great ambition.' The same publishers announce "New Tales of Old Rome," by Rodolfo Lanciani, *h* '86; "Our National Parks," by John Muir, *h* '96; "A Short History of the Mississippi Valley," by J. K. Hosmer, '55; "The Rights of Man: A Study of Twentieth Century Problems," by Dr. Lyman Abbott, *h* '90; "Great Epochs in Art History," by Prof. J. M. Hoppen, *l* '42; and "Applied Perspective," by W. P. P. Longfellow, '55.

The vocal score of *Azara*, a new opera in three acts, by Prof. J. K. Paine, *h* '69, has been printed by Breitkopf & Härtel, 11 E. 16th St., New York. Both the English words and a German translation by the late Carl Pflueger accompany the score. The scene of the opera is laid in Provence, about the time of the early Crusades.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES BY HARVARD MEN.

Amer. Historical Review. (Oct.) "The Monroe Doctrine and the Doctrine of Permanent Interest," A. B. Hart, '80.

Amer. Journal of Numismatics. (July.) "Medals, etc., illustrative of the Science of Medicine," H. R. Storer, '50.

Architectural Rev. (July.) "The Problem of the Stone Front," J. R. Coolidge, '83.

Atlantic. (Sept.) "Hunting Big Redwoods," J. Muir, *h* '96; "Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic, II," H. A. Clapp, '60. (Oct.) "College Honor," L. B. R. Briggs, '75; "Reminiscences, III," H. A. Clapp, '60; "Carnival in the North," F. S. Palmer, '87. (Nov.) "The Solitude of Nathaniel Hawthorne," P. E. More, *p* '93; "The Mississippi Valley organized," J. K. Hosmer, '55; "Reminiscences, IV," H. A. Clapp, '60; "Modern Murder Trials and Newspapers," C. E. Grinnell, '62.

Century. (Oct.) "The City of Light," D. Gray, '92; "An American Land-

scape Painter," E. W. Emerson, '66; "Impressions of the Hawaiian Islands," H. C. Potter, *h* '90; "A French Government School from the Inside," J. M. Howells, [91]; "The Practice of Law in New York," H. E. Howland, *l* '57; "Arthur T. Hadley," *h* '99; "Thomas William Parsons," *h* '53, M. S. Porter. (Nov.) "Personal Characteristics of Pres. McKinley," J. D. Long, '57.

Cosmopolitan. (Sept.) "Notes on the Pan-American Exposition," R. Grant, '73; "Some Novelty at the Buffalo Fair," J. Hawthorne, [67].

Educational Rev. (Nov.) "College Preparatory Work in American History," H. B. Learned, '90.

Everybody's Mag. (Sept.) "The Average American," H. Gannett, *s* '69. (Nov.) "Are the Rich responsible for New York's Vice and Crime," P. S. Grant, '83.

Fortnightly Rev. (Nov.) "Reform through Social Work," T. Roosevelt, '80.

Forum. (Oct.) "Our National Debt," H. S. Boutell, '76. (Nov.) "The Ethics of Ancient and Modern Athletics," P. Collier, *l* '82; "The Small College and the Large," C. F. Thwing, '76.

Harper's. (Sept.) "A Party at Madeira's," E. S. Martin, '77; "The Case of Thomas Phipps," T. B. Aldrich, *h* '96. (Oct.) "The Beldonald Holbein," H. James, L. S., '62; "The New Psychology," G. S. Hall, *p* '78.

Illinois Wesleyan Mag. (July.) "The Essential Characteristics of a Good Teacher," W. B. Aspinwall, '96.

International Monthly. (Sept.) "Joseph Le Conte," *s* '51, J. Royce; "John Fiske," '63, A. B. Hart, '80. (Oct.-Nov.) "American Democracy," H. Münsterberg, *h* '01. (Nov.) "The Future Gold Supply," N. S. Shaler, *s* '62.

Lippincott's. (Aug.) "Philosophy 4," O. Wister, '82. (Oct.) "The Polity of Nature," R. Herrick, '90.

McClure's. (Sept.) "Is the Airship Coming?" S. Newcomb, *s* '58.

National Rev. (Sept.) "Anthony Trollope," L. Stephen, *h* '90.

New England. (Oct.) "John Harvard and the Early College," W. R. Thayer, '81.

North American Review. (Sept.) "Some Anomalies of the Short Story," W.

D. Howells, *h* '67; "Is the Rush-Bagot Convention Immoral?" H. S. Boutell, '76.

Outing. (Sept.) "The New Measurement Rule in Yachting," C. S. Crane, '94. (Oct.) "English and American University Athletics," J. Corbin, '92; "The Hanging of Talton Hall," J. Fox, '83. (Nov.) "English and American Rugby," J. Corbin, '92; "The Day he Made the Varsity Eleven," E. B. Bloss, '94.

Quarterly Journal of Economics. (Aug.) "Indian Currency Problems of the Last Decade," A. P. Andrew; "The Genesis of the United States Steel Corporation," E. S. Meade; "Labor Legislation in France under the Third Republic, II," W. F. Willoughby; "Clark's Distribution of Wealth," T. N. Carver; "Reply to Final Objections to the Rich Theory of Profit," F. B. Hawley.

Scribner's. (Oct.-Nov.) "With the Cougar Hounds," T. Roosevelt, '80.

Success. (Sept.) "What Sort of a Young Man should go to College," A. T. Hadley, *h* '99; "Physical Training Underlies Success," D. A. Sargent.

World's Work. (Nov.) "Rear-Admiral Sampson," I. N. Hollis, *h* '99.

SHORT REVIEWS.

— *Words and their Ways in English Speech*. By Prof. James Bradstreet Greenough, '56, and Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, '82. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, \$1.10.) This work by two Harvard scholars (one of whom since its recent publication has died) has several apparent points of excellence. First, although it is the product of exact scholarship, it is popular in the best sense. Next, it treats freshly and comprehensively a subject which has usually been treated in detail and drily. In the third place, it keeps constantly before the reader the fact that a language, until it dies, is very much alive, and never stationary. Fourthly, by arranging in separate sections the various processes of growth, assimilation, transference and

degeneration of meaning, decay and obsolescence, the authors have demonstrated with complete success that law and not chance governs the development of a language. Finally, the book furnishes a clear narrative of the history of the English language, its origin, its diverse Teutonic ingredients, the Norman infusion, Latin and Celtic grafts, and the borrowings in more recent centuries from its modern neighbors. Special subjects receive due attention — such as the differentiation of the literary from the spoken language, or the development of words, or the way in which euphemism on the one hand and exaggeration on the other tend to alter meanings. To criticize in detail would require a special essay. To point out cases here and there where another philologist might differ from their conclusions would be superfluous; for their aim is not controversial, and such an analysis would not affect the vital excellence of the work as a whole, or even of its independent parts. Students do not need to be counseled to make the acquaintance of this book; therefore, we recommend it particularly to general readers, who cannot go far in it without finding that there is real excitement in hunting down words to their origin, and in tracing meanings through strange metamorphoses, and in observing how language shares the vicissitudes of the beings who create and use it.

— *Life Everlasting*. By John Fiske, '63. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1 net.) No one can fail to note the coincidence that John Fiske's last important utterance was on immortality. This lecture delivered in Sanders Theatre on the Ingersoll Foundation, last December, discusses the question of human immortality

from the standpoint of the evolutionist. Mr. Fiske's first business is to point out that the derivation of the belief in immortality from the dreams and dream ghosts of primitive savages has really no bearing on the fact of immortality. He next takes up the most formidable stumbling-block of all — the materialist's assumption that, since consciousness requires for its manifestation a material body, when the body dies, consciousness, and with it the continuance of personal identity, must also die. Mr. Fiske reverts to his well-known impressive argument that the record of human development shows that the race has been perpetually seeking after and moulded by spiritual and not material forces. He insists that reason must be loyally followed, but that there is a world of experience whose laws cannot be discovered by the methods of science. He holds, further, that logic does not require us to believe that all organic creatures are immortal, if man is: for the privilege of immortality may not begin until man is reached in the scale of organic life — nay, it may not even be granted to the lower races of men. But to summarize in a few lines what is itself a summary is impossible. The importance of the essay lies in its being by John Fiske, the chief literary champion in America of evolution in the early days when evolution was popularly supposed to lead inevitably to an atheistic materialism; for in this final summing up of life Mr. Fiske shows himself unmistakably an idealist with a leaning towards theism. The illustrations by which he enforces his reasoning are often fresh and cogent. The following passage, for instance, will not easily be forgotten by any reader who has pondered it: "Whether it be in the individual or in the race,

we cannot tell just where the soul comes in. A due heed to Nature's analogies, however, is helpful in this connection. The maxim that Nature makes no leaps is far from true. Nature's habit is to make prodigious leaps, but only after long preparation. Slowly rises the water in the tank, inch by inch through many a weary hour, until at length it overflows, and straightway vast systems of machinery are awakened into rumbling life. Slowly grows the eccentricity of the ellipse as you shift its position in the cone, and still the nature of the curve is not essentially varied, when suddenly, presto! one more little shift, and the finite ellipse becomes an infinite hyperbole mocking our feeble powers of conception as it speeds away on its everlasting career. Perhaps in our ignorance such analogies may help us to realize the possibility, that steadily developing ephemeral conscious life may reach a critical point where it suddenly puts on immortality." This passage may offer no proof of everlasting life, but it proves beyond cavil that the man who wrote it could make literature. We should add that this little volume completes the series in which "The Idea of God," "The Destiny of Man," and "Through Nature to God" are its predecessors.

— *School Architecture*: A General Treatise for the use of Architects and Others. By Edmund March Wheelwright, '76. (Rogers & Manson: Boston. Cloth, 4to, \$5.) It is more than ten years ago since Mr. Wheelwright published in the *Brickbuilder* a series of papers on school-building which at once attracted the attention of architects. Subsequently, Mr. Wheelwright was for several years the Boston City Architect, a position which enabled him to carry out on a large scale his

ideas on the proper construction of public schoolhouses. By common consent, he succeeded as well on the professional side of this work as on the financial and moral side, where he showed that under proper direction a city's contracts for its buildings can be as economical and as honest as the contract which a private citizen makes with his own architect and builder. Out of the earlier papers, amplified and much enriched by this wide experience, Mr. Wheelwright has framed the present book which covers its subject in all its aspects. How thorough it is will be recognized from the fact that Mr. Wheelwright has not been content to describe the various kinds of school buildings now in use in American cities, but he begins with an account of German, Austrian, Swiss, and French schools, reporting interesting or useful features wherever he finds them, or pointing out defects as a warning to American school-builders. In like manner, he ransacks Scandinavia and England for illustrations : so that he is able to place before the American architect a summary of the best that Europe can teach him as to the construction of elementary and secondary schools. Mr. Wheelwright then takes up in detail the conditions and requirements which the American architect meets at home. He shirks no difficulty, however trivial it may seem. Problems of heating, ventilation, sanitation are fully discussed ; so are all questions of construction proper, such as the size of schoolrooms, adequate lighting, the position of staircases for safety, and the best materials. Included in the work are chapters on manual training schools and schools for teachers, in each of which we find the same minute comprehensiveness. The final chapter Mr. Wheelwright

devotes to "Specifications for an American School," which, if carefully followed, must insure the best construction, and prevent both school committees and architects from overlooking at the start any requirement which, if it be overlooked then, can be made good later only at undue cost. Without exaggeration, it can be said that this book, better than any other in English, covers the subject of school architecture. Its practical usefulness is increased by the insertion of nearly 250 views and floor plans of buildings in all parts of Europe and in the United States. Here one sees the vast front of the *Gemeindeschule* No. 204, Berlin ; the forbidding façade of the *Lycée Victor Hugo*, Paris ; the *Johannes School*, Stockholm ; or the main building at Groton ; the *De Lancey School*, Philadelphia ; and many of the recent public schoolhouses in Cambridge and Boston, in New York, Toledo, and St. Louis, and in a score of other American cities and towns. We need only add that Mr. Wheelwright's book will be indispensable to architects and that a copy of it should be owned and studied by the school committee of every town in the United States. It will teach them how to remedy defects in existing schoolhouses, and will lay before them, if they contemplate building, specimens of the best school-buildings in the world, with suggestions and information seemingly adapted to every case, whether in village, town, or city.

— *Currency and Banking in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay*. Parts I, II, pp. 880. By Andrew McFarland Davis, s '54. (Published for the American Economic Association by the Macmillan Co., New York.) These volumes are a monument of patient and conscientious industry and re-

search. And they are much more than that. We approached them with trepidation, fearing the confused and somewhat barren treatment which seems almost inseparable from these subjects. It was an agreeable surprise to find a clear, systematic, and upon the whole intelligible account of the financial operations of the province for the first half of the 18th century. And it is suggestive in the highest degree. If we consider what has happened since, Mr. Davis speaks volumes in saying that "when the Assembly first authorized the emission of bills of public credit, they were securing for themselves the right to claim that they were practically the pioneers in a great economic experiment." It contained the beginning and practically all the elements of a process, which has done as much to change the face of the world as any of the great scientific discoveries, not excepting those of steam and electricity. There is nothing which contributes more to the moral welfare and happiness of a people than a sound and stable currency or to their material prosperity than a sufficient supply of it. A state of barter is incompatible with any considerable degree of civilization or comfort. And early New England was very near that condition, as Mr. Davis shows in stating that debts having a term of years to run were made payable in a specified list of commodities. The intrinsic value of gold is no different in kind from that of iron or copper or wheat. What excites the imagination of men is that it is the material of money, which is the object of universal desire. The issue of bills, whether by the government of the province or by private association, was not merely for the borrowing of capital, but for remedying the anaemic

condition of the life blood of the body politic, which was owing in fact, as well as in metaphor, to "defective circulation." They did exactly what their descendants did more than a century later, and what all nations have since done and apparently always will do in times of great political stress,—resorted to issues of inconvertible paper. The fundamental mistake of the colonists was in trying to make debts payable on time and bearing interest do the work of currency. Mr. Davis's book strongly confirms the conviction we have long held, that if the men of that time had understood the modern funding system and sold bonds at prices which would even then have enabled them to control the amount of currency, they might have saved a vast amount of misery and ultimate bankruptcy. We have but glanced at one point of Mr. Davis's history. Space compels us to pass over such tempting subjects as the land bank, with its pitiful story of disaster, and the friction caused by it between the province and the British Parliament, laying the foundation of the war of independence; the false relations between the governors and the Assembly, resulting in the practical omnipotence of the legislature, which forms the greatest political problem of to-day. We can only congratulate Mr. Davis upon his presentation of valuable material for a future philosophical history of the development of one of the most interesting communities of modern times.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

. All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

Horace at Cambridge. By Owen Seaman. (John Lane: New York.)

Told by Two. By Marie St. Felix. (M. A. Donohue & Co.: Chicago. Paper, 50 cents.)

The Education of the American Citizen. By Arthur Twining Hadley, h '99, President of Yale University. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

Words and Their Ways in English Speech. By James Bradstreet Greenough, '56, and George Lyman Kittredge, '82. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, \$1.10.)

School Architecture. By Edmund M. Wheelwright, '76. (Rogers & Manson: Boston. Quarto, 250 Illustrations, price, \$5 delivered.)

The Beginnings of Poetry. By Francis B. Gummere, '75, Professor of English in Haverford College. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$3.)

Kansas Zephyrs. By Ed. Blair. (The American Thresherman: Madison, Wis. Cloth, \$1.)

Anni Fugaces. A Book of Verse with Cambridge Interludes. By R. C. Lehmann, h '97. (John Lane: New York.)

Selections from Walter Pater. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Edward Everett Hale, Jr., '83, Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in Union College. (Holt: New York. Cloth, 75 cents net.)

Freshman English and Theme-Correcting in Harvard College. By C. T. Copeland, '82, and H. M. Rideout, '99. (Silver, Burdett & Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1.)

George Washington. By Norman Hapgood, '90. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, illustrated, \$1.75.)

A Hermit of Carmel, and Other Poems. By George Santayana, '86. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, \$1.25.)

The World and the Individual. Gifford Lectures delivered before the University of Aberdeen. Second Series. Nature, Man, and the Moral Order. By Josiah Royce, LL. D., Professor of the History of Philosophy in Harvard University. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth.)

The Sentimentalists. A Novel. By Arthur Stanwood Pier, '95. (Harper: New York. Cloth, \$1.50.)

The New American. By Alfred Hodder, A. M., '97. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, \$1.50.)

James Russell Lowell, '38. A Biography. By Horace E. Scudder. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co: Boston. Riverside Edition, 2 vols., cloth, with portraits and illustrations, \$3.50, net.)

Die Begriffe und Theorien der Modernen Physik. Von J. B. Stallo. Uebersetzt von Dr. Hans Kleinpeter. Mit einem Vorwort von Ernst Mach. (Johann Ambrosius: Leipzig. Paper, 7 marks; cloth, 8.50 m.)

The Foundations of American Foreign Policy. With a Working Bibliography. By Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, Professor of History in Harvard University. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, \$1.50.)

Research Papers from the Kent Chemical Laboratory of Yale University. Edited by Frank Austin Gooch, '72, Professor of Chemistry in Yale University. Yale Bicentennial Publications. (Scribner: New York. 2 vols. Large 8vo, Cloth, \$7.50 net.)

First Steps in Geometry. By G. A. Wentworth, '58, and G. A. Hill, '65. (Ginn: Boston.)

Currency and Banking in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay. Part I, Currency; Part II, Banking. By Andrew McFarland Davis, s '54. Publications of the American Economic Association, Series III, Vol. I, Nos. 2 and 4. (Macmillan: New York. Pp. 475. Cloth, \$2; paper, \$1.75 each.)

American History Told by Contemporaries. By Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, Professor of History in Harvard University. Vol. iv. Welding of the Nation, 1845-1900. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, \$2.)

Parts of Speech. Essays on English. By Brander Matthews, Professor in Columbia University. (Scribner: New York. \$1.25 net.)

Deafness and Cheerfulness. By A. W. Jackson, t '72, author of "James Martineau: A Biography and Study." (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1.)

The Lyrical and Dramatic Poems of John Milton. Edited with an Introduction and Notes, by Martin W. Sampson, Professor of English in Indiana University. English Readings Series. (Holt: New York. 16mo, cloth.)

The Revolutionary Movement in Pennsyl-

vania, 1760-1776. By Charles H. Lincoln, '95. Publications of the University of Pennsylvania, Series in History, No. 1. (Ginn: Boston.)

Essays Theological and Literary. By Charles Carroll Everett, Late Professor of Theology in Harvard University. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, crown 8vo, \$1.75 net.)

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of June 10, 1901 (additional).

Voted to proceed to the election of a Pope Professor of Latin; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Clement Lawrence Smith, LL. D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of History, to serve from September 1, 1901; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Charles Gross, Ph. D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Meeting of June 25, 1901 (additional).

Voted to proceed to the election of a Henry Lee Professor of Economics; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Frank William Taussig, Ph. D., LL. B., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of an Associate Professor of Pathology; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Frank Burr Mallory, M. D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Meeting of Sept. 24, 1901.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gifts of \$1666.66, received since June 28, 1901, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Society for Promoting Agriculture for their last quarterly payment of \$625 for the year 1900-1901, on account of their annual gift of \$2500, for meeting the expenses at the Arnold Arboretum for increasing the knowledge of trees.

The Treasurer reported that he had received from the estate of Barthold Schlesinger the sum of \$2000, in payment of his unrestricted bequest to Harvard University.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. C. C. Jackson for his gift of \$1000, toward the new Medical School Building.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Society for Promoting Theological Education for its welcome gift of \$3800, for the use of the Divinity School, "to be applied to the purchase, for its library, of books approved by the faculty of the School, and for the administration, including the cataloguing of said library."

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. James A. Lowell for his final gift of \$100, toward the South-End House Fellowship.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Randolph C. Grew for his final gift

of \$100, toward the South-End House Fellowship.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Edward W. Grew for his final gift of \$100, toward the South-End House Fellowship.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Julian L. Coolidge for his final gift of \$100, toward the South-End House Fellowship.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Charles B. Barnes, Jr., for his gift of \$50, toward the South-End House Fellowship.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. W. S. Bigelow for his gift of \$200, being his second annual payment on account of his subscription for five years, toward the Surgical Laboratory Fund.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. C. W. Amory for his gift of \$200, being his second annual payment on account of his subscription for five years, toward the Surgical Laboratory Fund.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. H. C. Pierce for his gift of \$200, being his second annual payment on account of his subscription for five years, toward the Surgical Laboratory Fund.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. A. C. Coolidge for his gift of \$1500 for the purchase of Ottoman and Slavic books for the College Library.

Voted that the gift of \$50, received from Mr. Samuel Hill for the use of the Department of Political Economy, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$25, received from the Dante Society for the pur-

chase of books, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$25, received from Mrs. N. E. Baylies for the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$150, received from Messrs. W. Amory Gardner and G. M. Lane, to be used for the purchase of lantern slides for the Classical Department, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported that he had received the sum of \$30,000 from the estate of Charles L. Jones, for the foundation of the "C. L. Jones Scholarships."

The Treasurer reported that he had received from the estate of Frances G. Hersey three books bequeathed by her to the College.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to The Westinghouse Machine Company, and Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, for their gift of \$1335, toward the payment of the full price of two engines bought from those companies for Pierce Hall.

Voted that the additional gifts of \$9, from Mr. G. P. Baker, and \$10, from Mr. Stanton Elliot, toward the purchase of the collection of Garrick portraits, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the generous gift of \$20,000, received from Mr. F. L. Higginson, be gratefully accepted on the terms named in his letter dated January 31, 1901.

The President submitted to the Board a letter from Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, as follows :—

BOSTON, MASS., July 25, 1901.

O. W. ELIOT, Esq., President, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. :—

Dear Sir, — I am prepared to hand the Treasurer of Harvard College 625 Preferred Shares of

the Massachusetts Electric Company. These shares will yield \$2500 per annum.

The income of this fund shall be used primarily for laboratory expenses of original investigations by members of the Laboratory staff; but the Director, at his discretion, may award therefrom an Honorarium, of not more than Five Hundred dollars per annum, for the private use of any person, who (although receiving no salary from the University) may wish to carry on original investigations under his direction at the Jefferson Physical Laboratory.

The results of such investigations shall appertain to the Laboratory, and when made public the name of the Laboratory and the investigator shall accompany the publication; but no publication shall be made without the approval of the Director.

The balance of this income is to be used only for meeting the legitimate expenditures of original research, whether by professors or students:
Provided:—

Firstly. That no part be paid for regular permanent salaries; but that only such extra assistants be paid as may be needed during the continuation of any special piece of work.

The results of all investigations shall appertain to the Laboratory, and when made public the name of the Laboratory and the investigator shall accompany the publication; but no publication shall be made without the approval of the Director.

Secondly. That no part of the expenses already incurred in the Physical Laboratory forming part of its regular routine or part of its existing salary list be charged to the income of this income fund.

Thirdly. That no part of the income be paid as salary to any person carrying on any special investigation except under the conditions mentioned above.

Fourthly. That the Corporation continue as in the past to make on behalf of the Physical Laboratory the same expenditures which have been by them allowed in its behalf.

Fifthly. That this fund for original research be not considered in any way the equivalent of the whole or part of any future apportionment to the various scientific laboratories to raise their efficiency.

I do not insist on the College keeping the securities if they wish for any reason to change them, or to put them in the general fund.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE.

— and the Treasurer reported that he had received said 625 Preferred Shares of the Massachusetts Electric Company. It was thereupon *Voted*

that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Coolidge for his generous gift, which is gratefully accepted upon the terms named in his foregoing letter.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of German, to serve from Sept. 1, 1902; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Horatio Stevens White was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Theology, to serve from March 1, 1902; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that George Foot Moore, D. D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Cryptogamic Botany; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Roland Thaxter, Ph. D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

The President nominated the following persons to be members of the Administrative Boards for 1901-1902; and it was *Voted* to appoint them:—

FOR HARVARD COLLEGE.

LeBaron R. Briggs, A. M., Dean, Robert W. Willson, Ph. D., Charles F. Parker, A. B., Charles Gross, Ph. D., Charles H. Grandgent, A. B., John H. Gardiner, A. B., Archibald C. Coolidge, Ph. D., Lewis J. Johnson, A. B., C. E., George W. Cram, A. B., Robert DeC. Ward, A. M., Charles B. Gulick, Ph. D., Jay B. Woodworth, S. B., Charles H. C. Wright, A. B., Charles

Palache, Ph. D., Fred. N. Robinson, Ph. D., Richard Cobb, A. B., James K. Whittemore, A. M.

FOR THE LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

Nathaniel S. Shaler, S. D., Dean, Ira N. Hollis, A. M., Herbert L. Warren, Charles R. Sanger, Ph. D., Henry L. Smyth, A. B., Robert T. Jackson, S. D., James L. Love, A. M., George H. Parker, S. D., Comfort A. Adams, S. B., Heinrich C. Bierwirth, Ph. D.

FOR THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

John H. Wright, A. M., Dean, Crawford H. Toy, A. M., LL. D., Charles L. Jackson, A. M., William M. Davis, M. E., Minton Warren, Hans C. G. von Jagemann, Ph. D., Edward H. Strobel, A. B., LL. B., Albert B. Hart, Ph. D., George L. Kittredge, A. B., Hugo Münsterberg, A. M., Maxime Bœcher, Ph. D.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors in Economics from Sept. 1, 1901: Abram Piatt Andrew, Ph. D., Oliver Mitchell Wentworth Sprague, Ph. D., Hugo Richard Meyer, A. M.

Voted to appoint William Zebina Ripley, Lecturer on Economics for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to reappoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Alfred Douglass Flinn, S. B., in Sanitary Engineering; Eugene Abraham Darling, A. M., M. D., in Hygiene.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Edward Vermilye Huntington, in Mathematics; Henry Heywood Fox, A. B., in Surveying (Bussey Institution); Otis Fisher Black, A. M., in Chemistry; Gilbert Newton Lewis, in Chemistry; Karl Detlev Jessen, Ph. D., in German; Motte Alston Read, in Geology; Arthur Asahel Shurtleff, in Landscape Architecture;

James Ambrose Moyer, S. B., in Descriptive Geometry.

Voted to appoint Jerome Davis Greene, A. B., Secretary to the President from August 1, 1901.

Voted to reappoint the following Assistants in Chemistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Daniel Francis Calhane, A. M., Ebenezer Henry Archibald, S. M., A. M., Augustus Henry Fiske, A. M., Kenneth Lamar-tine Mark, A. M., Maurice Lawrence McCarthy, A. B., Frederic Bonnet, Jr., S. B., Landon Clarence Moore, George Shannon Forbes, Harold Bisbee, A. B.; and Joseph Parker Warren, A. M., in Government.

Voted to appoint as Proctors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: William Lester Barnes, A. B., Henry Smith Thompson, A. B., William Thomas Reid, Jr., A. B.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Richard Fay Jackson, in Chemistry; Hiram Stoddard Raley, in Chemistry; Frederick Alexander Bushée, A. M., in Economics.

Voted that George W. Cram, A. B., be made a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences during his term of service as Recorder.

The following resignations were received and accepted: Alfred L. Fish, as Assistant in Political Economy; Waldemar Koch, as Assistant in Physiology; Homer H. Kidder, as Instructor in English; Roger T. Atkinson, as Instructor in Histology and Embryology; J. Bergen Ogdén, as Instructor in Chemistry; Harrison H. Brown, as Instructor in Mathematics; Robert W. Cones, as Assistant Recorder.

The resignation of Kenelm Winslow as Assistant Professor of Veterinary Therapeutics was received and accepted.

Voted to grant the request of Professor Albert B. Hart for leave of absence for the academic year 1902-1903, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to grant the request of Professor B. O. Peirce for leave of absence for the academic year 1901-1902, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Meeting of Oct. 14, 1901.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33, received Sept. 25, 1901, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. William A. Dupee for his final gift of \$100, toward the South-End House Fellowship.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Morris K. Jesup for his gift of \$2800 to the Arboretum, to be used for the purchase of cases to contain a collection of woods.

A report having been submitted by Dr. Clarence J. Blake on behalf of the committee on the Stillman Infirmary, it was *Voted* that the same be accepted and placed on file, that its suggestions be referred to the committee of the Corporation on the Infirmary, and that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. Blake for his effective services in connection with the Stillman Infirmary.

On the nomination of the President, the following persons were appointed delegates to the bicentennial of Yale University: President C. W. Eliot,

Mr. H. L. Higginson, Professors Wolcott Gibbs, C. E. Norton, W. W. Goodwin, J. B. Thayer, J. C. Warren.

Voted to reappoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Samuel Silas Curry, Ph. D., in Elocution, at the Divinity School; Francis Dohs, M. G., in Gymnastics; Irvah Lester Winter, A. B., in Elocution; Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., A. B., in Landscape Architecture.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Lewis Darwin Ames, in Mathematics; Charles Read Nutter, A. B., in English; Frederick William Reynolds, A. B., in English; Charles Whitney Mixter, Ph. D., in Economics.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for 1901-1902: Langdon Frothingham, M. D. V., in Bacteriology; Thatcher Clark, in French; Joseph Deutsch Weis, M. D., in Bacteriology.

Voted to appoint Robert Leonard Emerson, A. B., M. D., Instructor in Physiological Chemistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to reappoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Newton Samuel Bacon, A. B., M. D., in Hygiene; Arthur Bliss Seymour, S. B., S. M., in the Cryptogamic Herbarium; Merritt Lyndon Fernald, S. B., in Gray Herbarium; Paul Hector Provandie, M. D., in Hygiene; Lewis Clinton Carson, A. M., Ph. D., in Philosophy; Charles Theodore Burnett, A. M., in Philosophy.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Charles Miner Stearns, A. B., in English; Gilbert Simerall Meem, in Mechanical Drawing; Edward James Whittier, in the Engineering Laboratories; Waldo Gifford Leland, in His-

tory ; Norman Fisher Hall, in French ; Howard Lane Blackwell, in Physics ; Edward Addison Dunlap, in Chemistry ; Arthur Dickinson Wyman, in Chemistry ; Henry Avery Carlton, in Chemistry ; Gustave Edward Behr, Jr., in Chemistry ; Holland Edward Benedict, in Chemistry ; Henry Minor Huxley, A. B., in Anthropology ; Walter Howard Cushing, A. M., in History ; Gilbert Holland Montague, A. B., in Economics ; Philip Greenleaf Carleton, A. B., in English ; Charles Haven Ladd Johnston, A. B., in English ; George Dekkar Marvin, A. B., in English ; Cecil Albert Moore, A. B., in English ; Kenneth Charles Morton Sills, A. B., in English ; Gordon Ireland, in Philosophy ; George Henry Johnston, in Philosophy ; Charles Baldwin Bacon, A. M., in Philosophy ; Charles Julius Kullmer, Ph. D., in German ; Charles Whitney Mixter, Ph. D., in Economics.

Voted to appoint Lynn Staley Beals, Auditor of the Randall Hall Association for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1901 : William Robie Patten Emerson, M. D., in Histology ; Leo Victor Friedman, M. D., in Obstetrics ; George Phippen Sanborn, M. D., in Bacteriology ; Russell Burton Opitz, S. B., M. D., in Physiology ; George Arthur Waterman, A. B., M. D., in Neurology ; Allen Greenwood, M. D., in Ophthalmology.

Voted to appoint Gordon Ireland, A. B., as Proctor for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to reappoint Cyrus Guernsey Pringle, Botanical Collector for the calendar year 1901.

Voted to appoint Henry Smith Thompson, A. B., Assistant Recorder.

The following resignations were re-

ceived and accepted : Charles P. Lyman as Professor of The Theory and Practice of Veterinary Medicine ; Frederick H. Osgood as Professor of Veterinary Surgery ; Frederick W. Reynolds as Austin Teaching Fellow in English ; Edwin W. Pahlow as Assistant in History ; Edwin W. Dwight as Assistant in Clinical and Operative Surgery ; Walter B. Lancaster as Assistant in Ophthalmology ; Harold Bisbee as Assistant in Chemistry ; Sidney A. Lord as Assistant in Neurology ; Edward D. Fullerton as Assistant in Government ; Charles M. Underwood, Jr., as Austin Teaching Fellow in Romance Languages and Literatures ; Hiram S. Raley as Assistant in Chemistry ; Richard F. Jackson as Assistant in Chemistry.

Meeting of Oct. 28, 1901.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33, received Oct. 25, 1901, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the gift of \$25 received from Mr. Theobald Smith, to be added to the funds for research in the Laboratory of Comparative Pathology, be gratefully accepted.

The following resignations were received and accepted : Joseph Torrey, Jr., as Instructor in Chemistry ; Alfred B. Nichols as Instructor in German ; Robert MacDougall as Instructor in Philosophy ; Thatcher Clark as Assistant in French.

Voted to rescind the vote of April 29, 1901, appointing Robert Stanley Breed, Assistant in Zoölogy for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint the following As-

sistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Augustus Hunt Shearer, in History; Norman Fisher Hall, in French and Spanish.

Voted to appoint Thomas James Manahan, M. D., Assistant in Clinical and Operative Surgery for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint William George Lee as Proctor for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted that the following persons be reappointed members of the Board of Examination Proctors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: William Wilson Baker, Ph. D., Daniel Francis Calhane, A. M., Richard Blair Earle, S. M., Julius Munroe Johnson, A. B., William Edward McElfresh, A. M., Kenneth Lamartine Mark, A. M., James Horace Patten, A. M., Frederick William Reynolds, A. B., George Russell Stobbs, A. M., Joseph Edmund Woodman, A. M., Robert Mearns Yerkes, A. M.

Voted that the following persons be appointed members of the Board of Examination Proctors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: Ebenezer Henry Archibald, A. M., William Lester Barnes, A. B., Albert Francis Blakeslee, A. M., Dwight St. John Bobb, A. M., Frederick Bonnet, Jr., Charles Stanley Brown, A. B., Leo LeGay Burley, A. M., Frederic Walton Carpenter, James Augustus George, A. M., Walter David Hopkins, A. M., John Perham Hylan, Waldo Shaw Kendall, A. B., Leon Carroll Marshall, A. B., Charles Sturtevant Moore, A. M., Harvey Andrew Peterson, A. M., Carl Cosmo Rice, A. M., Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, A. M., Roger Clark Wells, A. B., Malcolm Enos Stickney, A. M.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

Meeting of Sept. 25, 1901.

By vote of the Board Mr. Solomon Lincoln was reelected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

A letter from Rev. Alexander McKenzie declining reelection as Secretary was read and ordered filed.

To the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

GENTLEMEN, — In January, 1875, when I was a member of the Board of Overseers, I was elected your Secretary, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff. By successive elections I have held this position until the present time.

The time for which I was last chosen now expires, and it seems to me a suitable time to decline another election. I ask therefore that some other person may now be appointed to this office. I am grateful that I have been permitted to serve the University in this capacity for nearly twenty-seven years.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

On motion of Mr. Williams it was *Voted* that the declination of Dr. McKenzie be referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the Chair, with instructions to report at the adjournment of this meeting. The Chair appointed Mr. Williams, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Bancroft to serve on this committee.

Meeting of Oct. 9, 1901.

Mr. Williams, on behalf of the committee to whom was referred the declination of Dr. McKenzie, reported the following resolution, which was thereupon unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, that the members of this Board declare their gratitude to Dr. Alexander McKenzie for his long and faithful service as their Secretary, and their conviction that his unfailing courtesy in his office and his high standing in the community have been of lasting value to the University.

Mr. Williams then nominated Win-

throp H. Wade for Secretary. The Board proceeded to an election. Ballots having been given in, it appeared that Mr. Wade was elected. Mr. Wade having come in, the President of the Board administered the following oath:—

"Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Suffolk, ss., October 9, 1901. Then personally appeared Winthrop H. Wade and made oath that he would truly record all the votes and proceedings of the Board, and faithfully discharge all the duties of his office. Before me, (signed) SOLOMON LINCOLN, Justice of the Peace."

Upon the administration of the foregoing oath, Mr. Wade entered immediately upon the discharge of the duties of the office of Secretary to the Board of Overseers, to which he had been duly elected.

Mr. C. F. Adams presented the report of the Committee to visit the Gray Herbarium, and the Board voted, under suspension of the Rules, that the same be referred to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions.

Mr. C. F. Adams presented the Report of the Committee to visit the Bussey Institution, and the Board voted, under suspension of the Rules, that the same be referred to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions.

Upon motion of Mr. Adams, it was voted that when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock A. M. on November 13th, 1901.

MARRIAGES.

1870. William Austin Wadsworth to Elizabeth Greene Perkins, at Cotuit, Sept. 4, 1901.

1871. George Leverett Stowell to Anna Liggitt, at Washington, D. C., Oct. 2, 1901.

1877. John Ford Tyler to Mary Os-good Stevens, at North Andover, Sept. 21, 1901.

1881. Roderick Stebbins to Edith Endicott Marean, at Cambridge, Oct. 2, 1901.

1885. William Sydney Thayer to Susan Chisholm Read, at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3, 1901.

1886. William Woodworth Bruner to Jessie Bradford Crow, at Oakland, Cal., April 3, 1901.

1887. Myron August Lockman to Helen Van Wyck, at New York, N. Y.

[1887.] Otis Briggs Oakman to Mary Louise French, at South Braintree, Oct. 23, 1901.

1888. Marshall Hill Clyde to Margery Lanman Bucklin, at New York, N. Y., June 18, 1901.

[1888.] Paul Foster Folsom to May McDonald, at Schenectady, N. Y., July 31, 1901.

1888. Henry Lathrop Gilbert to Laura Fullerton, at Columbus, O., April 11, 1901.

1891. James Alfred Parker to Helen Schlesinger, at Brookline, Aug. 23, 1901.

1891. Allen Hamilton Williams to Marian Bartholow Walker, at McMahan Island, Me., Sept. 2, 1901.

1892. Francis Stewart Kershaw to Justine Francis Houghton, at Swampscott, Sept. 23, 1901.

1892. Leverett Thompson to Alice Poole, at Elsinore, Lake Forest, Ill., Oct. 1, 1901.

1893. Harrison Gilbert Fay to Ella Chloe Colt, at Winsted, Conn., March 31, 1900.

1893. Charles Henry Lincoln to Mary Frances Angell, at Lewiston, Me., Aug. 28, 1901.

[1893.] Charles Edward Moody to

- Irene Greenleaf Hartwell, at Lowell, Sept. 4, 1901.
1893. Joshua Damon Upton to Edith Balch, at Brookline, Oct. 23, 1901.
1894. Russell Bowditch Beals to Alice Warren Rice, at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 5, 1901.
1894. Spencer Borden, Jr., to Sarah H. Ames, at Lowell, May 25, 1901.
- [1894.] John Corbett to Mamie Crandal Kingsley, at Wooster, O., Aug. 28, 1901.
1895. Charles Sumner Griffin to Mary Avery Greene, at Tokyo, Japan, July 29, 1901.
1895. James Sturgis Pray to Florence Mabel Nichols, at Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1901.
1896. Alfred Codman to Lydia Eliot, at Nahant, Sept. 16, 1901.
1896. Philip Redfield Dean to Frances Elizabeth Holeman Flint, at Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 17, 1901.
1896. George Strong Derby to Mary Brewster Brown, at Falmouth, Me., Aug. 5, 1901.
1896. Lawrence Waters Jenkins to Arvilla Bray, at Salem, Sept. 10, 1901.
1896. Thornton Jenkins to Kate Prince Chase, at Hyannis, June 20, 1901.
1897. Ammi Brown to Mabel Wolcott Richardson, at Belmont, Sept. 5, 1901.
1897. Frederic Willis Brown to Eleanor Merrill Karskaddon, at Lock Haven Pa., Sept. 18, 1901.
1897. Joseph Fyffe to Katharine Ellen Bacon, at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 17, 1901.
1897. Maurice Edwin Ginn to Katrina Van Rensselaer, at Dallas, Tex., July 17, 1901.
1897. Norwood Penrose Hallowell, Jr., to Margaret Ingersoll Bowditch, at Jamaica Plain, Oct. 10, 1901.
1898. Horace Bowker to Adelaide Kent Greene, at Cambridge, Oct. 16, 1901.
- [1898.] James Ernest Bunting to Agnes Mary Gillies at Flushing, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1901.
1898. Arthur Du Bois to Helen Sturges at Snug Harbor, Lake Geneva, Wis., July 20, 1901.
1898. Granville Dennis Edwards to Ida May Moore, at Perry, Rollo Co., Mo., Nov. 7, 1901.
1898. John Alvin Lawson Oddé, Jr., to Edna W. Soule, at Cambridge, Sept. 18, 1901.
1898. Arthur Warren Reynolds to Alice Gertrude Hutchins, at Lamoine, Me., Sept. 4, 1901.
1899. Fayette Rumsey Plumb, Jr., to Grace Pennock Sharp, at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1901.
1899. Howard Everett Shore to Helen Norris, at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 31, 1901.
1899. Harry Ney Stearns to Edith Baker Winslow, at Cambridge, Oct. 10, 1901.
1900. Owen Davis Evans to Annie Leora Jackson, at Cambridge, June 26, 1901.
1900. Frederic William Morrison to Rosaria Munoz y Carvajal, at Boston, Nov. 5, 1901.
1901. Sumner Crosby to Idolene Snow Hooper, at Alameda, Cal., Aug. 6, 1901.
1901. Roger Conant Hatch to Mary Frances Prescott, at Newton, July 3, 1901.
1901. Richard Spofford Russell to Mary Sutton, at No. Andover, Oct. 8, 1901.
- M. D. 1894. Edward Russell Williams

- to Helen Louise Lutz, at Dedham, Oct. 14, 1901.
- M. D. 1899. Walter Henry Rice to Katherine A. Blume, at Boston, April 16, 1901.
- M. D. 1900. Charles Ellsworth Bedell to Marion Van Buren, at Roxbury, Oct. 24, 1901.
- LL. B. 1897. Harry Winalow Thayer to Lena Richardson, at New York, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1901.
- LL. B. 1898. Richard Y FitzGerald to Susan G. Walker, at Wilton, N. H., Aug. 3, 1901.
- S. B. 1893. Shaler Berry to Jesse Southgate, at Newport, Ky., May 7, 1901.
- S. T. B. 1896. Charles Melvis Crooks to Annie Maude Marcy, at Dorchester, Sept. 25, 1901.
- D. M. D. 1897. Charles Erwin Parkhurst to Helen Augusta Chandler, at Lawrence, June 7, 1901.
- D. M. D. 1899. Arthur Allen Libby to Florence Adeline Hunt, at Reading, Oct. 3, 1901.
- D. M. D. 1900. Charles William Rodgers to Mary Elizabeth Meagher, at Milton, April 10, 1901.
- D. M. D. 1901. Melville Forest Rogers to Alice Gertrude Morse, at Charlestown, Sept. 30, 1901.
- Ph. D. 1899. Edward Charles Jeffrey to Jeannette Street, at Toronto, Ont., June 25, 1901.
- 1811, at Marlborough; d. at Midland, Mich., 23 April, 1900.
1842. Edward Capen, Div. Sch., b. 20 Oct., 1821, at Dorchester; d. at Haverhill, 20 Oct., 1901.
1847. Charles William Munroe, b. 27 Oct., 1821, at Boston; d. at Cambridge, 19 Aug., 1901.
1855. Edward Ingersoll Browne, LL. B., b. 11 Feb., 1833, at Boston; d. at Hyde Park, 15 Sept., 1901.
1856. James Bradstreet Greenough, b. 4 May, 1833, at Portland, Me.; d. at Cambridge, 11 Oct., 1901.
1857. Aron Estey Fisher, b. 16 July, 1836, at Boston; d. at Roxbury, 25 Oct., 1901.
1857. Horatio Wood, b. 23 Oct., 1835, at Walpole, N. H.; d. at Lowell, 12 Oct., 1901.
1859. Robert Withers Memminger, b. 16 June, 1839, at Charleston, S. C.; d. at Flat Rock, N. C., 19 April, 1901.
1863. William Stackpole, b. 27 April, 1842, at Boston; d. at York Beach, Me., 10 Aug., 1901.
1863. Benjamin Read Wales, b. 4 Feb., 1842, at Dorchester; d. at Dorchester, 31 Aug., 1901.
1876. George Augustus Nickerson, LL. B., b. 12 Jan., 1854, at Jamaica Plain; d. at Dedham, 2 Sept., 1901.
1879. Walter Moody Lancaster, b. 6 Nov., 1857, at Lowell; d. at Worcester, 16 Aug., 1901.
1882. Frederic Warren, b. 26 Aug., 1860, at Liverpool, Eng.; d. at Beverly Farms, 3 Sept., 1901.
1885. Robert Fields Simes, LL. B. and A. M., b. 31 Oct., 1864, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; d. at Boston, 7 Aug., 1901.
1888. Gustavus Hay, LL. B. and

NECROLOGY.

AUGUST 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1901.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

PREPARED BY JAMES ATKINS NOYES,
Editor of the *Quinquennial Catalogue of
Harvard University.*

The College.

1833. Charles Draper, b. 22 Nov.,
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A. M., b. 1 May, 1866, at Boston ; d. at Avon, 18 Sept., 1901.

1894. John Francis Crosby, LL. B., b. 2 July, 1872, at Boston ; d. at Boston, 9 Oct., 1901.

1896. Franklin James Williams, b. 7 Jan., 1870, at Cambridgeport ; d. at Pasadena, Cal., 7 July, 1901.

1901. Leon Ira Newton, b. 9 April, 1878, at Gardner ; d. at Cambridge, 25 Sept., 1901.

Medical School.

1842. John Spare, b. 13 Nov., 1816, at Canton ; d. at New Bedford, 22 May, 1901.

1843. George Mason Morse, b. 27 Aug., 1821, at Walpole, N. H. ; d. at Clinton, 23 Sept., 1901.

1866. Philon Currier Whidden, b. 21 Nov., 1839, at Rockford, Ill. ; d. at Chicago, Ill., 7 March, 1900.

1872. Roland Hammond, b. 14 Feb., 1842, at Mattapoisett ; d. at Brockton, 8 July, 1900.

1873. John Henry Henchey, b. 16 May, 1849, at Quebec, Can. ; d. at Quebec, Can., 25 July, 1901.

1879. Francis Edward Hines, b. 3 Dec., 1850, at Boston ; d. at Salem, 30 Sept., 1901.

1891. Charles Danforth Nelson, b. 13 Aug., 1866, in Bronson Township, O. ; d. at Pomona, Cal., 28 Nov., 1900.

1896. Donald Rose Hinckley, b. 18 Sept., 1869, at Northampton ; d. at Northampton, 14 Oct., 1901.

Dental School.

1877. Lucius Tracy Sheffield, b. 28 May, 1854, at New London, Conn. ; d. at New York, N. Y., 20 Sept., 1901.

Temporary Members.

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University. Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to James Atkins Noyes, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

[1905.] Stuart Wendell Hall, d. at Cambridge, 30 Sept., 1901.

[L. S. 1866.] Frank Palmer Goulding, b. 2 July, 1837, at Grafton ; d. at Worcester, 16 Sept., 1901.

[B. I. 1891.] George Barker James, d. at Boston, 27 Aug., 1901.

[B. I. 1899.] Francis Joseph Birtwell, d. at Rio Pecos, Mexico, June, 1901.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Theodore Roosevelt, '80, took the oath of office as President of the United States at 3.30 P. M. Saturday afternoon, Sept. 14, at the house of Ansley Wilcox, in Buffalo. The oath was administered by Judge John R. Hazel, of the United States District Court. After taking the oath Pres. Roosevelt said to the members of the Cabinet and others assembled about him : " I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of Pres. McKinley for the peace, the prosperity, and the honor of our beloved country."

At Columbia University there are registered 57 Harvard graduates.

Pres. Eliot expects to visit the Pacific coast in March.

By the will of the late Harriet Lowell, of Boston, Harvard College will receive her estate on the death of certain beneficiaries. Half of the income is to go to the Medical School.

Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., of New York, has promised to lecture in Sanders Theatre next March.

On Oct. 22 about 40 men visited the Boston penal institutions on Deer Island, the excursion being conducted by the Social Service Committee. An intercollegiate geological excursion, led by Prof. W. M. Davis, examined the Westfield Valley on Oct. 19; 46 teachers and students from 12 institutions were present.

Pres. H. Pritchett, *h* '01, of the Mass. Institute of Technology; S. S. Mansfield, U. S. A., and R. H. Dana, '74, are a commission appointed by Gov. Crane to report on constructing a dam across the Charles River Basin.

Four Harvard men were prominently mentioned as candidates for governor of Mass. on the Democratic ticket, viz.: Gamaliel Bradford, '49; Josiah Quincy, '80; W. A. Gaston, '80; and C. S. Hamlin, '83. Quincy was nominated.

J. P. Putnam, '68, and the Rev. H. C. Vrooman, '94, are trustees of the Coöperative Association of America.

The following Harvard men have been elected to the Mass. legislature: *House*, J. J. Myers, '69; W. H. Lewis, '95; Robert Luce, '82; Edwards Cheney, '82; Wm. Schofield, '79; L. A. Frothingham, '93; Robert Homans, '94; E. B. Callender, '72; Van C. Lawrence, '96; A. J. Peters, '95; H. R. Drinkwater, L. S., '92; C. B. Goodrich, L. S., '97; W. H. Litchfield, '82; C. M. Draper, '92; John Duff, '91; W. F. Dana, '84. *Senate*, J. K. Berry, '76; A. S. Apsey, '93.

Circular 61 of the Harvard College Observatory relates to the "Opposition of Eros (433) in 1903." At that date, it is expected that Prof. Bailey will make an extensive series of photometric measures, at the Arequipa Station.

In connection with the Yale Bicentennial, it is interesting to recall

that the following ten ministers, who founded Yale, graduated at Harvard in the years given: Samuel Andrew, 1675; Thomas Buckingham, 1690; Israel Chauncy, 1661 (son of Pres. Chauncy); Samuel Mather, 1671; James Noyes, 1659; James Pierpont, 1681; Abraham Pierson, 1668; Noadiah Russell, 1681; Joseph Webb, 1684; and Timothy Woodbridge, 1675. They met in the house of Samuel Russell, 1681, at Branford, Conn. Four Harvard graduates served Yale as "rector" or president, viz.: Abraham Pierson, 1668; Timothy Cutler, 1701; Elisha Williams, 1711; and Thomas Clap, 1722.

Among the lecturers at the Lowell Institute, Boston, this year, are: Prof. H. Münsterberg, *h* '01, "The Results of Experimental Psychology;" H. A. Clapp, '60, "Studies from Shakespeare of the Tragedy of Human Infirmary;" Pres. A. T. Hadley, *h* '99, "The History of Academic Freedom."

— *Turkey-Stealing in 1685.* A recent volume of the *Publications* of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts gives an amusing account of a lawsuit in which the plaintiff was the Board of Overseers and the defendant was Samuel Gibson, a townsman, who was charged with unlawfully frequenting the College and corrupting the morals of the students. At that time it was a finable offense for an outsider to go to the students' rooms. The particular offense was the stealing of a turkey and the junketing over its remains, as the following extract from the Overseers' argument shows: "The Lord having (as is well known) by death removed the late Reverend President whose vigilance and authority was sedulously improved for the good of y^e students & preventing all disorders in y^e Society; The plaintiffe

& sundry others y^e were his companions in disorder did make it y^e opportunity to play y^e Reaks in y^e Colledge more y^e formerly some of y^e staying y^e the whole night, & they continued so to do untill a discovery was made of their wicked doings; and their manner was this winter last past y^e to meet together night after night & theyr mispence of time was not all but they did drive a Trade of stealing Turkies, Geese, & other fowle untill they had so cloyd themselves that they left them stinking in some of the chambers & studies of the students before they could get y^e dressed. And one of y^e so smelt into y^e Towne, as it occasioned sundry persons to be examind, when it appeared that Samuel Gibson was one of sd Company feasting in one of the Students chambers more y^e once & y^e he was partaker with y^e in y^e stollen Turkeyes. And when one of sd Company was so troubled about his evil doing that he told the plaintiffe he was resolved to confess his sin & make his peace with those he had wrongd, yet this notwithstanding the plaintiffe did not only conceale y^e matter himselfe, but was discouraging him who was more ingenious [ingenuous] y^e himself." The fate of these turkeyes was followed with much gravity from court to court to the highest tribunal of the province, where the obnoxious Gibson obtained reversal of judgment and remission of his fines. In the extract above the word "reaks" (disorders), originally derived from playing *rex* (i. e., the boisterous king of a bean feast, probably), was, probably, obsolete in England at this time.

The First Parish (Unitarian) of Portland, Me., has issued an interesting memorial of "the 75th anniversary of the dedication of the stone meet-

ing house." The parish has had only seven ministers since its incorporation in 1727, all Harvard men, viz.: Thomas Smith (H. C. 1720), 1727-1796; Samuel Deane (H. C. 1760), 1764-1814; Ichabod Nichols (H. C. 1802), 1809-1859; Horatio Stebbins ('48), 1855-1864; Benjamin H. Bailey ('54), 1867-1872; Thomas Hill ('43), ex-president of Harvard University, 1873-1891; John C. Perkins (t '91), 1891-. Portraits of all the ministers add to the interest of the little volume.

Dr. Roswell Park, b '95, of Buffalo, was chief surgeon in attendance on the late Pres. McKinley, and Dr. Chas. McBurney, '66, of New York, was summoned in consultation.

— *A Famous Prank.* While a student at Harvard College, one morning, in the spring of 1841, on my way to prayers, I noticed the window in the third story of the eastern entry of Holworthy. The lower sash was raised to the top and a hole appeared in the upper western square of both sashes. The following account was then told me in explanation of the situation. On the previous evening one of our Class, Claudius B. Farnsworth, returning to his room, 12 Holworthy, found his chum and others talking of the fact that the Parietal Board were assembled in the room of their President, 22 Holworthy, and that the key of the door was on the outside. They thought it a fine opportunity to lock them up and build a bonfire in the Yard, but no one of them was quite ready to do it. Farnsworth was older than most of his Class, a steady, quiet student, never having broken any College laws nor even engaged in any harmless tricks such as many students enjoy. On hearing the plan, he said at once, "I'll do it." He reached the door of

22, but as soon as he touched the key, the door was opened from the inside. F. ran upstairs, tried the door of a classmate's room in the third story, found it fastened, went on to the fourth story, and got out of the window. The proctors followed with a light, and compelled him to cling to the stone sill so that his hands should not be seen. In the mean time the students in No. 12, fearing some accident, broke bottles on the stone steps, and the proctors rushed out to catch any one who might be breaking windows. Then he, with the aid of his foot through the window below, climbed in, and on his way downstairs, met a proctor, who asked him if he had met anybody. His reply was, "No; I called on my classmate W., but found his door locked." — *W. H. Rollins*, '41.

VERSES

Read at the dinner to the Oxford-Cambridge
Athletic Team at the Algonquin Club, Boston,
Sept. 30, 1901.

Their tense lithe forms await the start
Like arrows held back from the fly-
ing.

A thrilling passion fills each heart,
Resolved on winning, or on dying.

They're off like deer in springing
bound,

The quick yards 'neath their feet
diminish,
And loud the cheers and cries re-
sound, —
Each seems a winner at the finish!

Ah! sight to stir the sluggish blood
Of relics of the middle ages,
Which erstwhile coursed in lively
flood,
Before we wore the masks of sages.

The day seems long at dawn's first
beam,

How fresh and cool the morning
breezes;

And how absurd old fogies seem —
So large of waist and short of
wheezes.

And yet in each of us abides
A blithe young chap, hard to keep
under,

Who runs a-skipping by your sides,
Who clears the lofty bar, a wonder!

He steals to-night from his retreat
And breathes again the clear air
golden.

His lively pulse-beat thumps as fleet
As e'er it did in days of olden.

And, lest the fair occasion slip,
Behold, the phantom youngster rises
To give an old boy's hearty grip
To you, our guests from Cam and
Isis.

We friendly natives bid you share
Our store of corn and of its juices;
Our clam-bakes, and our autumn air;
Our cocktail, friends, the very deuce
is.

Our well-loved dish, the Bean, invites
A close inspection, eat a plenty.
The Indians baked it for the Whites
Away, 'way back in Sixteen-twenty.

Let not our crooked streets to-night
You, homeward bound, put out or
rattle,

You're sure to fetch up somewhere
right, —

Our lanes were laid out by the cattle.

In this Club, it seems the thing
To talk in straight Algonquin lingo.
"Welcome, ye Englishmen," we sing,
"Here's to another meet, by Jingol!"
John T. Wheelwright, '76.

HARVARD AT THE YALE BICENTENNIAL.

Yale University celebrated the 200th anniversary of its founding from Oct. 20 to 23. Harvard was officially represented by Pres. C. W. Eliot, '53; Major H. L. Higginson, ['55]; Prof. Wolcott Gibbs; Prof. C. E. Norton, '46; Prof. W. W. Goodwin, '51; Prof. J. B. Thayer, '52; and Prof. J. C. Warren, '63. To Pres. A. T. Hadley's address of welcome on Oct. 21, the following congratulatory address was presented:—

"To Yale University, honored teacher of American youth, Harvard University, her oldest comrade, sends by our lips and this writing, friendliest greeting and a hearty welcome to the third century of their common service.

"The happy festival to which we, the delegates from Harvard University, have been bidden, is marked not only by the loyalty and affection of your assembled graduates, whose offerings of scholarly and material wealth will celebrate the day, but by the congratulations and good wishes of all lovers of learning, zealous workers in one cause, who, giving you full honor, share your achievements and make your hopes their own.

"Given at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

(Signed)

CHARLES W. ELIOT,
HENRY L. HIGGINSON,
WOLCOTT GIBBS,
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON,
WILLIAM W. GOODWIN,

[SEAL] JAMES BRADLEY THAYER,
J. COLLINS WARREN."

Pres. Eliot then spoke as follows:—

"It is a privilege, Mr. President, to

bring this salutation from Harvard to Yale on such a memorable occasion; but I count it a much higher privilege, in response to the invitation of your executive committee, and to your own cordial welcome, to say a few words as an old servant of American education and a representative of the private endowed colleges and universities of the East.

"The Harvard letter speaks of sharing Yale's achievements and her hopes. Let me try in briefest fashion to describe those achievements and hopes.

"The human world has been made over since Yale was founded. She antedates the accepted basal ideas of existing civilized governments and their actual forms, whether called empire, monarchy, or republic; she antedates all professions except the ministry and the law, and all the implements of labor and transportation in modernized countries. One may fairly say that since she came into being all the learned and scientific professions have been created, or recreated; for the ministry and the law have been so transformed as to be almost new professions. Moreover, industrial, agricultural, and social conditions have so changed that not a man or woman in our broad country now works in the same way or to the same results as men and women worked in 1700. Not a soldier or a sailor fights to-day in the least as soldiers and sailors fought when Yale was born. Most vital change of all, a new spirit animates the corporeal mass of civilized society—the pervasive, aggressive, all-modifying spirit of Christian democracy.

"Now the achievements of Yale may be summed up in one sentence: For six generations she has in the main kept pace, not without some natural conservative hesitations, with

this prodigious development of modern society, and, for America, has sometimes led the way,—notably in New England theology, in exact science, and in fitting young men for the new scientific professions; and to-day she sends into the service of commerce, the industries, government, and the professions, young men filled with the ideals of brotherhood, unity, and freedom, and so trained that they can promote these sacred ideals.

"And what must be the hopes of Yale? To enrich, adorn, and make happier and more abundant the life of the nation and of every individual in it, to make the forces of nature contribute more and more to the welfare of man, to so purify and strengthen democracy as to establish it in all Christian countries, and to call the American people in ever clearer tones to that righteousness which alone can exalt a nation.

"In these achievements and hopes every American school, college, and university shares. The work of public education is one. The whole body of American teachers would say to Yale University at this her festival—Well done, and go forward!"

On Oct. 23 honorary degrees were conferred on the following Harvard men: Theodore Roosevelt, '80, President of the United States; W. W. Goodwin, '50, professor emeritus of Greek Literature in Harvard University; Charles Eliot Norton, '46, professor emeritus of the History of Art in Harvard University; James C. Carter, '50, for many years president of the New York Bar Association; Joseph H. Choate, '52, ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James; Henry Lee Higginson, ['55], Fellow of Harvard University; Richard Olney, l '58, former

Secretary of State; James B. Thayer, '52, professor of Law in Harvard University; Charles W. Dabney, '44, president of the University of Tennessee; and Horace H. Furness, '54, editor of the *Variorum* edition of Shakespeare. Among the holders of honorary degrees from Harvard on whom Yale also conferred her honors were: B. L. Gildersleeve, J. S. Billings, S. P. Langley, Bishop H. C. Potter, Chief Justice M. W. Fuller, Seth Low, T. B. Aldrich, R. W. Gilder, W. D. Howells, George Harris, J. F. Rhodes, H. B. Frissell, Admiral W. T. Sampson, H. S. Pritchett, F. L. Patton, B. J. Wheeler, A. V. G. Allen, and C. C. Hall.

Just before conferring the last LL. D. degree Pres. Hadley advanced a step or two and with great impressiveness said: "There yet remains one name." In an instant the great audience jumped to their feet: the President of the United States was about to be named. The crowd went wild. Pres. Roosevelt rose, and the theatre rang with cheers. The air was filled with waving handkerchiefs and programs,—a splendid tribute to the new President. Remarking that Yale had chosen for the degree this candidate before he became President, Pres. Hadley announced that all Yale men were now doubly honored by greeting the man and the President as a son of Yale. Then he addressed Pres. Roosevelt as follows: "Theodore Roosevelt, while you were a private citizen we offered you most worthily the degree of LL. D. Since in His providence, it has pleased God to give Theodore Roosevelt another title, we give him on that account a double portion of welcome. He is a Harvard man by nurture, but we are proud to think that in his democratic

spirit, his broad national sympathies, and, above all, his clearness, and purity, and truth, he will be glad to be an adopted son of Yale."

President Roosevelt bowed, and tried to speak. It was fully a minute before he was allowed to proceed. He said: "Pres. Hadley, I have never yet worked at a task worth doing that I did not find myself working shoulder to shoulder with some son of Yale. I have never yet been in a struggle for righteousness and decency that there were not men of Yale to aid me and give me strength and courage. As we walked hither this morning we passed by a gateway which was raised in memory of a young Yale lad who was hurt to death beside me, as he and a great many others like us, marched against the gun fire from the heights, and with those memories quick in my mind, I thank you from my heart for the honor you have done me, and I thank you doubly, for you planned to do me that honor while I was yet a private citizen."

To commemorate the occasion Harvard made a gift of books to Yale, the most important of which was a handsomely bound copy of a translation from the Sanskrit of the Atharva Veda. The translation was chiefly made by the late Prof. W. D. Whitney of Yale, and completed by Prof. C. R. Lanman of Harvard, — a Yale alumnus and pupil of Prof. Whitney. The late H. C. Warren, '79, bequeathed the fund from which the cost of printing this work has been paid. Prof. M. H. Morgan, '81, wrote the following inscription for the volume: "Collegi Yalensis Praesidi Sociisque hos libros, de quos sua manu scriptos reliquit Professor ille Yalensis Guilielmus Dwight Whitney, a discipulo eius Carolo Rockwell Lanman alumno Yalensi professore in Coll. Harv. editos, sumptibus alumni Harv. Henrici Clarke Warren prelo subiectos, feriis A. post Coll. Yalense conditum CC celebrandis D. D. L. L. Praeses Sociique Collegi Harvardiani."

CORRECTION.

Vol. X, No. 37, p. 160. For "1891. Morton Galloupe" read "1891. Galloupe Morton."

ABBREVIATIONS.

So far as possible, the abbreviations used correspond to those of the *Quinquennial Catalogue*, viz.: Bachelors of Arts are indicated by the date of graduation only; *a* is for Bachelors of Agricultural Science; *d* for Doctors of Dental Medicine; *e* for Mining and Civil Engineers; *A* for Holders of Honorary Degrees; *l* for Bachelors of Laws; *m* for Doctors of Medicine; *p* for Masters of Arts, Masters of Science, Doctors of Philosophy, and Doctors of Science, graduated in course; *s* for Bachelors of Science; *t* for Bachelors of Divinity, and Alumni of the Divinity School; *v* for Doctors of Veterinary Medicine.

Non-graduates are denoted by their Class number inclosed in brackets, if of the Academic Department; and by the abbreviations, Sc. Sch., Div. Sch., L. S., etc., for non-graduate members of the Scientific, Divinity, Law, etc., Schools.

The name of the State is omitted in the case of towns in Massachusetts.

THE HARVARD GRADUATES MAGAZINE

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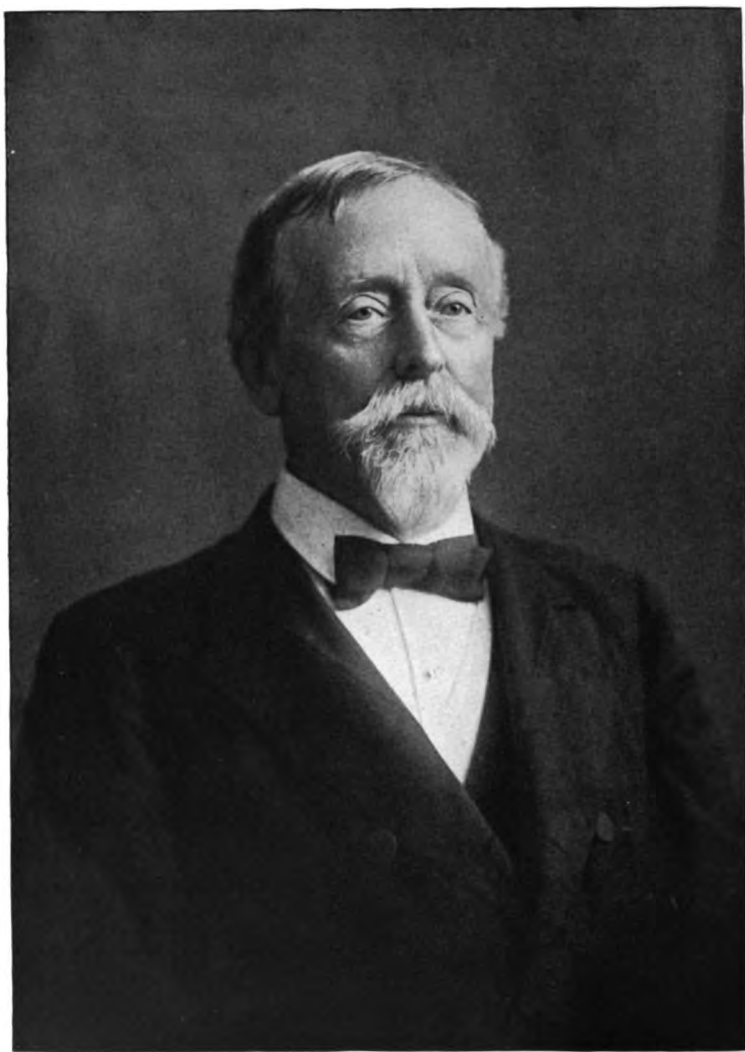
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JOSEPH HENRY THAYER.

THE
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. X. — MARCH, 1902. — No. 39.

SCUDDER'S LIFE OF LOWELL.¹

THE recent death of Mr. Horace Elisha Scudder did not merely bring grief to his own immediate circle, but keen regret to many a literary man who has had occasion to avail himself of this writer's store of knowledge, accurate and methodical mental habits, and unfailing helpfulness. It was undoubtedly a source of happiness to him, and certainly a benefit to others, that he was able in good time to see his life of Lowell safely through the press. It was a difficult task, and one for which he was singularly well fitted by his own mental habits, his long residence in Cambridge, and his personal connection with the *Atlantic Monthly*. The difficulty proceeded partly from Lowell's rich and varied life, and partly from those peculiarities of temperament which made him also variable in mood, sometimes self-contradictory, and often perplexing even to himself. Add to this that the most intimate sources of information as to the most important period of his early life were irrevocably lost by the destruction of his correspondence with his first wife, these letters having been, curiously enough, circulated with the greatest freedom in their little Cambridge circle when first written; and yet having been destroyed after the death of the writers by their only surviving daughter, as being too private and confidential for preservation. The difference, perhaps, lay simply in the transition from a more communicative and perhaps sentimental stage in our social development to one more reticent and matter-of-fact.

¹ *James Russell Lowell. A Biography by Horace Elisha Scudder.* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. : Boston. Cloth, 2 vols., \$3.50 net.)

This unfortunate hiatus in the sources of information was further enhanced by a similar loss of the correspondence between himself and Edmund Quincy after their joint connection with the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. These letters were burnt by mutual consent. It is difficult now to understand why, unless it were that Mr. Quincy's part of the correspondence may have covered mainly the same ground occupied, in a more elaborate way, by his printed letters, which were uncommonly good, and exhibited that very curious combination existing in him of the high-bred society man and the radical reformer. In the absence of these sources of information, there remain, fortunately, Lowell's correspondence with his classmate Shackford, and some letters to Dr. Loring, besides other fragments which Mr. Norton has published. Yet, with all this, the sources of knowledge as to his early life are so inadequate that, instead of regretting like that excellent critic, Prof. W. P. Trent, the amount of space given in this memoir to this part of Lowell's early career, we should rather regret that more is not accessible. The later life of a public man, and even of a literary man, speaks for itself; but the part to which one looks with most interest, on opening a biography, is the formative period; and in dealing with one of Lowell's composite nature this stage of development especially needs ample tracing, much more than would be the case in a biography of Longfellow, for instance, or of Whittier. The time itself was one of turbulence and transition, as was the temperament of the young poet, and if the universal testimony of the local observers may be trusted, we owe a large part of both the quantity and direction of his life's service to one whose picture appears after all but faintly and vaguely in this memoir, namely, his gifted and high-minded first wife. On this point the testimony of their daughter, Mrs. Burnett, may be final and conclusive, especially from the fact that she could only recall her mother in the later years of her life, and chiefly as an invalid, and had practically been brought up by her stepmother, whom she ardently loved. As a matter of fact, after reading over the correspondence, she said to an old friend, speaking of her own mother, "Why! she *made* papa!"

In all the later part of the book Mr. Scudder's sources of information are more ample, his sympathy always ready, his method good, and his gift of selection and arrangement always vis-

ible. The tendency to condensed and pungent aphorisms which was noticeable in his "Men and Letters" is to be seen here as where he points out the "academic air" in Lowell's earlier essays (i, 172), or says "There is a subterranean passage connecting the 'Biglow Papers' with 'Sir Launfal'; it is the holy zeal which attacks slavery issuing in this fable of a beautiful charity, Christ in the guise of a beggar" (i, 268). Note also the fine analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of the scholar in a diplomatic position (ii, 223). He says keenly of Lowell's political writings that "there is that sort of coruscation of language which tends to conceal point and application. The writing is that of a good talker rather than that of a good pleader. The very breadth of the play of mind in Lowell militated against directness of attack" (ii, 13). He says well of that number of the "Biglow Papers" which includes "Sunthin' in the Pastoral Line," that it was the insistent call of nature which brought it forth. "To be sure, Lowell had a truth he wished to press,— the need of crushing the rattlesnake in its head of slavery; but he must needs first to clear his throat by a long sweet draught of nature" (ii, 41). It is in such fine touches of criticism that the hand of the master shows itself.

There are two points where Mr. Scudder's appreciation is felt by many readers to be inadequate; one of these is his view of a "Fable for Critics," of whose progress he gives a careful narrative, which he closes with the surprising remark that the poem "can scarcely be said ever to have had or retained much vogue as a whole" (i, 252). It certainly attracted much attention at the time in both Boston and New York, then our two literary centres. It is to this day frequently quoted. To say that it was unequal and often showed cheap sarcasm mingled with what was higher and better, is simply to say that it was by Lowell, and to say that it included authors now forgotten, is to class it with all works of contemporary satire. The reader of to-day who has to hunt up some of its forgotten celebrities in the encyclopaedias, and perhaps fails to find them even there, is not so much puzzled as when he reads Leigh Hunt's "Feast of the Poets" and tries to guess who Spencer and Hayley and Rose were.

The other point in which Mr. Scudder's criticism seems inadequate relates to Lowell's "Commemoration Ode," of which he

says that Lowell "had no such power of recitation as would at once convey to his audience a notion of the stateliness and procession of words which attaches to the ode" (ii, 69). This impression will certainly fail to be shared by those who had the good fortune to hear the Ode. That it was surpassed in effect, as was everything else on that day, by Phillips Brooks's prayer is unquestionable; but it must be remembered that several hours passed between them; that the Ode, unlike the prayer, did not occur in the large church, but was read at the dinner-table under a tent, and that the impressiveness of its delivery is not likely to be forgotten by any one who heard it.

Of errors in the book, we recognize but few. The story of Lowell's early love affair (i, 71) is said to be wholly news to his surviving Cambridge contemporaries, and perhaps needs some elucidation. So many young men vacillate as to their profession without a disappointment in love, that perhaps his biographer's inference may be a little hasty. The precise point of his discontinuance of his college duties seems to be set a little earlier than the memory of his pupils now confirms. The statement that Lowell did not revise the "Fable for Critics" for subsequent editions (i, 253) becomes somewhat doubtful in view of the fact that the title-page, at least, underwent some small changes. For the name of "Rev. William F. Channing," which appears among the contributors to the *Anti-Slavery Standard* (i, 193), and which appears also as "Channing, William Francis," in the index, should probably be substituted that of the Rev. William Henry Channing, then much celebrated for his eloquence. It must be owned, however, that the historic disentanglement of the four different William Channings is a test too severe to be applied to any biographer.

CONVOCATION WEEK.

THE plan for the establishment of Convocation Week arose from the desire of investigators in all departments of science and learning to secure an adequate and convenient time for the meetings of the numerous national societies devoted to the promotion of original research. The actual plan, which is to set aside the week in which the first of January falls for the use of national learned

societies, was formulated by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. To render the plan effectual it was necessary to secure the coöperation of the universities, colleges, and technical schools of the country. A committee for this purpose was appointed. It consisted of the President of the Association, the retiring President, R. S. Woodward of Columbia, the permanent Secretary, L. O. Howard, Director of the Bureau of Entomology, and of Prof. E. L. Nichols of Cornell, and Prof. J. McK. Cattell of Columbia. This Committee has found the Association's plan to meet with almost universal approval, as is best evidenced by the fact that no less than forty-five of the leading institutions of higher education have officially pledged their coöperation. The list includes all of the universities of the first rank in size, except one, all the universities, colleges, and technological schools of the second rank in size, except two, and many of the minor institutions.

The history of the movement may be briefly recited: The original committee was appointed at the New York meeting of the American Association in June, 1900. Its first active measure was to invite the Association of American Universities, which consists of Harvard and thirteen other universities with well-developed post-graduate courses, to give its support to the plan. This support was given by a unanimous vote at the meeting in Chicago, February, 1901, recommending the adoption of the proposed Convocation Week by the fourteen universities. Columbia University responded immediately, and thus has the honorable distinction of being the first to adopt the important innovation, although it had to change its calendar in order to set free the week of January first for convocation purposes. During the remainder of the academic year eleven other universities of the fourteen concerned gave in their formal adherence, and a brief preliminary report upon the progress made was published by the Committee in *Science* for June 21, 1901. The following September the Committee distributed printed copies of this report, together with a statement of the reasons for establishing Convocation Week, to all of the universities and similar institutions enumerated in *Minerva*. At the same time the institutions, not previously communicated with, some fifty in number, were invited to join the movement.

Many of these accepted the invitation at once, and the Committee was able to issue a second report¹ announcing the formal adoption of the plan by thirty-four of the leading institutions of higher education of the country.

The first use of Convocation Week has already been made, no less than seventeen important national societies having utilized the week this year for their meetings. Convocation Week will be devoted next year (1902-1903) to a meeting at Washington of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, together with numerous affiliated societies. This meeting will be equivalent to a national scientific congress, and will be the most important event of its kind in American history.

The establishment of Convocation Week is already secured, and I am convinced it will remain as a permanent arrangement. Obviously a movement, national in extent, could not have achieved a success so complete and rapid, as the record shows, unless it met a strongly felt and widespread need. And in fact there has been heretofore a complete lack of any suitable opportunity for holding meetings of national societies. In the long summer vacation we are too widely scattered, and we dread long hot journeys; the spring vacations occur with no uniformity at our universities; hence only two or three days after Christmas have been available. Now during the last eighteen years numerous national societies, each composed of professional specialists, have been formed and have been using the after-Christmas days for their gatherings. This has been the practice of the economists, physiologists, historians, chemists, archaeologists, astronomers, geologists, morphologists, botanists, etc., etc. All of these societies urgently need more time for their meetings, hence their unanimous approval of the plan for Convocation Week. The value, for each science, of the annual meeting of the professional investigators of the country can scarcely be overestimated. No professor can take conscientious part in such a meeting without having his fitness as a university teacher substantially increased. So true is this, that it would be wise on the part of a university, if its professors could not otherwise attend, to pay their traveling expenses to the meetings. I doubt if money could be spent in any other way, and

¹ *Science*, Dec. 27, 1901.

secure an equal increase in the educational efficiency of a university.

Space forbids enlarging upon the plan of the organization of the scientific forces of the country, which is an essential part of the plan for Convocation Week.

Harvard has held too much aloof from the general work of promoting learning by coöperative action. Because we regretfully admit this, let us the more not fail on this occasion to do our share in support of a measure for the promotion of productive scholarship, a measure for stimulating and helping all professors, a measure essentially for the elevation of all American universities, a national measure the most important, probably, with which Harvard has ever been asked to coöperate. In order so to share, it is necessary for us only to lengthen the Christmas vacation a little, which can be done by the method proposed — taking less than the present five weeks for examination — without diminishing the time for instruction by a single day.

Charles Sedgwick Minot, p '78.

WILLIAM WETMORE STORY.¹

No member of this Society is likely to underestimate the honor of belonging to it. To many of us, if it be not the chief distinction of our lives, it is at least the one that secures to us a *post mortem* record which, though it may not enroll our names on the delusive slate of Fame, does provide for each of us a second honorable burial in the dust which, gathering on the mausolean pile of the volumes of our *Proceedings*, gradually covers our names with appropriate oblivion. But there are some few members of our Society to whom the honor of membership is but one, and not the chief, of many honors which fall to them; and

¹ William Wetmore Story, the son of Justice Joseph Story, H. C., 1798, was born at Salem, Mass., Feb. 12, 1819, and graduated at Harvard in 1838, in the same class with J. R. Lowell and Charles Devens. After studying law and practicing for a short time, he decided to make sculpture his profession, and for nearly half a century his home was Rome. He died at Vallombrosa, Italy, Oct. 7, 1895. A brief sketch of him was printed in the *Graduates' Magazine* for December, 1895 (vol. iv, 287-289). The following appreciation by Prof. C. E. Norton was read recently at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, which had just received a portrait bust of Story by himself, as a gift from his son, Mr. Julian Story. — ED.

among these few we all should readily admit that my old friend, William Story, has place.

Life was liberal to him : it gave him health, success, and, in large measure, the gratification of his ambitions.

He was happy in his parentage, and fortunate in the time and place of his birth. The fairies round his cradle dowered him with even a superabundance of gifts, — a cheerful temperament, an energetic disposition, an ambitious spirit, innumerable talents, fair opportunities, sufficient fortune. His capacities were so various, and each of them so inviting in its promise of distinction, that when the time came to choose to the leading of which among them he should give himself up, he was for a time uncertain. Under a natural inherited impulse he first tried the law ; he wrote two or three legal treatises which I have heard praised by lawyers competent to judge of their merit ; he edited well some of his father's voluminous works, but he was writing poetry at the same time ; he felt the strong attraction of pursuits in which his native genius should have free scope ; he came near enough to the neighboring Provincials of the Transcendental community, which was then in its most flourishing condition, to feel the influence of their quickening idealism, and he was still a youth when he resolved to abandon the law and to give himself wholly to art. It was a bold resolve, for the arts had obtained little foothold in the respect of the Boston public. The artist as such had no recognized position. For a young man to wear a mustache or to profess himself an artist was equally discreditable to him. Mr. Allston, spiritually starving in his solitude in the barrens of Cambridgeport, was indeed held in highest regard by a limited number of the most worthy people ; but the public at large cared nothing for his work. The artistic conditions of Boston just before the middle of the last century are well indicated by the passages in that curious book, the "*Memoirs of Margaret Fuller*," which relate to them. They had the simplicity of a provincialism in which knowledge of the arts was derived mainly from books, and sentiment concerning them was consequently for the most part of a literary and purely conventional type. The native atmosphere was not one in which the arts could flourish. Accordingly, Story's determination to become a sculptor involved the determination to live abroad, and in 1848, when he was twenty-nine years old, he went to Rome ; and there he practically spent the rest of his life, — almost fifty years.

The expatriation of the sculptor is simply a declaration of the fact that his art has no vital relation with the life of his people. Sculpture is no longer anywhere an expression of the sentiment of any considerable class ; much less is it capable of shaping the ideals of national creeds, or giving form to national emotions. Only in the hands of a man of exceptional

genius and power of imagination does it become other than a purveyor of ornaments for the drawing-room, an effective method of portraiture, or a subordinate means of adornment of architecture. When it attempts more, it is likely to be baffled by the difficulty of idealizing the prosaic elements of actual life, as, for instance, in Crawford's pediment groups on the Capitol at Washington, or to give itself to anachronistic reproductions, as in the skilful carvings on the porch of our Trinity Church. Now and then, but rarely, a man of high poetic genius has power enough to produce a work which, expressing in its idealism something of the true spirit of his time, appeals to the consciousness of the multitude, incapable of judging it as a work of art, but responsive to its revelation of their own emotion. Such a work we are happy in possessing here in St. Gaudens's nobly inspired Memorial of our young heroic Shaw.

The genius of Story was not of this order. Sensitive to external impressions, quick in recognizing and in justly appreciating the excellences of the great masterpieces of classic art, his own faculties were stimulated by them to the production of work which, though not directly imitative in its character, showed the source which mainly supplied its models. His studio soon became filled with admirable figures inspired by classical suggestion and reminiscence, quite worthy to take their place with some of the precious works which have been preserved to us from ancient time, but betraying in many of their features the secondary nature of their origin. In a passage which you will recall in his "*Marble Faun*," Hawthorne has described with sympathy and cordial appreciation one of the most famous of these works, — the "*Cleopatra*," which, when exhibited with his "*Libyan Sibyl*," at the great International Exposition in London in 1862, won for Story universal recognition and general admiration, and set him in the front rank of the popular sculptors of the day. I will read a sentence from the description, which not only tells the merit of the work, but reveals also what I cannot but think a mistake in its conception. "The face," says Hawthorne, "was a miraculous success. The sculptor had not shunned to give the full Nubian lips and other characteristics of the Egyptian physiognomy. His courage and integrity had additional reward, for Cleopatra's beauty shone much richer, warmer, more triumphantly beyond comparison than if, shrinking timidly from the truth, he had chosen the tame Grecian type." What seems to me an error is shared by Hawthorne as well as by the sculptor; if we may trust the ancient authorities, there was no Nubian blood in Cleopatra, — she was of Greek blood, quickened in its pulses by an intermixture of drops from Tyrian-Semitic veins; and if the Grecian type be more "tame" than the Nubian, it at least is of a more refined, more spiritually passionate, more nobly expressive type.

Story's work as a sculptor gained for him not merely an artistic, but a great social success, which was enhanced by the vivacity of his social gifts, by the variety of his acquisitions, and by his readiness in the use of his diversified talents. His *salons* in the Barberini Palace were soon as crowded with every distinguished visitor to Rome, as well as with all that was most eminent in Roman society, as his studio was with the brilliant and effective figures with which from year to year he increased his marble gallery. His productive industry never slackened; and it was not confined to sculpture. He found time to write not merely volumes of lyrics, but dramas and essays, and papers on the theories of proportion of the human body, and books about Roman things in which he combined his own intimate knowledge of the city with gatherings of fact and fable from classical and mediaeval sources. He was not a profound scholar, and his writings, like his sculpture, while exhibiting his varied and brilliant talents, occasionally bear traces of the works of others which had given the stimulus to his imagination, or the impulse to his industry.

So his life went on, prosperous, successful, envied, — the life of one of the most animated, industrious, and versatile of men. He enjoyed his own reputation; and he was rightly aware that he had won for himself a reputation not only for the moment, but that would last long, as having been within his sphere of artistic achievement among the most brilliant of his kind. His name will, indeed, be deservedly cherished by all who recognize how great a service is rendered in our materially minded generation by the men who devote themselves to ideal pursuits, and add by their work to the adornment of life and to the innocent and improving pleasures of men. His bust deserves to stand in the rooms of the Historical Society, not only because he was a member of it, but as that of the most distinguished son of Massachusetts in the special profession to which he devoted his life.

Charles Eliot Norton, '46.

GRADUATE TESTIMONY ON THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM.

THIS paper is a brief report on a portion of an investigation into the elective system of studies in schools and colleges begun by the Seminary in Education¹ during the past academic year. The investigation differs

¹ The members of the Seminary who took part in this work were W. E. Stark, A. B., '95; J. W. Wood, Jr., S. B., '98; C. S. Moore, A. B., '73, A. M., 1900; G. F. W. Mark, S. B., '92, S. M., '95 (Central Pennsylvania College), A. B., Harv. 1900; F. O. Small (Bowdoin), '96; T. A. Hillyer, Ph. B. (Univ. of Chicago), 1900; Wm. C. Hill, A. B. (Brown Univ.), '94; F. P. Morse, A. B. (Bowdoin), '90. All these men are experienced teachers, and all but one (Mr. Wood) have been principals or superintendents of schools.

from other similar inquiries in the attempt to secure the desired information primarily from the students themselves and not primarily from their teachers; and also in the endeavor to secure the testimony of Harvard graduates who have done their college work under the elective system.

By asking the students ¹ still in school or college the reasons that led to their choices, it was thought that information on the elective system as seen by those who were affected by it could be secured; and by sending a specially prepared set of questions to Harvard graduates it was hoped that information of unusual value and trustworthiness could be obtained, because such graduates by virtue of their maturity and experience should be able to estimate justly and impartially the influence — whatever it was — of the elective system on their development and subsequent careers; and it was assumed, also, that graduates would, as a class, be more ready to furnish some of the information sought, than students still in college would be.

These expectations were only partially realized; first, because a large proportion of the students and graduates failed to reply to the questions; and second, because the replies received were often vague, contradictory, or superficial. Nevertheless a large number of clear and thoughtful replies were received, and the information they embody seems to me both intrinsically interesting and suggestive.

The present report deals only with the replies received from Harvard graduates to the following questions. These questions were preceded by a few paragraphs explaining the general object of the inquiry and stating that it was undertaken with the approval of President Eliot, whose careful discussion of the electives of the classes of 1884 and 1885 is well known. The questions were sent to all Harvard graduates who were members of the classes of 1886 to 1900 inclusive, and to a few earlier graduates.

QUESTIONS.

1. Will you kindly state whether you regard the general influence of the elective system on your development and subsequent career as beneficial or harmful, making your answer as detailed as time and inclination permit.

2. So far as the following questions are not already answered in your reply to the first question, and so far as you are willing to answer, please state —

(a) Whether you elected easy courses in College for the sake of evading hard work? To what extent?

(b) Whether you believe that the elective system tended to undermine or to promote strenuousness of application in your own case?

(c) Whether you see in the present generation of college and secondary-school students "a weakness in attacking difficulties;" and whether you

¹ Questions intended for students still in school or college were sent to seniors only.

believe that this weakness, if it exists, is traceable to the elective system in schools and colleges, or whether you believe that it is probably due to causes lying outside the pupil's school and college career altogether?

(d) Whether you think there are certain studies that should be prescribed for a secondary school student who is not going to college? Whether you would prescribe the same studies if he is?

(e) Whether you believe in a prescribed college course, or a college course permitting a considerable range of choice? In the latter case, what studies would you prescribe for all?

It will be seen that questions 1, 2 (a), 2 (b), and the first part of 2 (c) call for testimony, that the rest of 2 (c) and the remaining questions ask for opinion. This report deals chiefly with the testimony contained in the answers to 1, 2 (a), 2 (b) and 2 (c). The replies to the remaining two questions are interesting; but they throw little light on the working of the elective system not already derived from the replies to the preceding questions; and a great many of the answers to these two questions are, for the reasons given above, quite useless. Such replies illustrate the general worthlessness of the opinions of unreflecting laymen on educational affairs.

With one exception, it is impossible to make any general statement concerning the replies to these last questions; and, of course, any statistical exhibit of them would not be instructive.

The one exception referred to is this. While nearly all the men prefer a wide range of choice in college studies, very many of them suggest that English Composition and Literature be required of all students; many suggest that History, Government, and Economics be prescribed; and a large number wish to prescribe some science, and at least one modern language. A few wish to prescribe classics or mathematics. The amount of prescribed work suggested for each of the subjects mentioned varies very much; and, in many instances, is not given at all. These recommendations are suggestive. It is sometimes alleged that undergraduates turn from the traditional classics and mathematics because those studies are "hard." In the light of these graduate recommendations it appears that the preference for the "modern" subjects shown by most undergraduates is justified by the benefits derived from them which graduates have experienced, or the need of them which they feel.

The total number of question blanks sent out was 4728. The total number of replies received was 987, or nearly 21 per cent. These replies are fairly distributed among all the classes represented. The blanks were mailed during the first half year, and the replies came back during the entire remaining portion of the year. About 50 were received after the close of the academic year. As the replies came in they

were distributed in groups of fifty for classification and study to the members of the Seminary already named. Each man tabulated the information contained in his letters.¹ The present report is based on these tabulations, partly verified, and on a study at first hand, of the letters as they were received. Owing to various causes most of these tabulations were not finished until the close of the academic year, and some of them were not ready until about the close of the summer vacation. The following tables, I, II, III, and IV, give a statistical summary of the information contained in the graduates' letters. They are, of course, themselves summaries of the tables prepared by the students.

TABLE I.

Answers to question 1: Was the general influence of the elective system on your development and subsequent career beneficial or harmful?

Number of letters received.	Beneficial.	Harmful.	Neither.	Doubtful.	No answer or doubtful.
987	712	67	28	59	121
				180	

TABLE II.

Answers to question 2(a): Did you elect easy courses in College for the sake of evading hard work? To what extent?

Number of letters received.	No.	Yes.	Electing easy courses for other reasons.	No answer.
987	566	173	266	58

TABLE III.

Answers to question 2(b): Do you believe the elective system tended to undermine or to promote strenuousness of application in your case?

Number of letters received.	Undermine.	Promote.	Neither.	No answer.
987	56	555	150	90

TABLE IV.

Answers to question 2(c): Do you see "a weakness in attacking difficulties" in the present generation of college and secondary-school students? Is this weakness, if it exists, traceable to the elective system, or is it probably due to other causes?

Number of letters received.	Weakness: traceable to the elective system.	Weakness: traceable to other causes.	See no weakness.	No answer.
987	64	313	194	255

¹ A uniform scheme was adopted for this tabulation.

² Exclusive of doubtful replies.

Any statistical information based on testimony is, of course, affected by the varying personal qualities of the persons reporting. But the replies in these tables come from men, a large proportion of whom have formed the habit of making correct statements on matters of importance, or of refraining from making any statements at all. Of course, men differ materially in their ability to recall and to interpret their experiences, but in such a large number of replies from educated business and professional men it is safe to assume a large measure of reliability, both in regard to the facts or experiences reported, and the conclusions drawn from them by the reporters.

Obviously those who believe the elective system beneficial are in a substantial majority — 712 out of 987, or more than 72 per cent. The reasons given for this belief are interesting, but familiar. The elective system aroused interest in work; it developed a sense of responsibility and self-reliance; it gave increased ability to meet difficulties, and increased power of concentration; it is consistent with breadth of thought and thoroughness. Through the elective system men say they were able to take work in which they were permanently interested, and so they have got more out of life and have accomplished more than if they had been obliged to take work in college permanently distasteful; "There may be some discipline, but very little progress in wrestling with a permanently distasteful subject." "The planless choosing, so prevalent at Harvard, is a result not of electives, but of the administration of them. Send a circular with suggestive groups to freshmen." The elective system was beneficial to some because it permitted early specialization, or choice of work preparatory to their future vocations; it benefited others for precisely opposite reasons, — it stimulated them to take work lying outside the vocational range altogether, and so, as already mentioned, broadened their education and contributed to a many-sided interest in life; it permitted others to discover their natural tastes and capacities, and so led them to careers to which they were best adapted, instead of allowing them to drift into careers arbitrarily chosen for them, in which success would have been difficult or impossible. "To the man who is worth educating, the elective system is a godsend." "The system works best for the best men." "For students who mean business the system is ideal, but for indifferent students it is perilous." "To the earnest worker the elective system is the best, to the loafer the worst." "No system yet devised can make drones and sluggards other than they are."

Only 67 men believe that the influence of the elective system on their development and careers was harmful. "Doubtful" in the table means men who either asserted that the elective system was beneficial in some respects, *e. g.* in promoting interest and concentration of effort, and harm-

ful in other respects, *e. g.* in permitting too much specialization ; or it means that it was beneficial with various reservations ; or similarly, that it was harmful, but with qualifications ; or that men said the effect on others was harmful, but gave no testimony of its influence in their own cases ; or, finally, that men expressed themselves as unable to say whether it was harmful or beneficial. Some of these last replies are included in the "No answer" column because they were so tabulated by the men who extracted the answers from the letters.

The number who declare without reservation that the influence of the elective system on them was harmful is small. The number of doubtful replies is also small. The reasons given for a harmful influence of the elective system are that it promotes superficiality, planless choosing, the omission of subjects essential to a liberal education, evasion of "disciplinary" courses.

If we add the total of the harmful column and of the doubtful column, we get 126. At first sight this looks like a respectable minority of those who either disapprove of the elective system with and without qualifications, or who either disapprove of it or approve of it with important reservations ; but when the reasons for this state of mind are examined, they are found in many instances to have nothing whatever to do with the elective system in college. That is to say, many of the dissatisfactions with their college careers felt by the writers might have followed a prescribed system exactly as they have the elective system. For example : "Some of my classes were too large, I could get no individual attention." "The great inequality of courses with respect to amount of work is wrong — many men graduate after taking nothing but 'snaps,' others do the hardest kind of work through the entire course ; there should be groups of subjects so arranged that no group would be made up entirely of 'snaps,' nor of the hardest courses." "Many of the courses do not require continuous work, they are spasmodic ; a man works himself to death for a fortnight on a forensic, for example, and then has nothing to do for several weeks." "I regret that no science was required." "I regret that it is possible for a man to get an A. B. with no real knowledge of the classics and mathematics." "In Harvard the extreme has been reached, the tendency should be toward more prescribed studies. Requiring less in English was a step in the wrong direction." "I left the Boston Latin School at the end of the second year and by studying in the summer entered college a year sooner at the age of seventeen. The cut and dried system of the Boston schools and the long habit of learning merely to recite to a teacher had not developed in me any capacity for making good use of the elective system." "My friends at Harvard belonged to the 'smart set,' and I did n't see that the elective system led

them along any special line except toward the so-called 'snap' courses, whereas if each man had been obliged to elect a group he would at least have been consistent. Many whom I knew merely wanted to get through, and in this the elective system aided them. The elective system is inferior to the group system for undergraduate work."

It is an interesting fact that most of the men who say the elective system promoted the choosing of easy courses do not say that *they* were led thereby to shirk work, but that others were. Such statements in these adverse replies are common. As testimony, such statements have little value; and even this is diminished when we take into account the testimony afforded by Table II, and the statements accompanying that testimony, summarized below.

The following table shows the distribution of 101 replies to question 1 through the several classes. The letters yielding these replies were taken at random from the entire collection. The table is taken from a table in Mr. Hillyer's report.

ELECTIVE SYSTEM.	CLASSES.																			Total
	64	80	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	?		
Beneficial.....			3	5	6	1	1	5		4	6	6	4	4	3	8	21	5	82	
Harmful.....					1								1			1			3	
Neither.....		1						1										1	3	
Doubtful.....							1									1	1	1	4	
No answer.....	1			1	2					1						1	2	1	9	

None of the statistics will probably have more interest to students of the elective system than those given in Table II. Excluding doubtful replies, *i. e.*, replies that leave one unable to decide whether the man in question elected easy courses for evasion of work, or for other reasons, or whether he chose easy courses at all or not, the table shows that 173 men out of 987 did elect easy courses for the sake of evading hard work. This is a large number, but the force of this number is diminished when the number of such choices made by each student is considered. Many of the men do not give the number of easy courses chosen by them for evasion; but of those who do, the number who chose more than one or two such courses is very small; and there is good reason to believe that if the exact number of such choices were known for every graduate, the proportion of men making such choices, would not be increased.¹

¹ Mr. C. S. Moore has made a careful study of the choices of the Class of 1901, numbering 448 members. He has shown that 275 men chose courses regarded as "snaps." Of these 1 man took 9 such courses; 2 men took 8 of them; 5 men took 7; 6 men took 6; 17 men took 5; 50 men took 4; 97 men took

A good many men (266) chose courses known by them to be easy for various good reasons, namely, to have more time for other studies; for the subject-matter of the courses; because of the instructor; to work off conditions.

The following table similar to the preceding table shows the distribution of 100 replies to question 2 (a) through the several classes. It happens that Mr. Stark, to whom they were assigned, was able to tabulate them without including a "doubtful" column.

EAST COURSES.	CLASSES.													Total.
	86	87	88	90	91	92	93	94	96	97	99	00	?	
To evade work { Yes.	1 ¹	1		1		1		1 ¹				7 ²	1	13
{ No.	6	5	1	4		3	1	5		1	2	9	2	39
For other reasons.	5	6	1	1	2	1	1		2	1	2	16	5	43
No answer.	1	1										2	1	5

The general significance of the answers to question 2 (b), Table III, is, as was to be expected, similar to that of the answers to question 1, Table I. Excluding 136 doubtful replies, 555 men declare that the elective system promoted strenuousness of application, and only 56 that the elective system undermined strenuousness. 150 assert that it had no influence either way. If we add the 150 to 555 we get 705. It will be remembered that 712 men testified that the elective system had been beneficial to them; this agreement of these two figures was to be expected. The reasons given for the belief that the elective system promoted or that it undermined strenuousness of application do not differ from the reasons already given for regarding the elective system as beneficial or harmful respectively, and need not be repeated.

The next table, gives a general view of the testimony on question 2 (b) by classes. The table³ is derived from a group of 186 letters; 17 doubtful replies have been excluded.

The number of definite answers to question 2 (c), Table IV, is smaller than the number of similar answers to any of the other questions; and this is natural. The question is general, and requires a kind of scrutiny

3, and 97 men took 2. At least two of these courses, I am informed by excellent authority, are regarded by the students as among the most valuable courses offered: and some of the other "snap" courses, as well as these two, are chosen by the most earnest men for the subject-matter of the courses.

¹ Other reasons also had influence.

² Two were influenced by other reasons also.

³ From Mr. Morse's report.

STRENGTHS.	CLASSES.																	Total
	51	79	86	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	?		
Undermine { Yes.....								1	1		4	1			1	1	9	
{ No.....	1			3		1		1		1			1		1	1	10	
Promote { Yes.....		1		3	1	7	3	10	8	13	7	8	5	4	12	12	94	
{ No.....								1									1	
Neither.....				4		8	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	2	5	4	35	
No information.....				1		2	1	3		3	3	1	1	1		4	20	

of school and college students not likely to have been made by most of the graduates to whom the inquiry was addressed. Yet 64 men state definitely that they see such a weakness as that referred to, and believe it is traceable largely or wholly to the elective system. 313 do not attribute the weakness referred to to the elective system. They apparently see such a weakness (though relatively few assert positively that it *does* exist), but attribute it to other causes *if it exists*. It is worthy of note that so many men are willing to assign a cause for a fact not definitely recognized!. Among the causes most often specified by these 313 men are home and social influences (luxury, lax discipline), "General prosperity and a full dinner pail," "Kindergarten sentimentalism," poor teaching in the secondary schools, the lecture system. Of these causes the first is mentioned more often than any other. 194 of the writers assert positively that they see no such weakness, and 255 did not answer the question at all.

The general characteristics of the replies to this question [2 (c)] may be gathered from the following facts¹ collected from a group of 98 letters taken at random, as before, from the entire collection. The classes known to be represented in these 98 letters are '86, '87, '88, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99. 12 men did not give their classes. 30 of the men do not answer this question; 17 say they see no such weakness. Of the remaining 51, 5 attribute the weakness to the elective system; 12 express their conviction that it is not due to the elective system; 25 attribute it to other causes (if it exists); 7 say they do not know the cause; and 2 recognize the weakness, but say nothing about a cause.

In the foregoing report I have confined myself to such statements as the facts under consideration warrant. When a statement is not as definite as could be desired, or when the information given fails to satisfy an inquiring mind, it is due, in part, to inherent indefiniteness or inadequacy in the information secured and, in part, to the necessary limitations of a brief report. A more detailed account of the replies received would, of course, increase the significance of this report, and, it is prob-

¹ From Mr. Moore's report.

able, that further study might throw more or clearer light on the whole inquiry. But I think it not likely that the leading facts shown by this report would be materially affected by further study. I feel also, since this is the case, that these facts, such as they are, should be made known without further delay to the many graduates who not only gave serious consideration to the questions sent out, but expressed great interest in the results of the inquiry, whatever they might be.

The results of this inquiry may not be a final justification of the elective system as now administered; but so far as they go, I think they confirm the wisdom of electives in Harvard College. One suggestion occurs so often in these letters that it must be inserted here, namely, that students should receive more and better guidance in the choice of studies than many of the present graduates received when they were in college. There is much in many of the carefully written replies that should receive serious consideration by college officers everywhere; and I wish that many of them or, at least, extracts from many of them could be published.

Paul H. Hanus.

JOSEPH HENRY THAYER.

THE death of Professor Thayer, on Nov. 26, 1901, adds one more name to the list of grievous losses that Harvard has been called on to suffer in the last few years. A good part of his life was spent with the University: four years of undergraduate study (1846-50), one year as student in the Divinity School (1854-55), seven years (1877-84) as a member of the Corporation (during which time he was one year [1883-84] lecturer in the Divinity School), and seventeen years as Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation (1884-1901). He came to us as teacher in the fulness of experience, after eighteen years of teaching in the Andover Theological Seminary (1864-82), and gave his strength unreservedly to the service of the University.

To his life-work, which lay in the field of New Testament grammar and lexicography, he brought wide learning, patience in investigation, minute accuracy in details, and critical acumen. His "Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament" will long remain a manual for students and a monument of erudition and industry. The statement on the title-page, that it is a "revised and enlarged translation" of a German lexicon (Grimm's *Wilke*), hardly conveys a correct impression of its character. In fact the increase of the breadth and precision of definitions, the verification of references, the addition of further references, and the construction of the New Testament text from the best manuscript authori-

ties, entailed an amount of labor almost equivalent to the production of an independent lexicon. This breadth of research and exactitude of statement characterized all his scientific work — his articles in the Bible Dictionaries of Smith and Hastings, his translation of the New Testament Greek grammars of Winer and Buttmann, and his work on the Revised Version of the New Testament. To this last he gave many years of labor, as a member of the American Committee collaborating with the English Committee, and as principal editor of the American Version (the English Version with the changes introduced by the American Committee), which by agreement with the English Committee was published last year. His reading in his chosen field was wide and critical. He found time amid pressing professional and editorial duties to keep up with the enormous mass of New Testament literature that every year produced in Europe and America, and to form well-defined opinions as to its value.

He was not only singularly precise in details — he had a marked capacity of organization. He conceived large plans, and worked them out with patience and success. As early as 1864 he announced his purpose to translate Grimm — he completed the translation in Cambridge in 1885. It is mainly to him that we owe the establishment of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem. Year after year he set forth the desirableness and the feasibility of such a school, and by unwearied exertions secured the indorsement of the Society of Biblical Literature, and of the American Oriental Society, and the coöperation and financial support of a number of colleges, and of the Archaeological Institute of America. The school went into operation in the year 1900, and seems certain to give an impulse to Oriental study in this country, and to increase our knowledge of Oriental (especially Semitic) life, ancient and modern.

Dr. Thayer was an enthusiastic teacher, ever ready to give sympathy and time to his students. He was exacting in his demands, had small patience with negligence, and refused to lower his standards on any personal grounds, such as lack of previous preparation, or sickness; but he knew how to encourage and assist backward students, and to stimulate all by his own sense of the requirements of scholarship. He held firmly to the traditional New England standard of a minister's outfit, insisting on the necessity of Hebrew and Greek for the preacher. This point was the subject of debate in the Harvard Divinity Faculty for years, and the final decision made it possible for a student to take the degree of Bachelor of Divinity without a knowledge of Hebrew or Greek, the Faculty reserving the right, however, to pass on every individual case. In point of fact, it is true, in the past thirty years at least, only one man without



CLASS OF 1875 GATE.



McKEAN GATE.

Greek had received the degree, and he was a Japanese, from whom critical study of the Chinese classics was accepted in lieu of Greek. But Dr. Thayer, seeing that the Hebrew requirement was practically given up, believed there was danger that the Greek requirement would go the same way. Against this disposition to dispense with the original languages of the Bible, he set his face steadfastly — he lost no opportunity to protest against what he regarded as a lamentable lowering of the standard of ministerial learning. When the question was finally decided, he, of course, accepted in good faith the action of the Faculty. Accept it cordially he could not — he was not an easy-going man, willing to fall in gracefully with the opinions of the majority; on the contrary, he took things very seriously, and in matters that interested him, expressed himself pointedly. To the last he never spoke of the attitude of the Faculty toward the Hebrew and Greek requirements without a word of emphatic distrust and condemnation.

His thinking was notably clear-cut — he could not abide haziness. This trait, which is prominent in his scholarly work, appears also in his theological views. He was not intolerant of other men's opinions — he only held tenaciously to his own opinions, and claimed the right to define his position precisely. When he found, in 1882, that he could not subscribe the Andover Creed as it was then interpreted by the governing boards, he resigned his professorship in the Seminary — a sundering of old ties that gave him great pain. His own creed was distinct, yet catholic; he held firmly to certain principles and facts that he believed to be fundamental, and among these he gave a prominent place to scientific truth and personal experience.

Born and brought up in Boston, his traditions and training were those of New England, modified, however, by travel in foreign countries, and by a wide knowledge of men and things. He was a scholar and a man of affairs, a Puritan and a man of the world. In personal intercourse he showed an engaging frankness and friendliness, and the same devotion that appears in his scholarly undertakings manifested itself in his relations with his friends, for whom he was always ready to do the uttermost. He was fortunate in retaining his physical soundness and vigor up to a few months before his death. His erect carriage, alert step, and cheery manner gave him, even in his last years, a remarkably youthful appearance, and his bodily alertness was in keeping with his mental activity. His literary career extended over forty years, apparently without diminution of interest. He had the great happiness of seeing his main undertakings brought to a successful completion — the Greek lexicon, the revision of the English New Testament, and the establishment of the Jerusalem School.

At the close of the year 1900-01, he resigned his position in Harvard, and was made Professor Emeritus. The following summer he spent in Europe, and, returning to America, died in Cambridge after a short illness, Nov. 26, having not long before (Nov. 7) passed his seventy-third birthday.

After graduating from the Andover Seminary, in 1857, Dr. Thayer was pastor of the Crombie Street Church in Salem from 1859 to 1864, serving, however, as chaplain of the Fortieth Infantry Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers from September, 1862 to May, 1863. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard, the degree of S. T. D. from Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, and the degree of Litt. D. from Dublin. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Oriental Society, and the Society of Biblical Literature.

C. H. Toy.

TOPICS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

COLLEGE GROWTH IS INDEPENDENT OF ATHLETICS.

MANY American colleges have imagined, and even affirmed, that success or failure in athletic sports has an immediate influence on the resort to colleges, victory increasing the resort within a year or two, and defeat diminishing it. An inquiry into Harvard experience on this matter may, therefore, have some interest. The following table exhibits the victories and defeats of Harvard in competition with Yale for the past ten years; and this exposition is accompanied by the number of preliminary candidates at Harvard, the number of final candidates, the number of the Freshman class at Harvard, the number of the first-year Scientific class at Harvard, the number of the Freshman class at Yale, and the number of the first-year Scientific class at Yale in each year following the athletic victories or defeats which stand in the same line. The table explains itself, except perhaps for the years 1895 and 1896. In those years Harvard did not play with Yale in all of the sports; so that other competitors are mentioned in the table. In addition to the columns containing the athletic results, a column is added for the results in debating.

One might suppose that the most immediate effect of victory or defeat in athletic sports would appear in the number of preliminary candidates and of final candidates for admission in the following year. Examining first the column of preliminary candidates, it will be seen at once that there is no relation between athletic victory or defeat for Harvard, and the increase or decrease of preliminary candidates in the following year. Thus,

Calendar Year.	Track Athletics.	Baseball.	Rowing.	Football.	Debate.	Academic Year.	Preliminary Candidates (H. C.).	Final Candidates (H. C.).	Freshman Class (H. C.).	First-Year Class (L. S. S.).	Yale College, Freshman Class.	Sheffield S. S. Freshman Class.
1891	H		H	Y		1891-92	428	403	381	19	268	200
1892	H		Y	Y		1892-93	460	452	409	48	300	207
1893	H	T _o	Y	Y	H ^a	1893-94	467	493	425	45	315	228
1894	Y	Y	Y	Y	H ^a	1894-95	501	505	399	91	331	250
1895	Y	Y	Y	Y	H ^a	1895-96	470	555	462	106	331	147*
1896	Y	Y	Y	(Pa)	H	1896-97	562	533	416	129	355	170
1897	Y	(P)	(C)	(Pa)	Y	1897-98	559	571	471	132	300	187
1898	H	H	Y	T _o	Y ^a	1898-99	591	563	471	149	333	192
1899	H	Y	Y	H	H	1899-00	618	590	498	179*	337	187
1899	H	H	H	T _o	H	1900-01	618	647	537	155*	329	199
1900	H	H	Y	Y	H ^a	1901-02	631	618	551	157*	341	245

H = Harvard won; Y = Yale won; P = Princeton won; Pa = University of Pennsylvania won; C = Cornell won.

* Increase in requirements for admission.

the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 were years of uniform defeat; yet, on the whole, the number of preliminary candidates increased substantially. The year 1899 was a year of victory; but no increase in the number of preliminary candidates took place. The column headed Final Candidates exhibits a similar result—declining fortune for Harvard is followed twice by small losses and thrice by good gains, and rising fortune is followed once by a small loss, twice by small gains, and once by a large gain. The last four columns of the table permit a comparison between the entering classes at Harvard and those at Yale. In 1893 defeats and victories were even, and in the following academic year Harvard College lost 2 Freshmen and Yale College gained 16; the Lawrence Scientific School gained 46 Freshmen and the Sheffield Scientific School gained 22. After the next year, 1894, when Yale was uniformly victorious, the Freshman class at Yale College gained nothing, while at Harvard College that class gained 63; the Lawrence Scientific School gained 15, and the Sheffield Scientific School, with increased requirements for admission, lost 103. After 1895, when Harvard was defeated in every sport, Harvard College lost 46, whereas Yale College gained 24; and the Lawrence Scientific School and the Sheffield Scientific School each gained 23; but after 1896, when Harvard was successful in not a single sport, Harvard College gained 55, whereas Yale College lost 55; the Lawrence Scientific School gained 3 and the Sheffield Scientific School gained 17. After 1899, when Harvard won in every sport except football, where there was a tie, Harvard College gained only 39 and Yale College lost but 8; the Lawrence Scientific School lost 24 and the Sheffield Scientific School gained 12. In 1900, Harvard lost both rowing and football to Yale, but in the following academic year Harvard College gained 14, Yale College gaining 12; the Lawrence Scientific School

gained 2 and the Sheffield Scientific School gained 46. In short, it is impossible to trace any clear influence of success or failure in athletic sports on the comparative resort to these two colleges as this resort appears in their respective Freshman classes. Looking at the whole period, the Freshman class at Harvard has gained a much larger percentage than the Freshman class at Yale, although Yale has been decidedly more successful in the athletic sports, and particularly in football and rowing, which are the sports in which colleges and schools, and the general public take the strongest interest. . . .

[After giving a comparative table for Yale and Princeton, showing similar results, the President concludes.] If the American colleges and universities could satisfy themselves that success in athletics is not indispensable to college growth, or better still, be persuaded that too much attention to athletic sports or a bad tone in regard to them, hinders college growth, there would probably result a great improvement in the spirit in which intercollegiate contests are conducted: they would come to be regarded as the by-play they really are, and would be carried on in a sportsmanlike way as interesting and profitable amusements.

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

The situation and policy of Harvard University with regard to the degree of Bachelor of Arts is peculiar, — one might almost say unique. It has required a degree in arts or science for admission to every one of its professional schools except the Dental School; and it continues to confer on a very large number of persons the degree of Bachelor of Arts, — 419 in 1900 out of 964 degrees conferred, and 483 in 1901 out of 1031 degrees conferred.¹ The next largest number of degrees conferred in any department of the University was 130 degrees of Doctor of Medicine in 1900, and 145 degrees of Bachelor of Laws in 1901. The policy of the University is to make the degree of A. B. the fundamental, primary degree of the University, and to use no other in competition with it. The terms on which this degree is given are liberal, so far as the variety of studies which may be counted toward it is concerned, but the requirements for the degree in examinations to be passed are strict. The University has seen its own requirements within the professional schools greatly raised since 1870; and in medicine, at any rate, the limits of that upward movement have not been reached. Meantime, the examination requirements for admission to Harvard College have increased, if one looks back thirty or twenty years, though not, perhaps, within the last ten years. The secondary schools have responded to the increased

¹ Cf. the corresponding figures at Columbia University in 1901, — 134 degrees of Bachelor of Arts out of a total number of 606 degrees conferred.

requirements of the College; so that the schools now do a good part of the work which was formerly done in the Freshman year of Harvard College. There can be no doubt that the two governing boards and the Faculty of Arts and Sciences all desire to maintain the degree of Bachelor of Arts in its full significance as the degree representing a general liberal culture.

Recognizing the improvement which has taken place in secondary schools, and believing that the standard of daily work in Harvard College is but a moderate one, so that large numbers of students could do more work without injury to their health and with benefit to their powers of application, a considerable proportion of the members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences believe that the present requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts can be met by a diligent student, or by a student of unusual ability, in three years, and that the College would reap distinct advantages from making a definite offer of the degree in three years under suitable restrictions against superficial and hasty work, and that this could be done without lowering the present standard for the degree. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences gave much time to the consideration of this subject during the year 1900-01; but the Faculty, near the end of the year, refused to adopt a new definition of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, prepared by a committee which had given several months to study of the subject. Since the current academic year opened, the Faculty adopted and sent to the Corporation and the Board of Overseers a clear statement of its present practice with regard to recommending for the degree of Bachelor of Arts candidates who have been in residence less than four years. Under this present practice, any young man of industry and fair ability can obtain the degree in three years, if he makes, rather early in his course, an intelligent plan for accomplishing that object.

WORK OF THE APPOINTMENT COMMITTEE.

In April, 1897, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences established a committee called the "Appointment Committee," with Mr. Byron S. Hurlbut as secretary. It was a large committee, representing all the chief departments of instruction under that Faculty. The work of this committee has been going on for more than four years, so that it is now possible to give some idea of it. It was copied, with modifications, from the Appointments Bureau of the University of Oxford; and it has been in turn imitated by numerous American universities. During the year under review, a detailed account of the methods of the committee, with specimens of all its blanks, was sent by request to seven colleges and universities.

The number of persons registered with the committee October 1, 1901, was 1737, — an increase of 713 within two years. By far the largest number of those registered with the committee are teachers. Each person registering, if meaning to teach, mentions the subjects which he feels especially prepared to teach. The number of registrations by subject is 3792; and the number of subjects mentioned is 71. Ninety-two persons desired business appointments only.

From the beginning, the committee has been endeavoring to ascertain in what institutions of learning, and in what parts of the country, Harvard graduates are teaching, or have recently taught. The list is still very incomplete; but it has been thus far ascertained that Harvard graduates are teaching, or have recently taught, in 535 universities, colleges, and secondary schools, scattered through 51 states, territories, recently acquired islands, and foreign countries. This enumeration does not include superintendencies or principalships of schools.

During the past two years a record has been kept of the requests addressed directly to the committee or its secretary for persons to fill positions, but not of those addressed to individual members of the committee. These requests numbered in 1900-01, 321 for teachers, 90 for private tutors, and 99 for miscellaneous positions. During the year ending October 1, 1901, 163 teachers' positions are known to have been secured through the direct agency of the committee; and it is supposed that a considerable additional number were really secured, though the committee was not informed of the results. These 163 positions were divided as follows: in secondary schools, 95; in universities and colleges, 54; two-year engagements as tutors, 2; permanent business places, 12. These figures do not include positions of a temporary nature secured during the academic year for undergraduates.

For work during the summer vacation of 1901, 218 resident students registered; for work during the academic year beginning October 1, 1900, 231 resident students registered, of whom 107 desired work as tutors. A great variety of work is secured for undergraduates, both in vacation and in term-time. Tutoring is the best resource; stenography with type-writing is a very good one; for many of the professors and instructors of the University give to students much of their lecture-work, correspondence, and copying.

The function of the committee is not limited to securing first places: in the year under review, 48 teachers already at work made special application for a better place, or, at least, for a change of place for the year 1901-02. Of these, so far as the committee is informed, 36 were successful in making a change, 15 of them through the direct agency of the committee. The nature of the places secured during the year is various,

extending from positions in elementary schools to professorships in universities. The places were distributed in 31 states, territories, and so forth — 24 were in the Philippines.

The work of the committee is now firmly established; but it is capable of, and should have, large development. With public schools the relations of the committee are not so satisfactory as with private and endowed schools, colleges, and universities. It is only within the last few years that the number of Harvard students definitely fitting themselves for this field has been considerable. Young Harvard men are beginning to realize the opportunities which the great public school systems offer; and superintendencies are attracting well-trained men. The committee should be able to further the wishes of young graduates who desire to enter business houses. In this work the committee can be greatly aided by graduates of the University already well established in business. Another important development of the work should be procuring places for graduates of the professional schools, especially of the schools of medicine and law. The organization of this work, so far as registration is concerned, can easily be accomplished by the cooperation of the secretaries of the schools; but the willingness of the committee to undertake this particular work must, of course, be brought to the notice of Harvard men who are practicing these professions all over the United States.

The services of the Appointment Committee are rendered gratuitously, the committee having departed in this respect from the practice of the Oxford Appointments Bureau.

RELATIONS OF INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH.

Last summer the Prussian government offered Assistant Professor Theodore W. Richards a full professorship of chemistry in the University of Göttingen, and described the professorship as offering ample opportunities for chemical research. Dr. Richards was an assistant in Chemistry at Harvard from 1889 to 1891, instructor from 1891 to 1894, and assistant professor from 1894. He had, therefore, been twelve years in the service of the University, and he had in that interval published a series of chemical investigations of unusual merit. Indeed it was these publications which attracted the attention of the Prussian government. The desire of the Corporation to retain the services of Professor Richards caused them to consider the conditions under which it was reasonable to expect professors engaged in instruction to be also successful original investigators. To determine the just relation between instruction and research is one of the most difficult of modern university problems. It is clear that a man of letters or science, whose time is

to be chiefly given to private study, and who is supported on an endowment, must have contact with advanced students of his subject, else he will have no competent assistants in his researches, and will bring up no body of disciples. He should also be required to give stated lectures, or prepare stated reports, or perform other duties which will give public evidence that he is hard at work on his subject, and is producing results which can be imparted to advanced students, to an Academy, or to other competent audience. It is all important to such a man that he should have the opportunity to attract and train a series of advanced students who will catch his spirit, and carry on his work long after his personal teaching has ceased. To provide a laboratory, or a library, or a salary derived from endowments, is not the whole of proper university action aimed at the production of competent investigators. The university service for such men must be wisely planned, and those plans must be executed with far-seeing skill. The endowment of research is becoming an attractive object for private benevolence; but the world has little experience of wise schemes for this purpose. The Corporation endeavored to make with Professor Richards an arrangement of his work which will leave him a teacher, and yet give him time and facilities for chemical research, and for creating a school of chemical investigators. After due consideration of the attractive proposal of the Prussian government Professor Richards decided to remain at Harvard University. It is a pleasant feature of this unique negotiation that it holds out a hope that America may before long begin to repay to Germany some of the immense educational benefits which the German universities have conferred on the American.

INCONSISTENCIES OF THE PRESENT SUFFRAGE.

Early in January, 1901, the Corporation and Board of Overseers appointed a Joint Committee to prepare and present to the General Court a bill to provide for enlargement of the suffrage for Overseers, which is now restricted to Bachelors and Masters of Arts and holders of honorary degrees. The committee agreed upon a bill by which the legislature should give to the Corporation and Board of Overseers power to enlarge the suffrage at their discretion, the consent of both Boards being required for every enlargement. This bill passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, but was first delayed in the Senate, and then loaded there with objectionable amendments; so that the friends of the measure at last requested that it be referred to the next General Court.

Of the ordinary degrees conferred in 1900, 553 gave the right of suffrage, and 411 did not give that right. In 1901, 608 gave the right of

suffrage, and 423 did not. In 1865, the year of the act which defines the existing suffrage for Overseers, the Masters of Arts were, almost without exception, persons who had already received the Harvard degree of Bachelor of Arts. To-day a large proportion of them are persons who have not received the Harvard degree of Bachelor of Arts; and of these graduates of other colleges, more than half spend only one year in Cambridge. The Dean of the Graduate School reports that men who resort to that School for one year "are likely to continue to be a majority of its students." He also reports that sixty-two per cent. of the students of the School do not hold the Harvard first degree in Arts. That the suffrage should be conferred on these Masters of Arts, and should not be conferred upon the graduates of the Scientific School, who, as a rule, have spent four years in Cambridge, is only one of the extraordinary anomalies created by applying the legislation of 1865 without modification to the new conditions of 1901. A graduate of the Law School, or of the Divinity School, who was previously a graduate of some other college than Harvard, has probably spent three full years in Cambridge, and has boarded at Memorial Hall or Randall Hall, used the Gymnasium and the Libraries, and been welcome to any College teams and crews for which he was fit; yet he is denied the suffrage, when many Masters of Arts, who are Bachelors of Arts of other colleges, obtain it on one year of residence in Cambridge. Hereafter such graduates of the Divinity, Law, or Scientific School will probably have been for years members in full standing of the new Harvard Union. The Joint Committee in the two Boards will advocate their bill again at the ensuing session of the legislature.

ONE WAY TO IMPROVE THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

[By request, Mr. Hood kindly sends the *Magazine* this plan for improving the Class Day, Commencement, and related celebrations. Since writing this letter Mr. Hood has been appointed a member, with Gen. S. M. Weld, '60, and A. J. Garceau, '91, of a subcommittee, to report to the Committee of Ten of the Alumni Association appointed to consider changes in the Commencement arrangements. He was largely instrumental in planning '86's successful celebration last year. — Ed.]

FOR some years I have heard at Commencement regrets by many fellows that there was so little at Cambridge to bring the graduates back each year. Last year '86 held its Fifteenth Reunion, and while that celebration lasted four days, only one day was spent at Cambridge; the programme being, — *Monday*, at the Country Club, Brookline; evening at the Pop Concert. *Tuesday*, Misery Island, — evening, Class Dinner at the Exchange Club. *Wednesday*, Commencement Day at Cambridge.

Thursday, New London. Now '86 had a good time, but the pity of it was that more of the celebration could not have taken place at Cambridge.

The programme of Commencement Day itself is open to much improvement and rearrangement, but the greatest defect is the present arrangement of the whole Commencement season. Think of the present arrangement! *Sunday*, Baccalaureate Sermon. The following *Friday*, — Class Day. The following *Wednesday*, — Commencement Day. Ten days elapse from the beginning to the end of the present Commencement season, and many of the men in the graduating classes feel that Commencement Day belongs to the graduates, and do not wait for it, but have their degrees sent to them.

If a programme of Commencement season can be arranged to get the men back to Cambridge, trust the men themselves to have good times, all of which develop into friendships for each other, and the University. Give a programme at Commencement which will attract men to return, and you will see the Harvard spirit develop, and it will be that kind of a spirit which built the Harvard Union, and gives men courage to win in ball games, in races, and even in the serious struggles of after life.

The true Harvard spirit exists in every Harvard man, somewhere, — sometimes, perhaps, a little latent. Now, that spirit needs expression to develop it. For expression it needs only an opportunity, and Commencement season is *the* opportunity. Personal friendships are most easily started and encouraged on the playgrounds of life. The University needs the friendship of every Harvard man. Why not, then, use the Commencement season for all these purposes, — as an opportunity for development of a larger and more frank Harvard spirit, for development of the personal equation of Harvard men, for the development of personal friendship toward the University, for the development of stronger Class feeling, and for the development of a unity of all Harvard men, graduates and undergraduates?

The first step toward making possible an attractive programme is to "bunch" the events.

Suppose an arrangement were made as follows: —

Sunday — Baccalaureate Sermon.

Monday — Class Day — Undergraduates' day.

Tuesday — Sports Day — Class Dinners at night.

Wednesday — Commencement.

Thursday — Phi Beta Kappa at Cambridge; Boat Race at New London.

What would be the result? The man in the graduating Class would surely stay over Tuesday and probably would stay over to Commencement to get his degree, and would see the Class spirit exhibited by older

classes, and perhaps get an added thrill of affection for his University and his classmates. The parent (very often a Harvard man) who comes to the Class Day of his son, waits for Commencement. The staid old graduate, who sometimes comes to Commencement, will take an extra day to march down with the boys to Soldier's Field to see the ball game, and take in his Class Dinner in the evening. On Tuesday morning the younger graduates can have their "scratch" ball games, their "scratch" crew races, and other games of their own, — and all could see a good ball game with Yale in the afternoon.

The winning spirit is at present rampant at Harvard. Why not encourage it by rearranging Commencement season so as to give us all a yearly opportunity to "warm up" towards each other, towards the undergraduates, and towards the University?

Frederic C. Hood, '86.

HARVARD ON THE EVE OF THE REVOLUTION, I.

THE diary, from which the following extracts are taken, was written by Samuel Chandler, a graduate of Harvard in the Class of 1775. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel Chandler, of Gloucester, and the house in which he lived still stands on the southerly side of Middle Street, in that town. His father's quaint, little, home-made diary first introduces us to "Sammy." Its closely written pages tell of a minister's busy life 140 years ago in a New England seacoast town. There are accounts of weddings and funerals, of the weather and crops, of long horseback journeys and ordinations, of prayers with the dying and visits to the deacons, of catechism classes and sermons preached "with power." We soon become acquainted with the minister's four children, but we read most frequently of the youngest, Sammy, who was chosen to be the scholar of the family. It was probably hoped he would follow in his father's steps and become a clergyman, but Sam's mind was of an entirely different mould. As we shall see later, he had cravings to be a conjurer; a fiddle appealed to him, a banjo still more; mathematics were not entirely bad, but Greek and Latin, and, worst of all, orthography, were stupid and useless. His studies commenced at Dummer Academy, Byfield, the home of his father's friend, the Rev. Moses Parsons. Frequently we read of the minister driving over to see Mr. Parsons, in a borrowed "sha," and bringing Sammy home with him for Sunday. A pleasant ride it must have been for the boy, past rocky pastures and through sweet-smelling woods, until the salt breezes told him he was home once more.

Dummer Academy was followed, of course, by Harvard College, and under date of July 6, 1771, the minister writes :—

"I set out ab^t seven of the clock for Cambridge, Sammy with me in a chaize, for Commencement. Dined at Martin's. Get out to Cambridge about six of the clock. Lodged at Mr. Prentisses.

"July 17. I attend commencement. Dined in Hall.

"July 19. Sammy was examined and put by for the Vacancy. Cool all the week. . . .

"July 22. Was at home all the week instructing Sammy.

"27. All the week I have closely attended Sammy in his studies."

In August, the older son was sent to Byfield for Sammy's clothing, and it was soon after shipped to Boston, together with a bed, Sammy and his father following. On Aug 16th, "Sammy was reëxamined and accepted."

The country, during the time Sam studied at Harvard, was fired with excitement at the events preceding the Revolutionary War, and Boston was the focus of all eyes. The legislature had adjourned to Cambridge, and occupied the College Chapel. The students, not slow to catch the political fever, became strong champions of liberty. Indeed, they applied the principles of their elders to school life, and impatiently resisted any "tyrannical" authority used by the tutors or others. The president, Langdon, was a pious, studious man, but hardly suited for his difficult position. Punishments were principally inflicted by fines, which affected the parents more than the students.

Sam's diary is well bound in calfskin, and embellished with wonderful heads, drawn in ink. The first leaves are devoted to accounts, and the last, to themes in English and Latin. In the centre is the diary proper. Pointing hands with large cuffs, attract the reader's attention to all important events. The book commences as Sam returns from a vacation.

February, 1773. "Wednesday 10. this Morning at about 5 of Clok I sat out for Boston in a Schoner belonging to Jno. Stevens, & although the Wind was contrary we got to Boston about 9 at night.

"Thursday 11. I spent the chief of this Day in Boston. got up to Cambridge in ye Evening; but dont enter my name till Fryday and now I begin to wait in the Hall having had my Petition granted for the Watership. I spent my Vacation upon the Study of Trignometry. I clean'd my Fathers old Clok, & sat it a going, also a watch belonging to miah Parsons. before I went home & Some Twice after, the Ground was not covered with Snow till ye last of January when their was good Sleding."

Then follows an account of the loss of \$5.00, stolen from his chest.

He strongly suspects a fellow student, named Parker, and consults with two of the tutors, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Marsh, how he may regain his money. Not meeting with success in his search, he finally decides to see if a conjurer can help him.

"Thursday, 25. this fore Noon I hired Mr. Steetman's hors & Sha in which Emerson and I together with Battle and Hall went to Dedham to one Dusts a Conjurers. I told him I had lost Something and wanted his Helpe in discovering ye Person. Upon no other Information he told me when I lost it how I left my Money & that I Suspected one particular Person. he discribed Parker so exactly that before he had mentioned one Quarter of ye Description two of my Company (who knew nothing of the Affair) knew it to be ye Description of him and mentioned his name. No Person that had lived with him all their lives could give a more exact Description of him. he Described ye Place where ye Money was (viz on the East side of a Chimney which is ye Place where Parkers Chest stands) he also described the House exactly in which it was and Many Things he told to ye other Scholars all of which gave us full satisfaction that he well understood the Art he professed. on our Return wee drank Tea att ye Punch Bowl and got home to Prayers.

"Friday 26. this morning I was called over five Times; — the Affair about Parker here rests I have no Proof against him and Marsh letting it be spred about the College it is now becom Common & I am out of Hopes of any Recovery.

"Friday March 12. this morning I was called over four Times. in ye Afternoon I hear again from Dusts by some Scholars who have been their. I hear the Money has some Part been spent but the Remainder is hid near ye College House Pump. I go out and look for it but do not find it. I do not attend Prayers.

"Saturday 13. this Morning I lay in bed and do not attend Prayers. in ye fore Noon I make another Search for my Money but find it not. this Afternoon I borrow a Book of Thatcher entitled Clavis Astrologis or how to Astrologis. I seem resolved to purchas it or keep it without. At Night I do not attend Prayers.

"Wednesday March 17. att 11 of Clok I sent in an Excuse & Stayed from Reciting. Showed up my Latin about 3 P. M. did not attend Prayers. I spent ye first of this Evening on Horace. ye rest on Mathematicks. I begun Vulger Fractions today & finished them all having no knowledge of 'em before.

"Thursday, 18. This Morning after some Trouble in getting a Hors & Sha Willard Tylar and myself at about 11 of klok sat out to go to Dustes to have their Fortunes told them. wee got to ye Punch

Bowl about $\frac{1}{2}$ P. M. Wee eat a late Dinner at — the upper End of Roxbury, missed our way but got their about 4. I talked to him about larning the Art. he gave me great Encouragement. comeing back our hors tired so as with great Difficulty one riding the others going on Foot wee got to ye Punch Bowl about 8 where wee Drank Coffee. got home before 11, put the Hors & Sha up att Bradishes. wee had a very fatigueing Ride it being very muddy and exceding bad riding so as ye Hors could hardly git along.

"Saturday 20. this morning being very sleepy I do not git up till a little before Commons. this fore noon I took Parkers Watch from Hubard with a Design to keep it till he payed me. he & hubbard tried but could not git it till the latter hysted me to Mr. W. he said it was Hubbard's loss not Parkers for me to keep ye Watch promising to see about my Money on Monday. I give hubart the Watch after a great deal of talk with Mr. Wadsworth. Went to bed early this Evening."

On the 22d, he ate a fine supper of beefsteak in Thatcher's chamber, and spent the evening in cleaning bottles. On the 24th, he drinks punch and eats "Bred and Chese" at Gay's chamber. "This whole Day is past with my doing but little Business."

"25. this Morning I attended Reciting but got excused from Construing telling him I was not well last Night."

He buys a barrel of cider, which he bottles, and sells a part of it to other students. The remainder he stores in the "Suller," digging a hole to put it in.

"Sunday, 28. This Evening I am much purplext abot Studying Euclid the Scholium under the first Proposition second Book. I believe there are none of ye Class y^t understand it.

"Monday 29. Not being very well I sent in an Excuse by my Chum & I lay till the Bel rings for Commons but I get up in time enough to set my Table. I hear Marsh explained the Leson to them this Morning but not very intelligible.

"Fryday April 2. this Morning I was called over three Times. after Prayers I declamed in ye Hall before my Class in English a Piece on Art of Speaking (viz) Remonstrance or contempt of Pride."

While at home on a vacation, he writes as follows: —

"Sunday, April 11. this Morning I did not go to meting by Reason of not gitting my Heir Dressed in season.

"Thursday, April 29. this Vacation I went a gunning and toyled almost a whole Day from one end of the Town to the other and killed for my Trouble one little Robin. thus I have spent this Vacation without doing a Thing worth a mentioning &c. &c.

"Monday, May 3. this Afternoon in Cleaning out my study I find

a piece of Gold (in value about two Dollars) lay carelessly under my Chest such as I never owned. I do not now by what means it came their.

"Thursday 6. This Morning after Prayer the President red over a heap of new Laws such as to prevent any publick Entertainment (Commencement excepted) likewise to prevent any Scholars being absent from his Cham. unless it be in play Hours, to prevent sending Freshmen in Studying Hours and such like Laws not very exceptable to ye undergraduates.

"Sunday, 9. This morning I did not git up till seven of Clock. at Meting there was one Emerson preached a very hollowing man which occasioned much Laughing among the Scholars.

"Wednesday, 12th. This fore Noon I cleared out my Study fit for painting. After Dinner I went down and bowled for one Bottle of Ail & three Cakes. this afternoon we had no Reciting. after Prayers I go down Town with Four more. we bowled for twenty Cakes and five and three Bottles of Ail. I lost only one Bottle. All the Cake and Ail I have kept, eat and drank has cost 38/" I have lost of it $\frac{3}{4}$ when my part would have been $\frac{1}{2}$ had I not played for it. It has been showery and warm.

"Wednesday, 26. I see the Cadets exercise in king Street likewise hear the band of Musick which has lately come over.

"Friday 28. this Morning in at Prayers I was called over five times absent and twice tardy. When I was at Morses to git my Heir dressed I was ordered home but do not go. this is the first Time I have been ordered to my Chamber since the new Laws were made. at eleven of Clock I was again ordered to my Chamber by Mr. Marsh but I give some Excuse and dont go. My Thum is very sore by reason of a great Splinter which I run in under my Nail. last Night a walking in Boston Yesterday and the Day befor, I have made my Toes so sore as I can't were a Shoe Solely because my Shoes pinched mee. I am very tired after my Towr and almost resolved not to go to boston any more publeck Days. it has been a very Pleasant day.

"Saturday 29. at Noon while I was down in the Kitching waiting to have the Bell Ring it being about Common time I heard the Bel ring and the Engine a runing which wee soon perceived to be for Fier. I run the same Way I saw the others run and when I got down in town perceived it to be the Gail which was supposed to be caught by a Spark from the Chimney. by reason of their seeing the Fire first also ours being locked up, the town Engine got their before ours but by Activity of the Scholars our Engine got placed (although they had to go over and break down several Fences to git in a proper place) filled, played

up the House, extinguished the Fire and got away from it before the Town's had got filled and rady to play. this is not the first time the Scholars have had the Prefirence. Wee heare that their is a Fire in Boston. after Dinner going upon the Top of Harvard and Seeing the Smoke I set out with some others for Boston and find it to be the King's storeship which catched by some Fire falling from the Cabose on the Deck which had been lately moved. I find the Inhabitants were all alarmed & fled with all Speed by reason of the divers Reports that was spread concerning the great Quantity of Powder that was on bord reported to be 800 Berrils. the other ships also drew of by which encreased the alarm. this alarm continued till word was sent about that their was only one — and that was afterwards hove overboard — berel on bord. it seems now that the Inhabitants see her burn with Pleasure only they are sorry the Commissioners are not on Bord. I go on long Wharf to see her but her Cables being burnt of She is driven over to noddles Island where she is sunk but her upper Works still continue to burn. it is said she was loaded with Cordage all of which is burnt. Nobody seems sorry, but all wish the other Ships had perished in like Destiny.

"Monday, 14 June. this forenoon I went to Mr. Wadsworth for an Order to git my Chamber whitewashed. he sends me to the President. I go but do not find him at Home.

"Fryday, 18. this Morning I rose early & got partly up to Cambridge before six of the Clok when I met Hendley in a Sha after ours. I went back with him to — House & after some Time we get Paxto to go with ous. wee got up just as the Oration begun. there was a very fine Oration offered by Rice and the Chappel Something full. after the Oration was over, friends came to my Chamber from Boston. they stay in my Chamber till near Dinner when they go away with some others to dine I not being able to get anyone to wait for me because it is a very hot day and they all engaged. we had green Peas in the Hall. our Class (as is always customary) left the Freshmen & moved up to the Seniors Table & some of them were so manerly as to take the highest Place which causes some Disturbance in the Hall. the afternoon I spend the Time chiefly in drinking till my Company goes away. the College have been chiefly in company a drinking to Day and at Night they seem to all be in Drunkedness and confusion. this seems to be the Effect of their depriving one Scholar — the Valedictory Orator — to make an Entertainment for the Senior Class which has always before been customary. it has been a very hot day.

"Saturday, 19. this morning I did not attend Prayers. in at Commons the Class by Mr. Eliots Orders sat with the Freshmen which is

contrary to Custom. the Class think it is very hard as this is done by their Tutor. at Noon the Class having got Lieve of Mr. Marsh sit at the upper Tables. this again causes much Confusion and histing in the Hall. the Class seems to be universally out with Mr. Eliot he having treated them ill in saveler Respects which has also been taken notice of by the other Classes, this Day has been very Hot so as I have worn only a Gown Shirt Stockings & Shoes.

"Monday 21. After Dinner I was histed by Dunbar for eating before the Scholars came in. Mr. Hall was hard upon me & did not permit me to say but very little. I take my treatment by both of them to be very hard as it has been customary for all the Waiters to do it and no one ever complained of before me.

"Tuesday, 22. this Morning after Prayers Park 2d. a junior and Williard one of my Classmates were ordered out in the Alley and rusticated for many past Misdemeniors but more perticular for their attending Bradishes with bad profain Company &c. which was contrary to the College Laws and recconed as a great Misdemenior. this is the Effects of the Behaviour on the valedictory Day never known to be so till they prevented their being an Entertainment by their tyrannical Laws."

He goes home for a day, hiring a freshman to wait on table for him, during his absence. He was going without permission, but meeting a tutor, he returns and obtains leave.

"Thursday 24. I set out and after two of Clok and got Home a little after nine. my Father was in bed and the Gates fast so as with little Difficulty I got to the Barn, which wayked my Father who got up. it seemed he was afraid upon his first seeing of me I came to bring bad News which he often does when I come Home before the Vacation. after Supper I went to bed very tired about ten of Clok.

"Tuesday, 29. this Afternoon wee do not Recite Mr. Hall being away. after Prayers at Night the Class have a Meting in the Chapel when it is voted and agreed not to meddle with the freshmens Hats nor to go out under the Tree on the Night before Commencement which I suppose will brake up a Custom that has been carryed on ever since the College has been hear. our resoves are as yet kept private.

"June 31. this month of June which now hath ended
hath brought my Age to twenty Years.
in Diligence I've not much Mended,
it my Journal do appears.

Sarah E. Mulliken.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

[*To be concluded.*]

THE UNIVERSITY.

GREATER HARVARD.

Among the evidences, or perhaps the penalties, of the immense numerical growth of Harvard University are the multifarious centres of organization that have been created, in order to express the multitudinous wants of Harvard men. Greater Harvard is made up, first of all, of all persons now alive who have ever been enrolled in any capacity, or for any length of time as students of any department of Harvard University. Some institutions more recently founded, even of considerable size, have undertaken to keep a record of occasional and short term students, and to preserve a knowledge of their whereabouts. At Harvard the number of students who never took a degree is not known, and would be difficult to estimate; but it is probable that the number of graduates and temporary students is not far from 20,000, scattered throughout the United States, and indeed throughout the world; many of them long out of touch with Harvard, others, though degreeless, among Harvard's honored and affectionate sons. A smaller category is more nearly known through the researches of the editor of the *Quinquennial*, who in 1900 estimated that there were then living 12,790 individuals recorded on the roll of graduates of the University, including holders of honorary degrees. This total excludes the numerous duplications of holders of academic degrees, who afterwards have taken professional degrees. Narrowing the circle still further, there are, if we take in the Class of 1902, nearly 9000 living Bachelors of Arts, that is graduates of Harvard College. Many out of these degree holders are organized in professional alumni associations; the Law School Association, for instance, enrolling 1894 members out of about 2300 Bachelors of Laws; while the Medical, Dental, and Divinity associations are also flourishing. By far the most important of these bodies is the Association of the Alumni of Harvard College, which keeps up the fiction of the Commencement dinner, and the reality of Commencement after-dinner addresses, and sees that candidates are properly nominated for the Overseers. Suffrage for the Overseers is vested in such persons as have received from the College a degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Master of Arts, or any honorary degree, voting on Commencement Day in the city of Cambridge, the A. B. to have at least five years' standing; the 7000 living persons who thus claim a share in the University government are quite coincident with the 8787 not members of the Alumni Association, which includes "all graduates of Harvard College of at least one year's standing, and all persons who have received any honorary degree from the College."

Within the mass of alumni and other former students are many smaller organizations of Harvard men. One very select body, composed entirely of A. B.'s, except for a few honorary members, is the Phi Beta Kappa. The Harvard chapter has about 1100 living members, and its annual address, poem, and dinner are almost an official event in the college year. Another alumni organization which cuts across classes is the Athletic Association of Harvard Graduates, founded in 1898: it holds no meeting, and in the fiscal year 1900-1901 collected in membership dues about \$2882, which would show a membership of about 1400. The Association makes no contribution to athletics; its function is the publication of the *Harvard Bulletin*, which in the year 1900-1901 cost net \$1779. Another organization which is coming to be a great centre for graduates is the Harvard Union, open to any respectable person who has ever been a student at Harvard University; on February 1, 1902, there were 1900 graduate members. Very much like the alumni associations of the Professional Schools is the Harvard Teachers' Association, open to any teacher who has ever been a student of Harvard University; this is one of the two Harvard associations in which women have equal rights of membership, and in fact it includes several hundred such persons who have been members of the Summer School; an active and flourishing society, it holds an annual field-day, and presents excellent and practical programmes, followed by a dinner. A large society with about 2300 members, which however, has no social purpose, is the Harvard Coöperative Society, open to all members of the University and also to students of Radcliffe College: membership practically means nothing more than the payment of a small fee, and the expectation of a small dividend at the end of the year out of the profits of the Association. Smaller organizations are those of the graduates of various college societies, several of which have alumni association trustees for holding the legal title of their property, and for like purposes; they are open, of course, only to former members of the societies. The permanent Class organizations are open not only to the graduates of a particular year, but to all persons who have been connected with the Class, even for brief periods; and they now include students registered in the Lawrence Scientific School. Every Class, from the time of the oldest living graduate, has such an organization; and in many cases the last survivors have turned over the remainder of the Class funds to the College. Outside Cambridge by far the most important centres of college influence are the Harvard clubs, of which there are now about 30 scattered throughout the country. The largest and liveliest is the New York Harvard Club, with a good house, soon to be enlarged, which is the headquarters of Harvard life in that city; and it is also a godsend to the

Clubs of
Greater
Harvard.

young Harvard men, who find there a warm fire, a warm welcome, and a warm dinner. In most of the large cities, especially Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Saint Paul, Milwaukee, Saint Louis, and San Francisco there are permanent Harvard clubs which hold an annual dinner, usually enlightened by some Cambridge luminary; and some of them have interim smokers and other such festivities. Of late years the Central and Northwestern Harvard clubs have come together in a federation called the Associated Harvard Clubs, which holds an annual convention from city to city, and has been a very effective means of rousing enthusiasm and concentrating attention on College problems.

It will be observed that this mighty enginery of intellectual vortices in and around and beyond Harvard is for the most part quite unofficial in the sense that it is not dependent upon, or connected with, or always respectful to, the constituted authorities. For that very reason it has a life and vitality which is very helpful to the College. Through the different clubs which combine men from various Classes there comes to be a common understanding and a common interest, which is of the greatest service to Harvard; and the loyalty of Harvard men is shown in many of these clubs by their establishment of locality scholarships, their welcome to representatives of Cambridge, and especially their desire to hear the President of the University. At all the Harvard dinners there are two unending themes: first, the power, the wealth, and the glory of Harvard, and second, the imperfection and poverty of Harvard, and its consequent need of constant and generous counsel from its sons. Notwithstanding the Class organizations and Harvard clubs throughout the country, and notwithstanding the great labor spent upon the *Quinquennial*, the College loses track of hundreds of men who ought to be interested supporters. Every Class Secretary grows gray in the effort to get the addresses of his own classmates, and friends; and many of them keep lists of from one to a dozen men who have disappeared from the ken of all their college acquaintances and sometimes never reappear. The short-term students are dropped out of the official publications of the College the moment they withdraw; those of them who are associated with a Class are kept in mind by the Class Secretaries; but hundreds and perhaps even thousands of men who have attended the Professional Schools, and even the College, are no longer to be traced. Perhaps the time has come when some effort ought to be made to prepare a general register of all persons who have been students of Harvard for a period however brief. So far as the ancient records are preserved, they would show who were matriculated and when they were separated; and the greater part of those still alive could now be traced

A Plea for
the Degreeless.

and scheduled. Such a register would contain a list of all students arranged by date of entrance, with the briefest statements as to the man's origin, relation with the University, and subsequent career; to this list would be appended an alphabetical register, showing the name, with date of entering and withdrawing; and a third list would arrange all Harvard men geographically, as in many of the Class reports. After all, the strength of Harvard is not merely in her distinguished sons, but in thousands who are doing well their small part, even in obscure and forgotten men who nevertheless have never lost the impress received at Harvard. The College is getting to be so big, the alumni so numerous, that we do not know ourselves, and to the problem of making Harvard acquainted with itself may be applied the kind of intelligence and patience which is lavished on the publications of law cases or digests of decisions, on lists of Revolutionary soldiers, on pedigrees of Daughters of Distinguished Ancestors.

Ours is a changing American world, wherein not one man in fifty lives in the house where he was born, and not one in a thousand lives in his grandfather's house; where the centres of civic life shift from decade to decade, so that public buildings are rebuilt, transformed, abandoned, or turned over to base uses; where even ancient churches become simply show places or are destroyed. Though in America the colleges are among the few architectural fixities, even they are so constantly reconstructing that few of them can show a real colonial building: Columbia has shifted its habitat twice in fifty years; Yale has swept away a whole group of old buildings, which were to be sure neither very ancient nor very beautiful; Princeton has little to show from colonial times except the two Halls; the University of Pennsylvania has constructed an entirely new plant within about thirty years. Harvard still remains upon the original site of the College, and possesses several specimens of colonial art in its old buildings: Massachusetts, Holden, Harvard, and Hollis are good in themselves, and should have been a lesson to the architects of Thayer, Grays, Weld, and Matthews, as they have been to the architects of Perkins and the Harvard Union. Nevertheless, Harvard men and especially the authorities of Harvard University, have taken little interest in the University precincts as such, until within a few years. The Fence is a practical evidence that Harvard graduates begin to look upon the Yard as a *fanum*, a sanctuary to be carefully preserved and suitably embellished. The other end of the subject has been approached by the Harvard Memorial Society, which has suitably marked some of the interesting historical spots. No college in the country has such an opportunity to cultivate and stimulate the spirit of devotion

which is so much needed in American society; and perhaps a new reverence for Harvard buildings may take root through the use of the Harvard Union. The building is attractive in itself, and the great hall, one of the world's superb rooms, is already becoming adorned by the gifts of alumni. Hither ought to converge the choicest, richest, and most beautiful things that come into the control of Harvard men, just as they used to flow to the ancient shrines. A little book has just appeared, privately printed, containing two addresses by Henry L. Higginson, one at the presentation of Soldier's Field, the other at the presentation of the Harvard Union. Both addresses are full of that spirit of warm personal interest in Harvard as a memorial place, which the field and the buildings have done so much to raise. How many Harvard men really feel a sense of uplifting as they walk in and out of the great transept of Memorial Hall, which Major Higginson so significantly calls "a temple consecrated to the spirit of large patriotism and of true democracy?"

Nevertheless the growth of reverence for Harvard College as a place glorified by the works and conversations of great men has **Stately Approaches.** not yet extended to providing a suitable approach. Every one of the possible routes from Boston to Cambridge passes somewhere through a mean and sordid region. The real estate conditions of old Cambridge have recently been very upset by what nobody supposed had an economic significance, namely, the shifting of the College playgrounds from Holmes and Jarvis fields to Soldier's Field. The unexpected result has been to make the region between the College and the Field especially desirable for students' residence; and hence the growth of the Gold Coast of Harvard along Mount Auburn St. The springing up of a quarter of private dormitories not only scatters the fine buildings, it also cuts the College off from all the superb water front which is making along the Charles: neither gardens nor stately academic buildings extend down from the Yard to the new river front; on the contrary, narrow crooked streets flanked with plain frame houses, streets so ingeniously constructed that no one of them offers so much as a glimpse of the water from the Yard. The last opportunity now presents itself for an approach which shall fitly connect the College with the Charles River Road, which must certainly become the great breathing place of Cambridge and Boston, and the most traveled avenue to and from the greater city. A plan is now pending for making an eighty foot avenue by straightening Bow St., and widening De Wolfe St., so as to give a vista from the terrace on the corner of Quincy St. and Massachusetts Ave. to the river; and this will be the main approach to the College. The expense would be from \$150,000 to \$300,000 according to the width of the street; but

if this chance is let slip, it seems likely that both sides of Bow St. will speedily be blocked up with permanent buildings, and that the College would remain cut off from the beautiful parkway provided by the city. Since the race has become conscious of a higher power it has been a part of religion to adorn and beautify the seat of worship: if recordless savages could raise a Stonehenge; if Egyptians with their own naked arms could construct the pyramids; if the mediaeval men could raise such structures as Canterbury and Chartres; surely the wealthy and public spirited Harvard alumni can and will see to it that the seat of their college has the fittest and most beautiful buildings, most worthily approached.

A communication in another part of this issue of the *Graduates' Magazine* describes the history of the attempt to fix a time when the various learned societies may be held, without conflicting with college exercises. The suggestion thrown out a year and a half ago by the American Association for the Advancement of Science has rapidly taken root; and several of the universities whose calendars previously covered the period selected have gracefully left those few days clear. The matter was presented to Harvard through the University Council, a body which seldom meets; and, once met, almost never shows the unanimity with which it voted to ask the Corporation to make similar concessions at Harvard. On examination of the almanac, however, it seemed hard to keep up the present division of the College year, and yet to find a time that can be spared from regular College exercises. Fifty-two weeks make up the calendar year; 39 weeks cover the period from the first day of the academic year to the last day, which is Commencement. Out of those 39 weeks must be taken 11 days' vacation at Christmas, one week in the spring, the three holidays of Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, and Memorial Day, sending a total of three weeks' vacation; the net remnant is 36 weeks of College exercises. The week from the Wednesday before Class Day to Commencement is practically *tabula rasa* for students; it is a time for making returns of examinations, and making out the records. Thirty-five weeks is therefore the actual working time of the College and of most of the Professional Schools. Out of that period 5 weeks are by Harvard College, the Scientific School, and the Graduate School given up wholly to the semi-annual and annual examinations, leaving 30 weeks for regular College exercises, such as lectures, recitations, and laboratory work. A very few academic students do systematic work in the Summer School; and a large number of Scientific students have field work during the summer; but the opportunity for direct personal contact

"To Heavenly
Convocations
the Silver
Trumpet
Calls."

between instructor and pupil is otherwise confined in a large degree to thirty weeks. To take out one of those weeks or a part of one and add it to the Christmas vacation would mean a diminution of the effective time for exercises by one thirtieth to one sixtieth; and the Corporation seem indisposed to any lessening of the present term time, because they feel that both students and the world at large have already rather a low estimate of the amount of hard work incident to student life. If any set time is to be found for a Convocation Week, apparently it must be through a reduction of the examination periods. It happens that for two or three years to come "the week including January first" also includes several days in December, so that the Convocation days will fall in large part in the Harvard vacation: the Corporation therefore feel no anxiety on the subject; and it is intimated that anybody who wishes to attend a convention in his specialty may do so by arranging with some one else to take his classes. Still, the French revolutionist tore down the Bishop's placards authorizing the eating of eggs in Lent, because he wanted to eat eggs in Lent without permission; and many instructors in Harvard prefer to have the privilege of attending convocations without raising the question of a special dispensation.

The discussion as to Convocation Week, involving the question where
How we time could best be spared for more vacation, has brought
examine. up the Harvard system of examinations. In the old days of fixed recitations in required subjects, the main tests of proficiency were glibness in repeating the words of the book, or skill in saying the same thing as the writer without repeating his words; and examinations were expected to confirm the record of students on their daily performances. One of the reforms of 25 years ago was to make examinations really significant. For a long time the Freshmen retained the old system of three brief examination periods—at Christmas, in the spring, and at the end of the year; but the other students had a system of semiannual and annual examinations. The development of the elective system has thrown those examinations into a rigid form, inasmuch as the examinations must be so grouped as to avoid conflicts, and the only effective method is to hold at the same time examinations in all courses which ordinarily meet at the same time; if there is no conflict in the weekly exercises, there can be none in the examinations; but the system requires as many examination periods as there are distinct recitation hours. The Harvard norm of three exercises a week in each course is to a large degree based upon the idea that the Monday-Tuesday exercises come at the same time on Wednesday-Thursday and Friday-Saturday, hence the actual number of examination groups is twice the number of recitation groups in

any one day. About two years ago the recitation groups were increased by one, adding one at 7.45 A. M.; there are 4 other hours in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, a total of 8 each day, or 16 in two days. In assigning the examinations, therefore, there must be 16 separate periods; and as it is the unwritten law of the Medes and Persians that no student must have two examinations a day, it takes 16 days free from ordinary College exercises to examine Harvard College, the Scientific School, and the Graduate School. This is two weeks and four days working time, and comes twice a year, with the result that the College actually spends over five weeks in examining on the exercises of 30 weeks. Only two methods of shortening the examination time seem possible; the first is, to hold two examinations a day, which would, or might, cut down the examination days by one half. The objection is the nervous strain of six hours of examination, but it is probable that the examinations could be accomplished in two hours each instead of three. Since no student can take more than six courses without permission, it is unusual for a man to have more than six examinations, and the number of cases of double examination could not be very large; and there are members of the Faculty who think that the nervous strain of four or six hours' intense application upon men from 19 to 23 years old is no greater than that commonly encountered by professional and business men.

The alternative would be to shorten, or, as is the practice in the Law School, to omit the semi-annuals. Now that many courses ^{Can we spare the Semis?} have frequent written tests, often amounting to one a week, the semi-annuals have become less important either as a means of spurring students up, or of finding out whether they are doing their duty; under the present system almost every student has eleven or twelve days free, of either examination or other exercises during the examination period, which suggests to his mind that a proper mode of performing College work is to study solidly during those days, and to spend less arduously the fifteen weeks previous. Many instructors value the opportunity of bringing students to book; many instructors believe that there is a great value in the process of review just before examination; and if the semi-annuals were either abridged or abolished, students would probably feel that they were deprived of a traditional opportunity. On the other hand, instructors find the annual examination period desirable, because there is necessary routine work at the end of the year, such as special examinations of candidates for honors and for doctorates, on the completion of the year's records; and they also value the semi-annuals as giving about three weeks' time free from regular exercises, in which can be performed some of that uninterrupted preparation which is the necessary basis of

good teaching. A Freshman, overheard on the bleachers by a dean, opined that four months in the year professors of Harvard College did nothing, and the other eight months they simply sat in a chair and talked; nevertheless, the teacher's work at Harvard is exacting. Much of the work is done in lectures, in which the class must be kept alive, whatever the expenditure of vitality; or in small classes, dealing with very detailed subjects, in which the preparation is laborious. The minister thinks two sermons weekly and a shorter talk not an easy task; the college professor ordinarily preaches 9 or 12, sometimes 15 times a week. Most college instructors who lecture appear before their classes about 270 times a year, and are willing to try another kind of work whenever the examination period comes.

Albert Bushnell Hart, '80.

STUDENT LIFE.

With the midyear examinations behind and the Arcadian Spring Term before, those of us who succeeded in coming through the ordeal almost unscathed are in an exalted state. Some Freshmen feel now that they belong, and others are satisfying their parents and their consciences that the Freshman year is so far the best of the four, that nothing less than a second try at it will do. "How are your examinations coming along?" is heard no more, but "Are you rowing, running, or baseballing?" is the hail. Every now and then a smile spreads over the toil-worn face of a student and it is learned that he is thinking of 22-0. To be sure there is a very general disappointment that circumstances should have conspired as they did, but there is some little satisfaction in knowing that the result would have been the same, even if the score had been smaller.

Some idea of the way in which the Union continues to be a bond of growing strength in the undergraduate world can be got from the membership. On Dec. 1, 1901, the total membership was 3348, of which number 1585 were active members. By Jan. 1 the total had increased to 3542, and the active membership to 1655. On Feb. 1 the figures were 3715 and 1773, respectively. A round 4000 should easily be reached before the end of the college year.

Pres. Eliot, in his annual report, in referring to the Union, says that its "success has been immediate and decided," and that "the experience of a single year is likely to answer satisfactorily all surviving doubts as to its utility." To the undergraduate its utility is evident. Instead of "Meet you at Leavitt's at half-past seven," it is now, "Meet you in the Common Room," and in the Common Room the meeting takes place. The smaller undergraduate clubs, those for mere sociability as well as those for the undisturbed pursuit of erudition, such as the "So-

ciudad Española" and the "Modern Language Association," all rush to the rooms of the Union. The billiard and pool rooms are taxed to the limit of their by no means small capacity, and the restaurant finds many mouths to fill. It is on Tuesday evenings, however, that the Union can best be realized. On the evening of Feb. 4 Eugen Sandow gave an exhibition of his marvelous muscular development, which Dr. Sargent explained. Nearly 1400 men crowded into the Common Room to see, and when it was announced in the interval between feats of muscular control, that Mr. Sandow had presented to the University one of the three existing life-casts of himself, the applause was so loud and long that John Harvard, over in the Delta, might have turned his head to listen and wonder. Mr. Sandow came to us through the kindness of A. P. Keith, '01.

Very different in kind and effect was Mr. Robert E. Speer's talk at the Union. In what the *Crimson* so earnestly called "a plea for ignorance of sin," Mr. Speer took the attitude that every Harvard student was unworthy of trust, and had gone as far to the everlasting bow-wows as the road leads. The *Crimson* had never heard, so they declared, "a stronger or more straightforward address."

The usual Union Night entertainment is a concert from the University musical clubs or from the Pierian Sodality, the chorus of which has added a great deal to its excellence. Several prominent graduates, including W. H. Baldwin, '85, and C. T. Copeland, '82, have consented to speak and read at the Union.

The Trustees and the House Committee in joint session decided for the present the fate of the much discussed "Liquor Question." The rule they passed is as follows: "Officially recognized undergraduate organizations may, on stated occasions and in private rooms, be permitted to use ale and beer, to be purchased and conveyed thither by said organizations and removed by them after the meeting. Graduates, organized or not, using private rooms, may use ale, beer, and claret, under the same conditions." This rule seems to have given considerable offense to ministers in Chicago and elsewhere, who even passed a vote of censure on Harvard for thus "officially countenancing and committing itself to the use of alcohol." Evidently their action is the result of sincere feeling, but it is also based on very considerable ignorance. There is absolutely no liquor to be bought or begged in the Union. The use now permitted at private dinners and meetings is strictly in accordance with law and with common rights; but it would be prohibited if there were any abuse. When such organizations as the college papers, for example, have a meeting to discuss policy and the social questions of most burning moment, it is highly desirable that the meeting be as informal as possible. Smoking and

drinking together has been found, by some centuries of experience, to be an exceedingly effective way to obtain the desired atmosphere. Some men like beer; others prefer ginger ale. Those present may drink if they like, and if not, no one thinks the worse of them. A man who refrains because of principle is always respected. The suggested Freshman "beer-nights," which were hailed by the undergraduates at large as a good omen of awakening "class spirit," called forth just such another storm of unfavorable criticism. The same remarks apply to them, and the student world hopes for much from them of harmony and unity. The House Committee can always use its power to keep the Union from being a hotbed of all that is unrighteous.

An important decision was reached by the Trustees, when at their meeting on Friday, Jan. 10, they formally agreed to adopt on Feb. 1 the official seal designed for the Union by R. D. Weston-Smith, '86. Mr. Weston-Smith's preliminary drawing of the seal, with some modifications is to be engraved for use. The device, which is: "On a sable ground a castle of a single tower, or; on the castle above the gate the Harvard shield in its proper colors," is particularly appropriate according to the venerable customs of heraldry. The tower is the distinguishing feature of the Higginson arms, and the common practice is for a college or other endowed institution to adopt the arms of the benefactor. King's College adopted the royal device; Emmanuel College, Cambridge, adopted the lion rampant from the coat of Mildmay, the founder, and so on. Nothing, therefore, could be more appropriate for the Union seal than the tower from the arms of the giver, Major Higginson.

Through the kindness of some of the younger graduates the Union is enabled to serve free afternoon tea every day, and the civilizing effect of the innocuous beverage is becoming stronger every week.

Upstairs, above the upper-class pool room, are the offices of the *Monthly* and the *Advocate*. These rooms are sheathed with heavy, quarter-sawn, perpendicular strips of oak, and graduate editors have furnished the *Advocate* sanctum with oak furniture to match. T. T. Baldwin, '86, an old president of the paper, is the originator of this generous scheme.

The election of Class Day officers from the Class of 1902 proceeded with unusual smoothness on Dec. 17 and 18, and resulted as follows: *Secretary*, Barrett Wendell, Jr., Boston. *First Marshal*, David Colin Campbell, Cambridge. *Second Marshal*, Edison Lewis, Boston. *Third Marshal*, Joseph Grinnell Willis, Morristown, N. J. *Orator*, Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Indianapolis, Ind. *Poet*, Robert Montraville Green, Boston. *Ivy Orator*, Harry Morgan Ayres, Upper Montclair, N. J. *Odist*, Waldo Emerson Forbes, Milton. *Chorister*, Morris Ruggles Brownell, New Bedford. *Class Committee*: Harold Bullard, Dedham,

chairman; Albert Welles Ristine, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Charles Platt, 3d, Philadelphia. *Class Day Committee*: Charles Hodgdon Schweppe, St. Louis, Missouri, chairman; Charles Arthur Barnard, Washington, D. C.; Joseph Henry Shirk, Peru, Ind. *Photographic Committee*: Edwin Walter Mills, Roxbury, chairman; Walter Shuebruk, Dorchester; Earnest Everett Smith, Foxboro. Of these men, the secretary, the three marshals, and all of the nine committee-men, have been more or less closely identified with athletics throughout their four years. Of the captains of the four University Teams, Wendell (Nine) is Class Secretary; Bullard (Crew) is chairman of the Class Committee; and Campbell (Football) and Willis (Track) are Marshals.

One of the most interesting incidents of recent occurrence was the speech of Mr. W. J. Bryan in Sanders Theatre, Jan. 11. It was, if nothing more, a remarkable feat of oratory, for Mr. Bryan held the interest of all who could crowd into the theatre for nearly two hours. His subject was, "A Conquering Nation," and his treatment of it aroused a deep interest among the students.

The Memorial Society has elected the following men from the Senior Class: C. A. Barnard, L. G. Brooks, M. R. Brownell, R. C. Bruce, R. J. Bulkley, D. C. Campbell, R. J. Cram, R. E. Edwards, H. W. Eliot, O. G. Frantz, R. M. Green, D. Gregg, M. B. Lang, W. Shuebruk, E. E. Smith, A. P. Wadsworth, W. Wadsworth, M. W. Ware, D. Wight, J. G. Willis. The officers of the Harvard Christian Association for 1902-1903 are: Pres., O. G. Frantz, '02; vice-pres., R. S. Wallace, '04; treas., R. Oveson, '05; corresponding sec., W. R. Bowie, '04; recording sec., R. A. Derby, '05; librarian, F. W. C. Foster, '03.

The two speeches of Major H. L. Higginson, ['55], on the occasions of presenting to the University Soldier's Field and the Harvard Union have been printed and bound into book form, and presented to the officers and students of the University by a man who has wished his name withheld from the public. It is a very fitting memorial and one which we shall be glad to possess and for which we thank the giver. Another matter of interest in connection with the Union is the project for a memorial to the ten Harvard men who died in the Spanish war. Mr. McKim and Prof. Hollis believe that an appropriate memorial could be made over the central doorway in the Common Room, which space is occupied at present by a plaster gilt tablet representing an eagle with wings outstretched supporting a wreath of laurel. They suggest that this plaster be replaced by a bronze plate of slightly modified design containing the names of the men and their class numerals, and as motto the closing words of the "Harvard Memorial," published at the time: "They died in service, and when they were buried United States troops stood at attention."

Considerable discussion among the undergraduates has been started by a communication which appeared in the *Crimson* anent the sympathy expressed by the student bodies of the Continental Universities for the Boers. The communication, by Dr. A. P. Andrew, suggested a mass meeting to discuss the question and to listen to prominent men who have expressed views on the subject. It was rather a one-sided presentation of the case, but the answers to it from various sources have more than forcibly set forth the claims of the other side.

Prof. de Sumichrast was instrumental in securing Prof. Léopold Mabileau, of the French Institute, to lecture on "La Prévoyance Sociale en France." The lectures took place in the Fogg Museum on Feb. 17, 19, 21, and 24. The eight lectures by M. Hugues Le Roux, under the auspices of the Cercle Français, were set for Feb. 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, and 28, at 4.30 in the afternoon. It seems a pity that the two managements could not have arranged to separate these courses so that the University might have received the greater benefit.

The Harvard Musical Clubs have elected officers for the year 1902-1903, as follows: Glee Club — Pres., D. D. L. McGrew, '03; vice-pres., R. Inglis, '03; sec., R. C. Paige, '03; leader, J. A. Field, '03; manager, A. F. Nazro, '03. Mandolin Club — Pres., L. T. Brown, '03; sec., N. C. Foot, '03; leader, L. B. Cummings, '03. Banjo Club — Pres., H. L. Wells, '03; sec., A. B. Parson, '03; leader, H. W. Allen, '04. — The Deutscher Verein officers for the coming year are: Pres., P. B. Robinson, '03; vice-pres., J. P. Hoguet, '04; sec., W. H. Chase, '03; treas., H. Kellogg, '03; literary committee, Dr. F. Coar, K. Baumgarten, '03, W. S. Bedal, '03.

On Dec. 19 the final debate in the Class championship series was won by the Junior team, consisting of O. J. Campbell, G. W. Hinkley, and A. Black. The Surbridge Debating Cups were presented to the winners, and A. Black, '03, won the Pasteur Medal for the best speaker. — The election of officers of the Freshman Class, held on Dec. 11, resulted as follows: Pres., R. W. Leatherbee, Hopkinson School; vice-pres., W. A. Schick, Jr., Andover; sec. and treas., P. O. Mills, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. — The second seven of the Signet from 1903 was elected in the following order: H. L. Warner, R. Pier, R. Inglis, E. Bowditch, Jr., R. W. Page, A. F. Nazro, O. J. Campbell, R. J. Bulkley, '02, honorary. The new building of the society on the corner of Mt. Auburn and Dunster Sts., is the old A. D. house remodeled. — Next door to the Signet house is the new building of the Θ Δ X Fraternity. It is of solid brick, three stories in height, and makes a big addition to the neighborhood. — On the evening of Dec. 16 two extremely interesting lectures were given. One, by Prof. Wm. James, had for its subject the "Ascetic Life," and W.

G. Brown, '91, delivered the other on "Certain Great Men and Great Occasions in the History of the University." — Two publications by undergraduates have excited some local attention. They are: "Harvard Celebrities," by F. G. Hall, '03, E. R. Little, '04, and H. W. Eliot, '02, and the "Harvard Alphabet" by five members of the 1901 *Lampoon* Board. Beyond a rather regrettable choice of subjects for caricature, the "Celebrities" is funny, and the page decorations by F. G. Hall, '03, are excellent. The "Alphabet" is very good, and amuses all who read it and remember Harvard. — The *Lampoon* has elected its officers for 1902-1903. They are: Pres., F. G. Hall; sec., A. H. Weed. — The *Advocate* officers are: Pres., R. W. Child; sec., R. W. Page; business manager, J. P. Williams. At the last election of editors the following men were taken on: F. M. Class, '03, R. Inglis, '03, and R. Pier, '03.

The United States Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has recommended a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to give back to Harvard University the Nordenfeldt gun, the stand of colors, and the silver loving cup, presented in '98 to the cruiser *Harvard*, by the men of the University. The gun and the colors will probably be placed in the Trophy Room, although it is possible that the colors will be placed near the Spanish War Memorial in the Common Room of the Union. The cup will, in all probability, be presented to the steamship *New York* as a permanent memorial of her service in the war. — It has been suggested, in connection with the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to the University, that the undergraduates learn a German song or two, and sing them when the Prince is received at the Union on March 6. — A special committee has been canvassing among the members of the University who have not joined the Union, to learn their reasons why. This has been done not with a view to enlarging the membership, but to discover in what ways the Union can be made more completely attractive. The results of the investigation have not been made public as yet. — The Saturday Smoke Talks at the Prospect Union have been given by the following men: A. S. Pier, '95, Roger Wolcott, '99, Guy Murchie, '95, R. C. Bruce, '02, E. H. Goodwin, '95, A. A. Shurtleff. — Prof. C. E. Norton gave his usual delightful reception on Christmas-eve to those members of the University who remained in Cambridge. — C. T. Rice, 1 G., has been empowered by the Intercollegiate Chess Association to challenge Oxford and Cambridge to a contest to be held this spring by cable. — From 1894 to 1899 Harvard had an unbroken succession of victories. Last year we lost, and this year, in the Intercollegiate Tournament, which was held in New York during the Christmas holidays, we not only lost but finished third. The summary of individual and team play follows: —

YALE.			COLUMBIA.		
	WON.	LOST.		WON.	LOST.
Russ.....	3	0	Keeler.....	2½	½
Roberts.....	2	1	Von Scholly.....	2	1
Adams.....	1½	1½	Sewall.....	1½	1½
Sawin.....	1	2	Tucker.....	½	2½
	—	—		—	—
	7½	4½		6½	5½
HARVARD.			PRINCETON.		
	WON.	LOST.		WON.	LOST.
Rice.....	2	1	Hunt.....	1½	1½
Hyde.....	2	1	Pilgram.....	1½	1½
Carr.....	1	2	Dodd.....	1½	1½
Catchings.....	½	2½	Hawkinson.....	0	3
	—	—		—	—
	5½	6½		4½	7½

The Harvard Chess Club is sixth in the Metropolitan Chess League, having won two games, drawn two, and lost three. The position ought to improve, as some of the games lost were forfeited because of the Mid-years. In the New York Tournament, C. T. Rice, '01, our best man, was ill, and did not play in his best form.

D. D. L. McGrew, '03.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL.

At a meeting of the Associates of Radcliffe College on Nov. 25, 1901, a minute on the death of Prof. J. B. Greenough was adopted.

On Jan. 22 Bertram Hall was formally opened. After a prayer by the Rev. P. R. Frothingham, Mrs. Agassiz first described the initiative movement which led to the building of this Hall and then continued as follows:—

“Just at this moment a friend who knew the purpose of our Alumnae, and sympathized with it, stepped into the breach, assured them of the sum they had intended to raise and in short turned their anxieties into the brightest hopes. This delightful surprise which removed all doubt as to the final issue came to us in our Commencement week, and I shall not easily forget the burst of joyful applause when I had the pleasure of announcing it to our assembled students on our graduating day.

“At last we were able to purchase the beautiful field within the borders of which we meet to-day, and which gives ample room for eight houses including within that number Bertram Hall itself. All these houses are intended to face inward, and to look upon the Campus, an open green forming the centre of the field, on which we already have some good trees. We also hope to have a raised terrace for games at the upper end. The sketch which is here for your inspection this afternoon, showing the field as laid out by Mr. Guy Lowell, with all the houses in place, gives

some idea of the pretty and picturesque college ground which we hope to have when our plan is completed. Bertram Hall is then the first of these houses. But while we are here to celebrate more especially the opening of a home for our students, we must not forget that we are also inaugurating a new chapter in the history of Radcliffe College. The domestic and social life which, with the help of the students themselves, we may build up in the homes we hope to provide for them, seems to me hardly less valuable than the academic education offered them by Harvard University. It should be at least the fitting accompaniment of their scholarly attainments.

"Great as our pleasure is in being able to offer for the first time a home of their own to our students, we are nevertheless aware that many of them have formed delightful associations, and have come under the happiest influences in the homes opened to them by the kindness of Cambridge families. For this we and they are deeply grateful. But in Bertram Hall, and in the other Halls of Residence which we hope to establish in connection with it, the attitude is and will be somewhat changed. Here in Bertram Hall, for instance, instead of being guests, our students are hostesses. It is their *own* home, where under permission of the Mistress they can exercise a certain hospitality. We all know that the character, what we may call the bearing, of a home is something which it derives from the quality of its inmates. The maintenance of such a character in its higher sense will depend upon the students themselves, — upon their own refinement, simplicity, and dignity. Toward this we will gladly help them and we shall feel more closely drawn toward them, and they will feel, we hope, more nearly allied to us for the very reason that we work together toward this end. But we would have them all remember at the same time that it is *their* home during the years of their college life; that a home implies responsibility; that their highest ambition with reference to it should be to maintain a standard of good breeding, of kindly intercourse and consideration for each other, which give after all under any social conditions the keynote to gentle manners.

"In a community brought together under one roof by a common interest and kindred occupations and not by kith and kinship, the bond is of course not as close nor can the relations be as spontaneous as between the members of one family. But a respect for such reserves as may leave each student in quiet possession of her room at her own will and pleasure, for her own studies or occupations, need not hinder the formation of intimacies or the growth of friendships which may last for a lifetime. In the encouragement of such genial and pleasant companionships, with due consideration for each others' individual tastes and preferences, it seems to me that a very happy and a mutually helpful life must grow up here.

"The very conditions under which our new Hall and home exists are suggestive of the best influences. It is, as I have told you, the gift of a dear friend of Radcliffe College; known as Bertram Hall, it is consecrated by a beloved name; it is pledged to worthy occupations and interests; and it may well stimulate those who live under its shelter to sincere, cheerful, and sustained effort. Accepted in this spirit it can hardly fail to be a happy home where the higher qualities both of character and culture may be held in religious reverence and developed side by side."

Mrs. Agassiz then introduced Pres. Eliot, who said:—

"Mrs. Agassiz, Miss Irwin, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have just this moment come from the Old South Meeting House in Boston. We started to save it from destruction about twenty-five years ago, and I believe the rescue has now been accomplished. The old building still resists the rising flood of trade, and the land on which it stands is worth nearly a million of dollars, the property being mortgaged for only one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; so the Association has a good margin of value with which to keep alive the memories of the Meeting House and of the generations which made it famous. Now I stand in the youngest sort of an institution, to whose future, however, we look forward with infinite hope. This is the first of the dormitories of Radcliffe; and there ought to be eight of them shortly; for into a building of this kind the students of Radcliffe can be brought in security as regards good air, good light, and good food, and that security parents will reasonably look for, and the students themselves will reasonably desire. It is a refined home, and, as I say, we want seven more within a few years. I do not know that it would be easy to find a more attractive object for beneficence. I cannot too warmly congratulate Mrs. Kimball, the generous and far-seeing benefactress who has provided this hall as a perpetual home for Radcliffe students, twenty-four at a time, and as a memorial to an honored Salem merchant of a former generation.

"Now there are those who think that it is better for women students not to live in a building like this. I have always wondered why. In men's colleges we think the intimate companionship which results from living together in this sort of communion is one of the most attractive and desirable features of college life. Why should it not be so for young women? I think there is no good, solid reason why it should not prove as good for young women as it unquestionably is for young men. All college life, whether for men or women, has a serious drawback. It tends to make the young man or young woman have too much self-reverence. This evil tendency is inevitable, and has to be resisted. The young men or young women are working in the hope of developing their own mental powers, and they cannot help thinking of themselves occa-

sionally. The less they think about themselves the better. The more they are inspired by love of the subjects they study and by admiration for their teachers, and the less they think about the personal improvement they are really seeking, the better. Is there any difference between young men and young women in this respect? Is there any greater amount of self-consciousness in young women than in young men during college life, and in the kind of intimacy which this hall will make possible? I think not. I think the only reason why we dread this self-reverence more for women than for men is that the ordinary, normal vocation of the woman, as a mother and a bringer-up of children, calls, as we all know, for an unlimited amount of self-sacrifice and disinterested devotion; and that we do not see that these qualities are equally indispensable in the man. Therefore, we dread more to see a selfish woman than a selfish man.

"The creation of friendships has justified this mode of life for young men, and will justify it for young women. There is an intimate respect and love for comrades which men get in a college hall; and such should be the result for young women also. Here again we sometimes hear an imaginary objection. It is said of women that the friendships of their youth are less durable than those of men; that the friendships of men go on throughout life, but that marriage and the care of children cut off the earlier friendships of women. I do not believe that this is true. The happiest and most hopeful thing in life seems to me to be the fact that new loves do not extinguish old ones. The love of wife or husband does not dim the love of mother and father. The new love of a child only intensifies the love of wife for husband or husband for wife. When grandfather and grandmother find around them groups of grandchildren, do they love their children less, or each other less? Grandmother and grandfather love each other more, not less, because twenty or thirty new loves have been added to their original attachment. It is so with the friendships of young women, for these loves, if they are true, are not extinguished or diminished by other and more passionate loves that are added thereto. I suppose that the consummate illustration of the truth of this principle is the idea of God which the human race has slowly constructed, as a Being capable of an infinite sum of loves, so that the love of one individual is in Him not at all affected by the antecedent or simultaneous love of millions of other individuals. That idea of God has been elaborated from the experience of the race, through observing human beings capable of adding love to love indefinitely, so we believe that one true love does not eliminate or drive out another; so we expect the friendships formed in this hall will last through life, though many other loves and devotions supervene."

At the close of Pres. Eliot's speech Mrs. Agassiz said : —

"And now we will ask the students of Bertram Hall to exercise for the first time the rites of hospitality in their own home by showing the guests who have been so kind as to come to us this afternoon over the house and serving them afterward with a cup of tea in the dining-room. In conclusion let me recall the old saying that the first lighting of the fire has to do with the dedication of a house. I have been invited to perform this office." The fire was then lighted.

It seems not impossible that the second of the dormitories may soon be built. On the day after the formal opening Mrs. Emmerton, the sister of Mrs. Kimball, made an offer of \$5,000 as the beginning of a fund for the second hall.

ALUMNAE.

The President of the Radcliffe Club of New York reports that on Jan. 25 it celebrated its first anniversary by a luncheon at the Hotel Manhattan. Forty-three members were present, including graduates and non-graduates, and representing the years from 1880 to 1901. They had the pleasure of welcoming as guests of honor, Miss Irwin, Miss Longfellow, Dean Briggs of Harvard, Mr. J. G. Croswell, and Dr. Julius Sachs. In the talk, attention was claimed by two subjects only, Radcliffe and Harvard. Miss Longfellow spoke interestingly of old times in Appian Way, times with which the memory of Prof. Greenough is always associated, and then described the lighting of the hearth fire by Mrs. Agassiz at Bertram Hall. Miss Irwin told the story of Radcliffe finances, and gave it life by means of some secret history as to the humor and pathos connected with gifts and bequests. Dean Briggs made the moment seem inspired to his hearers, as they listened to the "vision splendid" of what the college should be in every life. The tribute paid to Radcliffe and Harvard by Dr. Sachs and Mr. Croswell was homage most gracefully expressed. The Club does not know how to thank fittingly the witty and eloquent friends who made this first anniversary a memorable occasion.

Mrs. Katharine Wheeler Swain, '90, wife of Prof. G. F. Swain of the Mass. Institute of Technology, died on Dec. 30, 1901. Her death is the first, not only among the members of her class, but among all the Radcliffe alumnae. In her college days her quick intelligence and excellent scholarship made her influence over her fellow-students of great value. Then as afterward her sympathy, her charm of manner, and her strength of character commanded affection and brought her a wide circle of loyal friends who feel a personal grief that a life full of the best and largest opportunities has been cut short.

Marriages. — Edith N. Richardson, '96, to Mr. William N. Bates ; Olivia D. Cushing, '98-00 to Mr. Andreas Andersen.

Mary Coes, R. '87.

THE LIBRARY.

The Corporation has recently appointed a Committee to study the future needs of the College Library. This Committee consists of Prof. E. C. Pickering, the Director of the Astronomical Observatory, chairman, the Librarian of the University, and Messrs. J. H. Arnold, R. S. Morison, and Samuel Henshaw, librarians respectively of the Law School, Divinity School, and Zoölogical Museum. The preliminary study made by this Committee will be unhampered by questions of expense or of specific architectural plan, but will relate solely to what the Library needs, including bookstacks for the storage of books, reading rooms, private studies, special libraries for departmental use, and rooms for convenient administration. The Committee will examine, so far as possible, the plans and working of other libraries recently built, and seeks information and suggestions from members of the Faculty and from all persons interested in the growth and welfare of the College Library. If the Committee can make a detailed statement of the reasonable needs of the Library — and how extensive and how various these needs are few people realize — it may then be possible to find some one who will be able and willing to provide an adequate and amply endowed library building, thus giving to the University what she stands most in want of at the present day.

The Library is now receiving regularly from the Library of Congress printed catalogue cards for many current books. These cards are printed by the Library of Congress for its own accessions, and are offered to other libraries at a price sufficient to cover the cost of stock and handling, but far less than the expense at which a library can prepare and print similar cards for its own use. In the first six weeks during which the plan has been in operation this Library has received 1234 cards, covering 291 titles, and costing \$10.53. These cards, before they are inserted in our catalogue, are trimmed down to our size, and are repunched, while the Harvard shelf-marks, the subject headings, and certain checks have to be added, but the saving of expense over independent printing is very great. — Prof. Norton has placed in the Library several of the autograph manuscripts of James Russell Lowell's works, and intends eventually to make this Library the depository of all the Lowell papers in his hands. The Library already has the letters of Charles Sumner and the extensive manuscript collections and private papers of Pres. Sparks, and it is to be hoped that the papers of other distinguished sons of Harvard may eventually find a place, where they may be sure of receiving constant and loyal care. — Miss Anna Q. T. Parsons of Roxbury has presented two interesting water-colors made between 1805 and 1810 and long in the possession

of her father, Nehemiah Parsons. One is taken from near the old Holmes House and shows the College buildings, the old Congregational Church in the Square, the burying-ground, Christ Church, and the uninclosed Common in the foreground. The other, from a position in front of Christ Church, shows the Common and its surroundings from the Waterhouse house on the left to the Holmes house on the right. Both are drawn with great attention to detail and are valuable historical records.

From Mrs. C. L. Rice, of Grange Erin, Douglas, County Cork, Ireland, the Library has lately received a most interesting historical document, the MS. journal of Capt. Henry Hamilton, the British Governor of Detroit, who led an expedition from Detroit and captured Vincennes in December, 1778, and was himself taken prisoner by Col. George Rogers Clark in the following February, when he was sent to Williamsburg, Va., and suffered very harsh treatment. A report made by Capt. Hamilton, after his return to England, is now in the Ottawa archives and has been printed in the Michigan Pioneer Collections, but the journal itself, full of vivid detail, has never seen the light. Mrs. Rice, to whom the University is greatly indebted for this gift, intends to send other papers of Capt. Hamilton's beside the journal. — A collection of about a hundred Russian works on Nihilism, printed in Geneva, has recently been bought at Professor Wiener's desire.

A large number of early editions of Swift, including the first edition of "Gulliver's Travels" and the first editions of the "Drapier's Letters," formerly owned by Col. Francis Grant, has been lately received from London. — The collection of views of the College and of portraits of graduates grows constantly. Complete sets of the Class portraits of 1858, 1860, 1866, and 1869, and some of 1867 and many of 1885 have been received. The Secretaries of the Classes of 1853 and 1857 have sent additional copies of the albums containing both the Class portraits and those taken in later life. Mr. E. R. Andrews, '53, and Dr. F. H. Brown, '57, have also presented many other portraits of Harvard graduates.

William C. Lane, '81.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY IN THE WAR OF 1861-1865.

In the year 1886 the author of this article, at the request of the President and Fellows of the University, published a book to illustrate the part taken by students of Harvard College and of the Professional Schools in the war of 1861-1865. The collection of data for this book was begun as far back as the time of the war itself, and the material was first seen, in

embryo form, in the newspapers of the day and in the Rolls of Honor,— as it was the custom, at that period, to call them,— in connection with the Triennial Catalogues of 1866 and 1869.

The preparation of such a work, of course, entailed a large amount of correspondence, and the replies to letters and circulars contained much material of an interesting character, including many memoirs from participants in the war and their friends. This material has been carefully arranged and fills eleven large folio volumes, now safely deposited among the College archives.

In the same connection and as part of the same history it is pertinent to call attention to a catalogue arranged by Prof. Francis James Child, '46, about the time of the Commemorative Services in 1865.

Dr. Henry Ingersoll Bowditch, '28, was also much interested in recording the services of the members of the Medical School, and the result of his labors is shown in certain volumes of manuscripts which are deposited in the College Library.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, '41, wrote two volumes under the title "Harvard Memorials," of those who died during the war or of diseases or injuries received in the service.

It would hardly be possible to write such a book as that published in 1886, dealing so largely with statistics and facts, without errors both of statement and omission. The coming on of the war found the University with about 4500 living graduates in the various departments, besides a large unrecorded number of those who had been students from time to time, but had not been graduated. Many of both these classes took part in the

war. As these graduates, non-graduates, and current students had their homes in various parts of the country, it is natural to suppose that they cast their lot with the states from which they came. In this way the war records of many were not easily ascertained and so failed of being put down.

In order to continue and, so far as is possible, complete the record of those who offered their services in the army and navy of the United States in defense of the Union, it seems advisable to put down such additional facts as have been brought to the notice of the author. The graduates of our universities — and of course it is true of all classes of the community — so frequently change their homes and their manner of living that many of them become absolutely lost among the millions who constitute our American people and the other millions who are on the earth.

As known in 1886, 1232 students of Harvard University had been engaged in the service of the United States in the war of 1861-1865. Of these 138 died on the field of battle, in hospitals or elsewhere, as the result of wounds, or of disease contracted in the service; 223 more died subsequently, up to the time of publication; a total of 361 whose deaths seemed to be due to the war. The records of 105 are now added. These memorials are equally honorable with those which have preceded, and are offered as a supplement to the book already published. The same general form of record is followed as in that of 1886.

Under the Professional Schools, graduates are distinguished from non-graduates by the degree appropriate to the school.

COLLEGE.

1839.

Nathaniel Bradley Baker. Governor of New Hampshire before the war. As adjutant-general of Iowa during the entire period of the war he rendered continued and important service. Died at Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 13, 1876.

1843.

Charles Anderson Dana. Major and A. A. G., U. S. Vols., June 1, 1863; assistant secretary of war, Jan. 28, 1864, to Aug. 1, 1865; died at Glen Cove, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1897.

1847.

Charles Tufts Chase. Surgeon 13th N. G., N. Y., Oct. 27, 1859; left with regiment for Annapolis, Md., April 18, 1861; ordered to Baltimore June 12; remained till mustered out, Aug. 6; in same regiment ordered to Suffolk, Va., May 28, 1862; stationed along line of Dismal Swamp Canal and railroad from Petersburg, Va., to Weldon, S. C., under General McClellan and afterward at Fortress Monroe; ordered home, Sept. 5, 1862; died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1864.

1848.

Jonathan Coolidge Stone. Surgeon in the war; died at West Farms, N. H., April 6, 1868.

1850.

Francis James Gould. Probably in the Union army, as he was surgeon of a G. A. R. post; died of yellow fever at Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 21, 1888.

1852.

John Singer Wallace. Entered the U. S. Navy as chaplain, March 10,

1863; duty at Annapolis, Md., as acting assistant professor of Ethics and English study; retired June 29, 1890.

1859.

Oscar Ely. Private, 46th Mass. V. M.; corporal, Oct. 15, 1862; mustered out July 29, 1863; died at Holyoke, Mass., April 12, 1900.

Robert Cutts Pierce. Left College Jan., 1857; acting assistant paymaster, U. S. N., Aug. 12, 1862; U. S. S. *Dawn*; served till the close of the war; died at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 25, 1893.

1863.

Edward Lewis Stevens. Private, 44th Mass. V. M., Sept. 12, 1862; left for Newbern, N. C., Oct. 22; on Tarboro expedition; skirmish at Rawles's Mills; Goldsboro expedition; battles of Kingston and Whitehall, N. C.; mustered out June 18, 1863; second lieutenant, 54th Mass. Vols., Jan., 13, 1864; first lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1864; killed at Boykins Mill, S. C., April 18, 1865, the last Union officer killed in the war; his body was buried on the field, but disinterred and buried in the national cemetery at Florence, S. C.

1864.

Robert Shaw Perkins. Served three years in the 6th N. Y. Battery; died June, 1873.

1866.

Edward Johnston Harrington. Left College March, 1864; on staff of General Meade or General Hooker; captain and assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Vols., May 7, 1865; mustered out Aug. 4, 1866; second lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, U. S. A., April 2, 1866; resigned Nov. 16, 1867; died Feb. 7, 1877.

1869.

Eugene Malcolm Johnson. Private, 8th Mass. V. M., Sept. 15, 1862; mustered out Aug. 5, 1863.

1870.

George Huntington Adams. Served in Illinois Militia, 1863; captain, 4th U. S. Col. Vols.; service in Tennessee; brevet-major, U. S. Vols.; died at New York, N. Y., April 8, 1900.

Henry Wells. Indiana State Militia.

John Stuart White. Private, 42d Mass. V. M., July 7; mustered out Nov. 4, 1864.

1873.

Freeman Snow. Private, 37th N. Y. Vols., May 13, 1861; corporal, June 5, 1862; at siege of Yorktown; slightly wounded at Williamsburg, Va., and again at Fair Oaks; severely wounded at Glendale June 30; prisoner at Libby; exchanged July 27 and sent to Philadelphia; discharged on account of disability, Oct. 25, 1862; died at Nelson, Tioga County, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1894.

1875.

Nelson Taylor. Colonel, 72d N. Y. Vols.; brigadier-general, U. S. Vols., Sept. 7, 1862; resigned Jan. 19, 1863.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

1844.

Horace Thurston, M. D. Acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., April 28 to Aug. 13, 1865; died at Hopkinton, Mass., Aug. 2, 1882.

George Augustus Perkins, M. D. Acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; post surgeon at Forts Lee and Pickering, Salem, Mass., 1863-1865; died at Salem, Mass., May 18, 1895.

1846.

Henry Ephraim Holland, M. D. Private battalion of cavalry from California, afterward united with Mass. 2d Cavalry at Camp Meigs, Jan. 3, 1863; acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., Dec. 12, 1863; on duty with Captain Means's Independent Virginia Rangers at Point of Rocks, Va., till contract was closed, March, 1864; again acting assistant surgeon, June 23, 1864, near Petersburg, Va., till Nov. 28, 1864; died at Boston, Mass., March 28, 1865.

1848.

William Alvesta Gaylord. Surgeon, 7th R. I. Vols., Jan. 2, 1863; 14th U. S. Col. Vols.; died at Fall River, Mass., Oct. 29, 1893.

1849.

David Batchelder Nelson, M. D. Major, 2d R. I. Cavalry; died at Laconia, N. H., July 5, 1898.

1850.

Marshall Perkins, M. D. Assistant surgeon, 14th N. H. Vols., Sept. 23, 1862; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Joshua Barrett Holder. Acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., Jan. 24, 1865; on duty at Fort Jefferson, Fla., till April, 1867; also acting assistant surgeon, on duty at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 25, 1867, to Aug. 1, 1869; died March, 1888.

Joseph Davis Mitchell, M. D. Acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., May 6, to Aug. 31, 1862; on duty at Beaufort, S. C.; surgeon, 8th Maine Vols., Sept. 24, 1862; resigned April 18, 1863; surgeon, 31st Maine Vols.; resigned Sept. 6, 1864; acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., June 14, 1864; on duty at Jacksonville, Fla., to Sept. 5, 1868; died 1893.

1851.

Enoch Adams, M. D. Surgeon, 14th Me. Vols., Dec. 11, 1861; service at New Orleans and on the Red River; resigned May 9, 1864; died at Litchfield, Me., Jan. 23, 1900.

1852.

James Wardlee Hartley, M. D. Surgeon, U. S. Vols.; died at Fall River, Mass., Aug. 2, 1897.

1853.

Rice Pitkin Boltwood. Was in the Union army; after the war settled in Newbern, N. C., where he died about 1870.

1854.

Dana Warren Hartshorn, M. D. Surgeon, U. S. Vols., Sept. 4, 1861; medical director in Gen. Sherman's command; assistant medical director in Gen. Grant's command; resigned Jan. 8, 1865.

1855.

John Sherman Emerson, M. D. Assistant surgeon, 9th N. H. Vols., July 10, 1862; discharged April 15, 1865; surgeon, 18th N. H. Vols., March 22, 1865; mustered out July 29, 1865; died at Lynn, Mass., Sept. 23, 1886.

1856.

Alexander McIntosh Parker, M. D. Assistant surgeon, 1st Me. Cavalry; prisoner four months at Libby Prison; died at Deering, Me., Nov. 24, 1897.

James Parker Walker, M. D. Assistant surgeon, 4th N. H. Vols.; discharged Nov. 2, 1864; died at Manchester, N. H., May 6, 1897.

1858.

Hermogene Sextus Balcom, M. D. Surgeon of a Western regiment and served in General Sherman's army till

the close of the war; died at Manitowoc, Wis., 1872.

John Samuel Cushing, M. D. Assistant surgeon, 23d Me. Vols., Oct. 27, 1862; mustered out Aug. 25, 1863; died at Skowhegan, Me., Feb. 4, 1889.

Franklin Bryant Kimball, M. D. Surgeon, 3d N. H. Vols., April 20, 1865; died at Andover, Mass., Dec. 13, 1889.

1860.

Charles Jewett Wood. Left school 1860; hospital steward, 42d Mass. Vols., Oct. 14, 1862; mustered out Aug. 20, 1863; died 1880.

1861.

Richard Curran. Left school 1860; private, 33d N. Y. Vols., May 22, 1861; hospital steward; assistant surgeon, 33d N. Y. Vols., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 2, 1863.

1863.

Wallace Bolan, M. D. Assistant surgeon, 19th Me. Vols., July 17, 1863; mustered out March 22, 1864; surgeon, National Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me., 1883; died Nov. 22, 1886.

John Francis Hurley, M. D. Surgeon; died at Newport, R. I., 1885.

Hugh Flournoy McNary, M. D. Nurse in military hospital at Louisville, Ky., Dec., 1861-1862; acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., June 9, 1863; in service till Aug. 31, 1865; died at Lakeland, Ky., May 12, 1897.

Arthur Hervey Wilson. Left school 1862; assistant surgeon, U. S. Vols.; assistant surgeon, 7th Veteran Vols., May 12, 1865; discharged April 27, 1866; died at South Boston, Mass., May 11, 1890.

1864.

Henry Augustus Reynolds, M. D. Assistant surgeon, 1st Me. H. A.

1865.

William Woods, M. D. Private, Co. F, 12th Mass. Vols., Nov. 1, 1861; on detached service as hospital steward at the Harwood Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1862; discharged for disability Jan. 11, 1863; died at Boston, June 1, 1901.

June 18, 1863; discharged Oct. 27, 1866; died 1871.

James Gardner Maxfield, M. D. Sergeant, 6th Mass. Vols., Aug. 31, 1862; mustered out June 3, 1863; surgeon's steward, U. S. N., gunboat *Osceola*; surgeon, Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.; died at Lowell, Mass., March 11, 1889.

1866.

Cornelius Augustus Ahearne, M. D. Acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., 1864-1865.

George Stetson Eddy, M. D. Acting assistant surgeon, U. S. N., Feb. 11, 1864; on duty at Brooklyn Navy Yard on receiving ship *North Carolina*; S. S. *Gettysburg* in North Atlantic blockade service and in James River, Va.; resigned at close of the war.

Charles Mackin, M. D. Served through the war and, later, in the Indian wars; died at Framingham, Mass., June 30, 1900.

George Albert Munro, M. D. Assistant surgeon, 5th R. I. Artillery, Feb. 1, 1865; at Newbern, N. C.; in medical charge at Three Forks; in August transferred to 3d R. I. Cavalry; at Camp Parapet, La., and Donaldsonville; wounded and a prisoner; resigned April 25, 1865; died at Providence, R. I., Dec. 3, 1897.

Albert Orlando Robbins, M. D. Private, 1st R. I. Cavalry, Oct. 15, 1861; hospital attendant, Nov. 8, 1861, till Jan. 4, 1862; hospital attendant, May, 1862; assistant surgeon, 2d R. I. Vols., Nov. 22, 1863.

1867.

Hugh Doherty, M. D. Medical cadet, U. S. A.; died at Boston, Mass., July 31, 1892.

Archibald Campbell Fowler, M. D. Acting assistant surgeon, U. S. N.,

Edmund Horace Stevens, M. D. Medical cadet, U. S. N., 1864; with Farragut at Mobile; medical officer in charge U. S. S. *Philippi*; discharged in Oct., 1864; acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., in Army of the Potomac, 1865.

1868.

Thomas Conant, M. D. Second lieutenant, 29th Mass. V. M., Dec. 6, 1862; discharged May 21, 1864.

Theodore Scott Keith, M. D. Medical cadet, U. S. A., 1862; acting assistant surgeon, U. S. N., June 13, 1863; acting passed assistant surgeon, April, 1866; resigned 1868; died at Newton, Mass., Sept. 13, 1888.

John Massey, M. D. Hospital steward, U. S. A., Aug. 28, 1863; at Sandy Hook, N. Y.; DeCamp Hospital, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1866; Fort Independence, Boston, Oct. 9, 1866; remained in service; reenlisted Aug. 27, 1868; discharged on account of ill health, Oct. 30, 1870; died at Waterville, Kans., 1872.

1869.

John Ames Mead, M. D. Private, 39th Mass. Vols., Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 2, 1865; died at New Orleans, La., Jan. 23, 1891.

Warren Pierce, M. D. Private, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery, July 28, 1862; second lieutenant, 36th U. S. Col. Vols.; died at Plymouth, Mass., July 10, 1898.

1870.

James Shannon Griswold. Served in hospitals in Philadelphia, Penn.; died at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 29, 1889.

Frank Tift Moffett, M. D. In 14th N. H. Vols.; died at Littleton, N. H., July 12, 1896.

Rollin Clayton Ward, M. D. "Captain in the army during the war."

1871.

Thomas Thatcher Graves, M. D. Captain and A. D. C. on staff of Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June, 1867; died at Denver, Colo., Sept. 2, 1893.

1873.

Joseph Franklin Perry. Enlisted Aug., 1862, in the U. S. Navy; served on the U. S. S. *Alabama* in the West Indies; was assistant to surgeon and assumed his duties during a serious yellow fever epidemic; later, was paymaster's clerk on the U. S. S. *Orvetta* off Charleston, S. C.

1874.

Frank Stillman Hillard, M. D. Private, 5th Mass. V. M., July 16, 1864; mustered out Nov. 16, 1864; lieutenant, U. S. A.; died at Los Angeles, Cal., 1887.

DENTAL SCHOOL.

1869.

Thomas Haley, D. M. D. Private, 27th Me. Vols., Sept. 3, 1862; died at Biddeford, Me., May 19, 1892.

LAW SCHOOL.

1832.

Joseph Stockbridge. Left school 1832; chaplain, U. S. N., 1841; served

during the war on U. S. S. *Lancaster*; retired July 14, 1873; died at Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 16, 1894.

1838.

Nathaniel Collins McLean, LL. B. Colonel, 75th Ohio Vols., Sept. 18, 1861; in January, 1862, in West Virginia; in command at Milroy and Fremont up to and through battle of Cross Keys; in command of brigade, Pope's campaign in Virginia; brigadier-general, Nov. 29, 1862; in Army of the Potomac through Chancellorsville; provost marshal general, Department of the Ohio; in command of brigade, General Schofield's corps, in Tennessee; after battles of Kennesaw and Lost Mountain ordered to Kentucky; service later in Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina; resigned at close of the war.

John Talbot Pitman. Left school 1838; 1st R. I. Vols.; lieutenant-colonel, 11th R. I. Vols., 1863; died at Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 30, 1892.

1844.

Lewis Baldwin Parsons, LL. B., at the opening of the war, was engaged with General McClellan in the management of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Cincinnati; volunteer aide to Gen. Frank P. Blair at capture of Camp Jackson, St. Louis, Mo., May 10, 1861; entered service under General McClellan in the East with rank of captain, Volunteers, Oct. 31, 1861; tendered his resignation soon after, in view of field service, which was not accepted, and was ordered to report to Gen. Robert Allen at St. Louis; Nov., 1861, assigned to the exclusive charge of rail and river transportation of the armies in the valley of the Mississippi. Colonel and A. D. C. on the staff of Major-General Halleck, April 4, 1862. Accom-

panied him to the front, and was at the capture of Corinth, May 30, 1862. On Dec. 11, 1862, was ordered to provide means, and take personal charge of transportation of General Sherman's army of forty thousand men from Memphis, Tenn., for first move on Vicksburg; participated as A. D. C. to General Sherman in battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, Dec. 29, 1862. Received special mention for service in battle of Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863, and capture of about six thousand prisoners by same army. In 1864, ordered to Washington to take personal charge of all rail and river transportation; to revise army regulations pertaining thereto, and make national the system he had inaugurated in the West. Brig.-general of Volunteers, May 11, 1865, on autographic order of President Lincoln for special services. Brevetted major-general "for meritorious services," and mustered out April 10, 1866, after four and a half years' service as chief of rail and river transportation, during which time he was constantly employed in wielding the vast machinery for the movement of the Union armies and their immense supplies in all stages of the conflict, a service characterized by the highest military and civil authorities as "most extraordinary and successful," and by Secretary Stanton as "without parallel in the movement of armies." General Grant states¹ that General Parsons's position was "Second in importance to no other connected with the military service. That to have been appointed to it at the beginning of a war of the magnitude and duration of this, and holding it to its close, providing transportation for whole armies, with all that pertains to them, for thousands of

miles, adjusting accounts involving millions of money, and never delaying any military operations, evidenced a business intelligence and executive ability of the highest order."

General Sherman also states in reviewing General Parsons's final report, "I more especially recall the fact that you collected at Memphis in Dec., 1862, boats enough (71) to transport forty thousand men with full equipment and stores on less than a week's notice, and subsequently that you supplied an army of over one hundred thousand men operating near Vicksburg for six months without men or horses being in want for a single day."

The *New York Times* of July 31, 1865, contains a leading editorial of that eminent war editor, Mr. James A. Raymond, inspired by Secretary Stanton, from which is taken the following extract: "No officer of the United States Army could speak with a more correct knowledge than did Gen. Parsons of the numbers and efficiency of the armies of the Union, for no one perhaps had more experience than he in their organization, subsistence, and handling. And we were surprised to see in a morning contemporary a slighting allusion to Gen. Parsons, in connection with this very speech at Yale, as an officer not very well known in the war. We venture the assertion that if Secretary Stanton were called on to name the officer that more than any other had distinguished himself in the task of wielding the vast machinery of the Union armies during all the stages of the conflict, in response to the plans and requirements of our generals, he would, with little hesitation, designate Gen. Lewis B. Parsons, of St. Louis."

George Frederic Betts. Left school

¹ See *Rebellion Records*, vol. c, p. 536.
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1846; lieutenant-colonel; died at New York, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1898.

1847.

Lewis Henry Boutell, LL. B. Private, 44th Mass. V. M., Sept. 20, 1862; mustered out July 7, 1863; major, 45th Mass.; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1899.

1851.

William Cutting. Left school 1851; captain, A. D. W. Vols., Nov. 16, 1861; major and A. D. C. on staff of Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside, July 22, 1862; brevet lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Vols., Aug. 1, 1864; colonel, U. S. Vols., Aug. 1, 1864; brevet brigadier-general, U. S. Vols., March 13, 1865; resigned May 8, 1865; died at New York, N. Y., March 26, 1897.

James Fowler Dwight. Left school 1851; first lieutenant and adjutant, 4th Miss. Cavalry; died at Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 22, 1899.

1853.

Horace Barnard, LL. B. In the army for a time, but resigned on account of illness; died at New York, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1897.

1854.

John Lindsay Swift. Left school 1854; private, 35th Mass. V. M.; sergeant; lieutenant; captain, 41st Mass. V. M.; in Banks's expedition; provost judge at Baton Rouge, La.; adjutant of Louisiana; died at Boston, Mass., Feb. 19, 1895.

William Winthrop. Left school 1854; private, 7th N. Y. N. G., April 26, 1861; mustered out June 3, 1861; lieutenant and captain, U. S. Sharpshooters, Oct., 1861; major and judge advocate, U. S. A., Sept. 19, 1864; brevet colonel, U. S. Vols., May 8;

colonel and judge advocate general, U. S. A., Jan. 3, 1895; retired Aug. 3, 1895; died at Atlantic City, N. J., April 8, 1899.

1856.

John Watson Foster. Left school 1856; major 25th Ind. Vols.; lieutenant-colonel and colonel, 65th Ind. Mounted Infantry; colonel, 136th Ind. Inf. Advanced Cav. Brigade; in Burnside's expedition in eastern Tennessee; the first to occupy Knoxville, 1863; in command of a division at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Holly Springs, Knoxville, Cumberland Gap, Murfreesboro, and Nashville; secretary of State of Indiana, 1892.

Robert Bowne Hull, LL. B. First lieutenant, 18th U. S. Infantry, May 14, 1861; captain, Oct. 2, 1861; brevet major, U. S. A., Dec. 31, 1862; brevet lieutenant-colonel; resigned Aug., 1870; died at New York, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1891.

1857.

Robert Porter Allen. Left school 1857; private, 11th Penn. Vols., 1861; served through the war; died at Williamsport, Penn.

George Sherman Batcheller, LL. B. Colonel 11th N. Y. Vols.

1858.

John Leverett Thompson, LL. B. Private, 1st Ill. Artillery; first lieutenant battalion N. H. cavalry raised for 1st New England regiment, afterward part of 1st R. I. Cavalry; attached to McDowell's command at Fredericksburg, Va.; present at Port Royal, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, and Chancellorsville; at Middleburg, Va., in 1863, where the regiment of 250 men was surrounded and 175 killed or captured; Gettysburg; cap-

tain; major; lieutenant-colonel; in Jan., 1864, regiment furloughed and became nucleus of a new regiment; colonel; with Sheridan in Shenandoah Valley: brigadier-general, U. S. Vols., March 19, 1865; died at Chicago, Ill., Feb., 1888.

William Swinton Everett Hopkins. Captain, 31st Mass. Vols., Feb. 20, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, April 15, 1864; commanding regiment, Nov., 1862, April, 1864, in Butler's expedition to New Orleans and the Red River; resigned April 14, 1864; died at Pinehurst, N. C., Jan. 14, 1900.

1859.

Atkinson Clayton Varnum. Left school 1859; private, U. S. Vols.; died at Lowell, Mass., May 4, 1897.

1860.

Charles James McIntire. Left school 1860; private, 44th Mass. V. M., Sept. 15, 1862; mustered out June, 1863.

Elwell Stephen Otis, LL. B. Captain, 140th N. Y. Infantry, Sept. 13, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 23, 1863; brevet colonel, U. S. Vols., March 13, 1865; brevet brigadier-general, U. S. Vols., March 13, 1865; lieutenant-colonel, 22d Infantry U. S. A., July 28, 1866; discharged Jan. 24, 1880; colonel, 20th Infantry U. S. A., Feb. 8, 1868; brigadier-general, U. S. A., 1893; brigadier-general, U. S. Vols., 1898; major-general, U. S. Vols.; military governor of the Philippine Islands.

George Thomas Russell, LL. B. Corporal, 13th Mass. Vols., July 16, 1861; second lieutenant, 17th Mass. Vols., Feb. 19, 1862; resigned Sept. 18, 1863; second lieutenant, Veteran Reserved Corps, June 27, 1863; died at Oakland, Oregon, Nov. 2, 1899.

Henry Abiel White, LL. B. Major; died at Berkeley, Cal., Oct. 28, 1896.

John Howard Worcester. Left school 1861; private, 7th N. H. Vols., Dec. 14, 1861; first lieutenant, June 30, 1862; in service in Florida and South Carolina; died on steamer *Cosmopolitan*, off Port Royal, S. C., of wounds received at Fort Wagner, July 26, 1863.

Abram Zabriakie. Left school 1861; adjutant, 9th N. J. Vols., Oct. 18, 1861; major, Feb. 10, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 22, 1862; died at Chesapeake, U. S. A., Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., of wounds received at Drury's Bluff; buried at Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

1862.

Frederic Perkins Taylor. Assistant paymaster, U. S. A.; died at Sanborn-ton, N. H., Nov. 3, 1864.

Lucius Henry Warren, LL. B. Private, 32d Mass. Vols., July 30, 1862; second lieutenant, Aug. 11, 1862; first lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1862; resigned April 8, 1864; major, U. S. Col. Troops, April 9, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, April 12, 1865; first lieutenant, 39th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866; captain, July 31, 1867; resigned Oct. 15, 1871; brevet-lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, U. S. Vols., for gallant and meritorious service during the war; judge advocate during winter of 1863-1864; in May, 1865, with troops sent to Texas to look after Emperor Maximilian; in command of Brazos Santiago, during the spring of 1866; and the District of Indianola, Texas, during the winter of 1866-1867; wounded at New Iberia, La.; in Jan., 1868, A. D. C. to Brevet-Major R. C. Buchanan, commanding Department of Louisiana and Texas; acting assist-

ant adjutant-general; resigned Nov. 15, 1869.

1863.

Howard James Reeder. Left school 1863; second lieutenant, 1st U. S. Infantry; wounded; first lieutenant and adjutant; captain, 153d Penn. Vols.; died at Easton, Penn., Dec. 28, 1898.

1864.

Joseph Conner Bodwell. Served in cavalry regiment; minister to court at Stockholm.

1865.

Douglas Campbell, LL. B. Captain, 121st N. Y. Vols.; major, U. S. Vols.; resigned April 27, 1863; died at Schenectady, N. Y., March 7, 1893.

1867.

Henry Ware Lawton. Left school 1867; private, 9th Ind. Vols., April, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, 9th Ind. Vols.; brevet-colonel, U. S. Vols.; received medal of honor for gallant services by vote of Congress; second lieutenant, U. S. A., July 28, 1866; in U. S. Cavalry till 1888; colonel and inspector-general, U. S. A.; brigadier-general, U. S. A.; major-general, U. S. Vols., July 8, 1898; killed at San Mateo, Island of Mateo, P. I., Dec. 19, 1899.

Edward Payson Nettleton. Left school 1867; in Western Bay State Regiment, 1861; captain, 31st Mass. Vols., Feb. 20, 1862; in Butler's New Orleans and Red River expeditions; chief of staff; ordnance officer on staff of Gens. Weitzel and Emory; in command of regiment at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864; colonel, April 15, 1864; wounded in cavalry charge near Alexandria, La.; colonel, June 7, 1865; provost marshal-gen-

eral of Ala., July, 1865; mustered out Sept. 9, 1865; died at Boston, Mass., April 17, 1889.

1868.

Augustus Hall Fenn, LL. B. Lieutenant-colonel, 19th Conn. Vols.; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va.; died at Winsted, Conn., Sept. 12, 1897.

1869.

William Franklin Griffin. Left school 1869; lieutenant; captain, 93d Ill. Vols.; died at West Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 6, 1896.

1885.

Alexander McCrackin, LL. B. U. S. N., Dec. 14, 1863; discharged Dec. 13, 1864; served in Porter's Mississippi fleet; reëntered navy as midshipman, July 27, 1866; ensign, July 13, 1871; master, Sept. 25, 1873; lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1879; lieutenant-commander, Nov. 15, 1897; ordnance officer, Mare Island, Cal.

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

1851.

George Bates Nichols Tower. Left school 1852; chief engineer, U. S. N.; died at Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, 1889.

Presby Oldham Craig. Lieutenant, Artillery, U. S. A.; killed at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861.

1858.

Arthur H. Burnham. Left school 1859; major, U. S. A.; died Sept. 12, 1889.

David Smith, S. B. Engineer corps, U. S. N.; assistant engineer, U. S. N., 1859; second assistant engineer, 1861; first assistant engineer, 1863; chief engineer, 1871; duty on sloop *Lancaster*, Pacific Fleet, 1860-1864.

Charles Hickling Webber. Left school 1858; major, Artillery, U. S. A., 1850; died Sept. 1, 1890, at Tucson, Ari.

1860.

Daniel Cady Eaton, S. B. Served through the war; professor at Yale University; died at New Haven, Conn., June 29, 1895.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

1847.

Hasbrouck Davis. Lieutenant-colonel, 12th Illinois cavalry, Feb. 1, 1862–Aug. 1865; brevet brigadier-general, U. S. Vols., March 13, 1865; died off the coast of Ireland, Oct. 19, 1870.

1859.

Edward Beecher French. Private in 39th Mass. Vols. from July 6 to Sept. 6, 1862; chaplain from Sept. 6, 1862, to June 2, 1865.

1872.

Abraham Willard Jackson, S. T. B. Private, 8th Me. Vols., 1861–1862; sergeant-major, 1st S. C. Vols., 1862; lieutenant; captain, 33d U. S. Vols., 1865.

James Putnam Kimball. Chief of staff to Gen. Patrick; captain and assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Vols., 1862; in army of the Rappahannock; at Grovetown, Manassas, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg.

Francis H. Brown, '57.

ATHLETICS.

The Football Season of 1901.

The football season of 1901 opened under what seemed to most people very discouraging circumstances. The heritage of the previous season appeared at first glance to consist solely of a very scanty nucleus of experienced players, a loss of prestige and confidence, and a crushing defeat. To those, however, who had charge these seeming misfortunes were a blessing in disguise. The lack of tried material made it necessary to draw upon new blood, — a good thing in itself, and at the same time insured a lively competition for the various positions. The lost prestige and the defeat thoroughly upset the feeling of fancied security which usually follows in the wake of a big victory such as that of '98, and brought every one face to face with the great necessity for very pains-

taking and strenuous work. These three circumstances combined had a great effect upon the season and its results.

Realizing the great amount of work to be done before any tangible results could be obtained from the mass of green material at our disposal, rigorous discipline was enforced from the very first. In accordance with this idea, every man who made a late response to the call for fall work was disciplined in one of two ways: If an old player, he was kept from the training table and relegated to the scrub team for a week or two, his place on the 'Varsity being filled meanwhile by another man. If at the end of his probation the old player showed the proper spirit and the ability to displace his substitute, he was returned to his old position; if a new man, the late comer was largely ignored for a

time. In this way the idea that the making of a 'Varsity team means constant, hard, and earnest work was inculcated in the men.

As condition is an indispensable qualification of a winning team, particular care was taken that the preliminary work should be so subdivided that candidates already in good condition need not overdo, while those in poor condition should have plenty of work. Light dumb-bell work of ten minutes' duration was given the men every afternoon for the first five weeks of the season, in order to get the muscles limber before undertaking the more strenuous outdoor work. This precaution reduced the number of slight strains incident to the preliminary work very perceptibly.

In selecting the 'Varsity squad from the entire number of men the spirit shown by the candidates was the first thing to be considered; for, no matter how much knowledge of the game a man may have, or how experienced he may be, it is obvious that his value must depend chiefly upon his willingness to subordinate his own interests to those of the Team. As fast as players showed the proper spirit, as well as the other necessary qualifications, they were taken to the training table, until finally the best men were separated from the remainder of the squad. Owing to the number of men apparently equal in ability, the sifting process was continued up to and through the West Point game (Oct. 19). After this game the first steps towards choosing a final team and securing team play were taken, — that is to say, the entire schedule up to the West Point game was won largely through individual effort, little attention having been paid to offense, the early games having been looked upon

merely as opportunities for trying out the men.

From the very first careful and thorough attention was paid to details, — such as falling on the ball, starting, passing, etc. As an illustration of this thoroughness, a man was required to fall on the ball whenever he dropped it; if he failed to do so, he was sent from the field.

In order to heighten the discipline the innovation of requiring the players to address the coaches as "Mr." or "Coach" was tried, and with great success. When a player speaks to a coach in a familiar way the discipline is weakened and the attention and concentration of the player relaxed. Thus during practice the relationship of subordinate to superior was established.

To develop a fighting spirit and a feeling of mutual dependence, the Team was sent on to the field in the minor games with instructions to score once in any way possible, and then to make the following scores through the strongest points in the opponent's line or risk losing the game. This accounts for the low scores of the early part of the season. In the Amherst game (Oct. 9) the Team, unable to score in the first half, hammered straight through the Amherst line in the last half for two touchdowns in fifteen minutes. These touchdowns were the result of splendid spirit executing a weak and uncoached offense.

One great handicap under which Harvard teams have had to struggle, — viz., the undue attention given to players by the Boston papers, which attention frequently causes a condition of self-satisfaction among the individuals as well as the Team, — was greatly reduced by encouraging in every way the gloomy view which was commonly taken of the prospects.

Under the shadow of this disguise the improvement of the Team was uniformly steady, and the "star" element was eliminated. This may seem a trifle; but the successful handling of a "newspaper star" has been a serious problem to coaches.

The tackling of the Team was generally low, — a result obtained by introducing rather heroic measures into the practice and by the use of a new tackling dummy invented by McMaster. This dummy, instead of being tackled and downed while still suspended from a rope, was by a patent clasp released from suspension and thrown to the ground much as a man would be. In practice a rule was made whereby a high tackle was penalized by the substitution of another player for the offender.

In developing an offense every attempt was made to satisfy the following conditions, viz. : that it should cope with the Yale defense; should utilize the entire offensive strength of both the line and the backs; that the plays from the formations adopted should have enough outlets to prevent an effective concentration of the opponent's defense at any one spot; that the mass plays should be as nearly tandem in their forms as possible, should be suited to the men who were to execute them, and should be capable of quick execution.

Such a set of plays having been decided upon, the Team was drilled incessantly at them until every man knew his duties thoroughly. This drill brought about an amalgamation of strength, spirit, power, and good feeling which made the Team more and more formidable as the welding process went on. In order to make the Team an intelligent one, the purposes of the various plays, as well as the

general policy of the season, were explained to the men.

The splendid condition of the Team was due to a variety of causes: the training tables were moved to the Union, where better food, better service, and more room added much; almost no ale was used during the entire season; a careful watch was kept of the sleep and weight of each player (a player whose sleep was poor or whose weight went down being laid off for a time); the clothing and the reasons for injuries were looked into very carefully, the result being a remarkable decrease in the number of cripples.

The giving up of ale (except on rare occasions) had a marked effect, — men who had played in previous years, when ale was used, declaring without exception that they felt better in every way without it. Another innovation was the further development of the means taken to prevent injury. Greater care than usual was exercised in clothing the players, the vulnerable spots of the body being carefully covered. Every man wore aluminum thigh protectors, which eradicated all danger of "poops" or "Charley horse," — a bugbear in past years; carefully placed leather shoulder-pads reduced shoulder injuries to a minimum; again, injuries to shoulders due to ignorance as to the methods of falling on the ball (which injuries have by statistical investigation been found to make up one half of the total) were greatly cut down by painstaking instruction; and lastly, a great saving was made to knees, necks, and ankles by looking carefully after the "wind" of every candidate. The theory is that a winded man is more susceptible to injury, owing to his inability properly to meet and ward off attacks, than a man

with good wind, where alertness and strength are worth any amount of padding. The men were never played to exhaustion, being allowed to rest when their wind gave out, and then being sent back into the game. On hot days the work was short and light, the heat being detrimental to the wind. As a result of these precautions the average number of men on the injured list, accruing from a squad of eighty men, was reduced from eighteen to six.

Another factor in the conditioning of the Team — and perhaps the most important one of all — was the making of the Yale game the sole objective of the year, and the leaving of the Pennsylvania game wholly out of consideration. The weakness of the Pennsylvania team assisted greatly in carrying out this policy, but did not cause it. The idea of taking the Pennsylvania game in "on the stride" is an old one, but one which has generally been disregarded as the Pennsylvania game has drawn near, — the disregard being occasioned by the apparent formidableness of our opponent and the fear of defeat. The necessary consequence has been that the Varsity Team has reached its best form for the Pennsylvania game and has then slumped, owing to the impossibility of successfully keeping it on edge until the Yale game. The policy this season as carried out was to play just well enough to win from Pennsylvania, and then to complete the development of the Team in the two weeks remaining before the Yale game. In this way the Team progress was steady right up to the end, without a chance for a slump. Instead of spending two weeks in preparing a defense for the Pennsylvania game, as has been customary, only three days were given to it this year. The remainder of the secret

practice period was spent on the offensive game which was being developed especially for Yale. This secret development made it impossible for Yale to plan a systematic defense for the Harvard attack, inasmuch as the main formations used in the big game were never played in public. Had the Pennsylvania team been an average one, Harvard's score would have been much smaller; as it was, the running of up so large a score was merely a defensive measure, in accordance with which Harvard kept possession of the ball most of the time, thereby saving the injury usually occasioned in stopping the "guards-back" formation.

The songs, cheering, and enthusiasm, which added so much to the whole spirit of the year, were due mainly to the new Union, and bid fair to continue in an increased ratio as the Union grows more and more into its place in Harvard life.

We may say, therefore, in closing this brief review, that during the season of 1901 Harvard football has made considerable progress along practically the same lines which Mr. Forbes laid out when in '98 he laid the cornerstone of what we may term modern Harvard football.

W. T. Reid, Jr., '01.

Football.

THE YALE GAME.

The annual game with Yale was played on Soldier's Field, Nov. 23. Nearly 35,000 spectators were present, in spite of the gray and chilly day. From the start, Harvard proved superior. In the first half two goals were kicked from touchdowns, and Marshall kicked one from the field. In the second half, one more touchdown and one goal were scored, mak-

ing the total 22 to 0. The teams were:—

HARVARD.	YALE.
Bowditch, r. a. l. e., Gould, Rafferty	Cutts, r. t. l. t., Goss
Barnard, r. g. l. g., Olcott	Greene, c. c., Holt
Lee, l. g. r. g., Hamlin, Johnson	Blagden, l. t. r. t., Hogan
Campbell, l. e. r. e., Swan	Marshall, q. b. q. b., DeSanctis, Metcalf
Ristine, r. h. b. l. h. b., Hart	Kernan, l. h. b. r. h. b., Chadwick, Owaley
Graydon, f. b. f. b., Weymouth, Vanderpoel	
Score, Harvard, 22; Yale, 0. Touchdowns: Blagden, Ristine, Graydon. Goals from touchdowns, Cutts, 2. Goal from the field, Marshall. Umpire, Dashiell of Annapolis. Referee, McClung of Lehigh. Timekeeper, Whiting of Cornell. Linesmen, J. S. Lawrence of Harvard; Hull of Yale. Time, 35 minute halves.	

In all Harvard rushed 97 times and gained 340 yards, while Yale rushed 25 times and gained 46 yards. Harvard ran back 12 kicks for gains, making a total of 175 yards, and Yale ran back 6 kicks for a total gain of 58 yards. Harvard kicked 10 times, exclusive of kick-offs and drop-kicks, for a total distance of 348 yards; while Yale kicked 13 times for a total of 354 yards. Harvard averaged 3½ yards gain on rushes and about 35 yards on kicks; Yale averaged 1½ yards on rushes and 27 yards on kicks. Harvard lost the ball twice on fumbles and twice on downs; Yale did not lose the ball on fumbles, but lost it once on downs. Harvard was forced to kick 4 times and Yale was forced to kick 5 times. Harvard was penalized for a total loss of 30 yards, while Yale was not once penalized. Harvard also twice lost the ball for holding.

Even the briefest record of the game would be incomplete without reference to the cheering, led by O. G. Frantz, '03. The great meetings for rehearsal at the Union in the previous weeks resulted in the best organized enthu-

siasm ever known at a Harvard game. It should also be recorded that for the first time the streets and stores of Cambridge were decorated by the citizens.

On Nov. 26 a torchlight parade of the undergraduates and a bonfire on Soldier's Field were had in celebration of the victory over Yale. At the Union, before the parade, speeches were made by Colonel Hallowell, '61, Major Higginson, ['55], Captain Campbell, Coach Reid, and Coach W. H. Lewis. At the Field each member of the Team made a short speech and was cheered, and the celebration ended with singing the football songs.

On Dec. 12, a dinner was given the Football team at the American House in Boston. J. H. Sears, '89, was toastmaster, and the speakers, J. J. Storow, '85, N. P. Hallowell, '61, H. L. Higginson, ['55], L. B. R. Briggs, '75, Prof. I. N. Hollis, J. T. Wheelwright, '76; D. C. Campbell, '02, W. T. Reid, '01, W. H. Lewis, '95, and F. J. Stimson, '76, aroused a great deal of enthusiasm. Two days later the team was entertained at dinner by the Harvard Club of New York.

The Class Football championship resulted in the third consecutive victory for 1903. The Junior team defeated the Seniors 6-5. The Sophomores beat the Freshmen 5-0. The Juniors then made the series complete by defeating the Sophomore team, 11-5, in a game full of the usual excitement of Class games. The winning team was captained by R. Pier.

The University "H."

The following members of the University are now entitled to wear the University "H":—

Football. D. C. Campbell, '02, W. T. Reid, '01, C. Blagden, '02, W. G.

418 Athletics. — *The Five-Year Agreement with Yale.* [March,

Lee, 2 M., C. S. Sargent, Jr., '02, E. H. Greene, '02, R. C. Barnard, '02, O. F. Cutts, 2 L., E. Bowditch, Jr., '03, C. B. Marshall, '04, R. P. Kernan, '03, A. W. Ristine, '02, T. H. Graydon, '03, J. A. Burgess, '04, R. Lawrence, '02, C. F. Wright, '03, G. L. Jones, '03, E. T. Putnam, 1 G., S. W. Miffin, 2 L., M. Donald, 3 L., A. Stillman, '03, W. D. Eaton, '02, H. K. Roberts, '04, D. A. Baldwin, '03, and J. D. Clark, '03.

Crew. H. Bullard, '02, G. Bancroft, '02, W. Shuebruk, '02, R. H. Goodell, '02, M. R. Brownell, '02, R. S. Francis, '02, W. E. Ladd, '02, J. B. Ayer, '03, D. D. L. McGrew, '03, R. Derby, '03, and W. James, Jr., '03.

Baseball. B. Wendell, Jr., '02, A. L. Devens, '02, F. W. George, 4 M., E. E. Coolidge, 2 L., W. T. Reid, 1 G., G. P. Milne, 1 G., A. Stillman, '03, W. Clarkson, '03, R. P. Kernan, '03, C. A. MacDonald, 2 L., O. G. Frantz, '03, and T. F. Murphy, '04.

Track. J. G. Willis, '02, H. W. Foote, 3 Dv., O. W. Richardson, 3 L., H. S. Knowles, '02, J. H. Converse, '02, J. H. Shirk, '02, A. W. Ristine, '02, E. W. Mills, '02, A. M. Butler, '02, E. B. Boynton, '02, J. Foster, Jr., '02, G. E. Behr, Jr., 1 G., N. F. Glidden, '03, R. Abercrombie, '03, J. E. Haigh, '03, M. T. Lightner, '03, E. C. Rust, '04, T. L. Manson, '04, and C. H. Robinson, '04.

Rowing.

There has been considerable discussion in the *Crimson* over the length of the boat-race. E. C. Storrow, '89, who has coached the University crews for the last three years, has advocated reducing the course to three miles, giving as his reason the unnecessary strain of the last mile. It is unlikely that the course will be shortened for some time to come, however, as it is

still to be proved that three miles would be less exhausting than four, and, moreover, Yale has beaten us in the races of the last two years after the three-mile mark has been passed. A most auspicious beginning of the season was the appointment, as head coach, of F. L. Higginson, Jr., '00, who rowed at 4 in '98; captained and stroked the winning '99 crew, and was only prevented from stroking the 1900 crew by a serious accident only four days before the race. Light work under the coaching of Capt. H. Bullard, '02, and Coach Higginson, has been going on in the boat-house since January. Of last year's squad, nine of the twelve men who rowed at New London are still in the University and able to row, and the new candidates are so good that a hot contest for seats in the boat is expected. The Class crews were not called out for regular work until after the Mideyears.

The Five-Year Agreement with Yale.

The five-year agreement with Yale expires this year, and it is not known whether another arrangement will be made, as up to the present Yale seems unwilling to establish a permanent Athletic Committee, competent to deal with intercollegiate interests. The *Crimson's* summary of Harvard-Yale scores in the past five years, during which Prof. Hollis has been chairman of our Committee, follows. It will be seen that Harvard has beaten Yale at Football, Track Athletics, and Baseball; Yale has been first in Rowing.

Rowing.

1897. — At Poughkeepsie, June 25: Cornell won in 20 minutes 34 seconds; Yale second, three lengths behind Cornell; Harvard third, five lengths behind Yale.

1898. — At New London, June 23: Cornell won

in 23 minutes 46 seconds; Yale second, four lengths behind Cornell; Harvard third, twelve lengths behind Yale.

1899. — At New London, June 29: Harvard, 20 minutes 52½ seconds; Yale, 21 minutes 13 seconds.

1900. — At New London, June 28: Yale, 21 minutes 13 seconds; Harvard, 21 minutes 37 seconds.

1901. — At New London, June 27: Yale, 23 minutes 37 seconds; Harvard, 23 minutes 45 seconds.

Football.

1897. — At Cambridge, November 13: Harvard 0, Yale 0.

1898. — At New Haven, November 19: Harvard 17, Yale 0.

1899. — At Cambridge, November 18: Harvard 0, Yale 0.

1900. — At New Haven, November 24: Yale 28, Harvard 0.

1901. — At Cambridge, November 23: Harvard 22, Yale 0.

Track Athletics.

1897. — At New Haven, May 15: Yale 80, Harvard 24.

1898. — At Cambridge, May 14: Harvard 56, Yale 48.

1899. — At New Haven, May 13: Harvard 54½, Yale 41½.

1900. — At Cambridge, May 12: Harvard 62½, Yale 41½.

1901. — At New Haven, May 11: Yale 57, Harvard 47.

Baseball.

1897. — At Cambridge, June 23: Harvard 7, Yale 5. At New Haven, June 29: Harvard 10, Yale 8.

1898. — At Cambridge, June 23: Harvard 9, Yale 4. At New Haven, June 28: Yale 7, Harvard 0. At New York, July 2: Yale 3, Harvard 1.

1899. — At Cambridge, June 23: Yale 2, Harvard 0. At New Haven, June 27: Harvard 4, Yale 3. At New York, July 1: Harvard 13, Yale 10.

1900. — At Cambridge, June 21: Yale 15, Harvard 5. At New Haven, June 26: Harvard 3, Yale 0. At New York, June 30: Harvard, 5, Yale 3.

1901. — At Cambridge, June 20: Harvard 7, Yale 3. At New Haven, June 25: Harvard 3, Yale 0.

Crack Team.

After a few weeks' work in the Gymnasium and on the Holmes Field board track, the winter track work was completed by the B. A. A. games on Feb.

8. Mr. John Graham, the trainer, selected the relay teams for the Class races and the race with University of Pennsylvania as follows:—

University Team — J. G. Willis, '02, J. E. Haigh, '03, M. T. Lightner, '03, E. C. Rust, '04; substitutes, W. A. Schick, '05, F. W. C. Foster, '03.

1902 — C. H. Schweppe, capt.; R. W. Robbins, K. E. Adams, W. L. Bryant; substitutes, G. Richards, J. B. Winter.

1903 — D. S. Greenough, capt.; J. W. Foster, J. T. Doyle, E. M. Ayer; substitutes, O. Chew, E. Mayer.

1904 — I. G. Fry, capt.; F. S. Bufum, L. T. Bernstein, W. B. Egan; substitutes, E. C. Smith, A. Peterson.

1905 — F. B. Scheuber, capt.; S. Curtis, L. K. Southard, C. P. Whorf; substitutes, B. S. Prentice, J. A. Powelson.

The University team won easily by half a lap in 3 min. 13¼ sec.

The Class races resulted in a victory for 1905. The heats were won as follows: 1902 vs. 1903, won by 1903; time, 3 min. 21½ sec. 1904 vs. 1905, won by 1905; time, 3 min. 21 sec. Final heat, 1903 vs. 1905, won by 1905; time, 3 min. 15½ sec.

Other Harvard men to win events were F. B. Scheuber, '05, who won the special 40 yards dash, beating Duffey of Georgetown in record time; G. F. Henneberry, '02, who won both the 40 yard handicap and the 40 yard novice; J. H. Shirk, '02, who won the 45 yard hurdle handicap, F. W. C. Foster, '03, who won third place in the 16 pound shot, and N. F. Glidden, '03, who tied for second in the running high-jump.

Baseball.

The candidates were called out shortly after the Midyears and work was begun in the cage on Soldier's

Field. The Team will make its usual training trip this spring vacation, and the training quarters will be at Annapolis. The outlook for a strong Team is good, as of last year's men nearly all have returned to College fit to play better than ever before. The only place which will be particularly hard to fill will be Capt. Reid's at catcher, and there are several likely candidates for it; J. Hamlen, '04, R. P. Kernan, '03, J. T. Manning, '03, P. E. Marean, '03, and F. Jaques, '03, being the most likely. B. Wendell, Jr., '02, is captain. A. V. Galbraith, '99, has been appointed head coach of the nine, with Cy Young of the Boston League team to assist.

Basket-Ball.

The University Basket-Ball Team is particularly weak. For a time the outlook seemed so hopeless that T. Riley, of the Webster basket-ball team, was engaged to coach the Team. He completed his work in a couple of weeks, but the improvement, though considerable, was not enough to make the prospects for victory bright. Cornell has beaten Harvard in one game; Harvard has won once from Cornell, and Columbia defeated Harvard on Feb. 8, 28-12. On Feb. 4, Brown won from Harvard, 35-33. The men who have played in the league games so far are: Capt. Gilles, Clark, Smith, K. Smith, Fosdick, Hanavan, Linehan, Browne, Fenwick, and Ritter. The Class basket-ball championship was won by 1903, which defeated the Freshmen 60-12.

Cricket.

The captain of the Cricket Team this year is W. N. Taylor, '03, whose father, F. H. Taylor, '77, captained the winning cricket team 25 years ago.

The schedule is the longest in some years; 12 games in all are to be played and of these only two are to be in Cambridge. Last year Harvard lost to Haverford and forfeited to Pennsylvania; the cup was awarded to Pennsylvania. Two years ago the cup was not awarded, and the year before that, Harvard won. The prospects this year are for a strong batting and medium bowling team. There will be no indoor practice, as Capt. Taylor believes that it spoils the eye for outdoor batting. Work will begin on the new practice wicket on Soldier's Field as soon as the weather permits. Of the old players the following are now in the University: Chew, Drinkwater (ex-capt.), Mather (ex-capt.), Mifflin, Moore, Pasea, Paul, Taylor, Tyng.

Notes.

Annapolis has challenged Harvard to an eight-oared race to be rowed on the Severn in May. The Athletic Committee has acted favorably on the challenge, and if arrangements can be made the race will take place. — The final in the Class Hockey championship was won by 1902. — A. Ames, '03, has been appointed Football manager for next season. — The Fencing Team has arranged the following matches in the New England Fencing league: Jan. 18, B. A. A.; Feb. 1, Worcester; Feb. 15, Cambridge; March 1, Providence; March 15, Boston Y. M. C. A. — A. Tyng, '04, on Jan. 5, made a new strength-test record of 2226.4. — In the intercollegiate shoot in November the scores were as follows: *Princeton* — Archer, 43; Frost, 40; McMillian, 45; Laughlin, 40; Spear, 36. Total, 204. *Harvard* — Hilliard, 44; Colson, 46; Bancroft, 41; DuPont, 37, Phelps, 34. Total, 202. *Yale* — Brown, 43; Kueon, 45; Franchot, 35; DuPuy,

42; Barnes, 33. Total, 198. *Pennsylvania* — Weaver, 37; Parrish, 40; Landon, 42; Adams, 36; Vaughn, 35. Total, 190. The cup for the best individual score was won by Colson of Harvard, who broke 46 out of a possible 50 birds. — The Fencing Team has a match with Yale in Cambridge on Feb. 26. — Candidates for the Freshman Lacrosse Team will be called out early in March to prepare for the interclass games. Following this series a permanent squad will be picked and regular practice held during the remainder of the season under the coaching of University players. A schedule of home games will be arranged for May with Dummer Academy, New York College Freshmen, and St. Paul's, where the game will be taken up for the first time. The season will close with a game with the Columbia Freshmen at New York. — This is Harvard's first year in the intercollegiate Hockey League, although last year she virtually won the championship by defeating Yale, the nominal champion. The Team has developed rapidly and at times has played with remarkable speed and team-play. — A Swimming Team and a Water-Polo Team are forming under the leadership of P. Fox, '03, and E. George, '03.

D. D. L. McGrew, '03.

The Cutts Case.

On Saturday, Nov. 23, the football game between Harvard and Yale was played on Soldier's Field, Harvard winning, 22 to nothing. About a week before the game the daily papers printed a rumor to the effect that Yale intended to protest against the playing of Cutts, the Harvard right tackle. Although the Harvard Athletic Committee was anxious to see the evidence

on which Mr. Cutts's ineligibility was based, Yale in fact sent no protest. On the Wednesday preceding the game a telegram was received from Mr. Walter Camp asking whether Mr. Cutts had received money for teaching football at the Haverford School. A reply was sent that he had not. Friday morning, Mr. Stillman of Yale came to Cambridge to call the Athletic Committee's attention to the fact that the school catalogue styled Mr. Cutts "instructor in physical culture." Mr. Cutts's position at the preparatory school had long been well understood here, and his assurance that he had received no money for teaching football or physical culture had been accepted; but, nevertheless, the continued rumors had previously led to sending Mr. B. Wendell, Jr., to Haverford for a personal interview with Mr. Crossman. The chairman of the Athletic Committee also had a conversation with Mr. Crossman over the long distance telephone, and found Mr. Cutts's statements entirely confirmed. That being the case the Athletic Committee voted that Cutts should play in the game, as the eligibility rules at Harvard were not in any way infringed by his Haverford connection.

Shortly before the Christmas vacation, however, Harvard received proof that Mr. Cutts had been paid for giving private lessons in boxing to a boy at the Haverford School.

Immediately after the term opened a full statement of Mr. Cutts's action was given in the following letters printed in the *Harvard Crimson* of Jan. 11 : —

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRIMSON: At Mr. Cutts's request I hand you for publication the accompanying statement from him which explains itself. The Athletic Committee can only express their regret that through what appears

to have been the unintentional suppression of facts, a member of the football team was declared eligible when he should not have been allowed to play on a Harvard team. The case of Mr. Cutts came before the chairman of the committee in the spring of 1901, and he was declared eligible. He had taught physical culture at the Haverford Grammar School in addition to his regular work as instructor in mathematics, and his name appeared on the catalogue of that school as an instructor in mathematics and physical culture. The question was fully discussed by the Athletic Committee on the evening before the Yale game, and he was again declared eligible upon the assurance of the principal of the school and his own signed statement that he had never received any payment whatever for instruction in physical exercise or for coaching a schoolboy team. At that time it was not known to the committee, or suggested to them, that he had received money for giving private lessons in boxing, and his word that he had never received a cent which would in any way impugn his amateur standing was accepted. The part of our rule under which the decision was rendered reads as follows: "No student shall be allowed to represent Harvard University in any public contest who shall have taught or engaged in any athletic exercise or sport as a means of livelihood." Additional evidence has only recently been sent to Harvard in the shape of a receipted bill showing conclusively that Mr. Cutts had been paid in 1899 for giving boxing lessons to a boy in the preparatory school where he taught. He was therefore clearly ineligible by the Harvard rule.

It is to be regretted that this information did not reach Harvard earlier, and the committee feel that the circumstances should be made known to the students. Whether a change in the football team would have affected the result or not makes no difference, the playing of a man not properly eligible must necessarily detract from the satisfaction over our victories. A copy of this communication will be sent to all colleges and universities against whose teams we played as the only reparation in our power. — Yours very truly, IRA N. HOLLIS, For the Committee.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Jan. 9, 1902.

TO THE HARVARD ATHLETIC COMMITTEE: I desire to assume all responsibility for the statement made before the football game with Yale that I had never received money which would in any way impair my standing as an amateur in college sports.

While teaching in a preparatory school before entering the Harvard Law School, I gave private lessons in boxing and fencing to several boys who were students in the school, and I received pay for these lessons. At the time it did not occur to me that this would in any way affect my posi-

tion as an amateur in outside sports, and the matter dropped entirely from my mind. When my eligibility was challenged the day before the Yale game, I never once thought of these private lessons, and did not subsequently recall them until they were brought to my attention, as I had not considered them of any importance. I therefore gave the Athletic Committee the assurance that I was an amateur within the full meaning of the Harvard rules, which debar men who have received money for teaching physical exercises. My statement having been received by the Athletic Committee as conclusive evidence of my eligibility, it is my earnest desire now to relieve Harvard of any embarrassment in my case, as my wish was to contribute in an honorable manner only toward Harvard success. — Respectfully, O. F. CUTTS.

The considerations which led the Athletic Committee to declare Mr. Cutts eligible to play on the Harvard football team involve a question affecting the standing of teachers in all secondary schools. It had appeared upon investigation that he was engaged to teach mathematics at the Haverford Grammar School, and that he subsequently agreed to take the physical culture of the students without additional salary. His name appeared on the school catalogue as instructor in mathematics and physical culture. Two views of the case were discussed: one against his being allowed to play, and the other in favor of his playing.

According to the first view, the appearance of his name on a school catalogue as instructor in physical culture seemed evidence that part of his salary was paid for work in the gymnasium, and that he was therefore ineligible. The advocates of this view thought that the contract with the school had nothing to do with the case; that he was engaged to teach mathematics because of his ability in athletics, and that whatever the stipulation between him and his employer might have been, his salary was paid for physical culture as well as mathematics.

According to the second view, which ultimately prevailed in the Committee, the teaching of physical culture was purely voluntary, as explicitly stated by Mr. Cutts and his employer. Testimony was procured from the school that his salary was paid for mathematics alone, and had no connection whatever with his other services. He could have given up all work in the gymnasium and on the football field without thereby surrendering any part of his salary. Taking this in connection with the usual practice in secondary schools, the Committee ruled that there was no case against him. The preparatory schools are in the habit of giving the preference in appointments to instructors who have played on college teams. Young men often go into athletics to improve their chances of obtaining positions in the schools after graduation. It is not uncommon to print the names of instructors who have had previous experience in college athletics as directors or instructors of sports. It would seem absurd from this point of view to make a ruling which would endanger the amateur standing of every teacher in the preparatory schools if he received a preference by reason of his knowledge of athletics, or if he took an interest in outdoor or indoor exercises.

The decision to allow Mr. Cutts to play may be regarded as a close one, and no one at Harvard has ever pretended that there might not be differences of opinion. Another committee might have given greater weight to the first consideration above stated, and have thrown Mr. Cutts out.

The insinuations which have appeared in the newspapers, intended to give the impression that Harvard received information before the game which would have enabled the Com-

mittee to find out about the boxing lessons, are wholly without justification. No information whatever was supplied beyond what was already known, and the principal point discussed on the evening before the game was the effect of having printed Mr. Cutts's name in the school catalogue as an instructor of physical culture. The question hinged upon whether this use of his name did not practically nullify the certificate from the principal of the school that his services in the gymnasium were purely voluntary and unremunerative. The receipted bill for boxing lessons was sent to Harvard by Yale about four weeks after the game. It is impossible to believe that responsible authorities knew of its existence before the game, as by the communication of this information the exclusion of Cutts would have been accomplished.

It is difficult to determine how far investigations ought to proceed in connection with eligibility cases. Harvard has always accepted the word of its students, and the positive statement by any student that he had never received money for teaching athletics would be considered sufficient evidence. The fact that a mistake has been made in one case does not vitiate the principle at issue. When the Committee finds itself obliged to go into the detective business the games will not be fit for college grounds. We must, necessarily, accept the word of our own men as to their status. It is unfortunate that Mr. Cutts should have forgotten the private lessons given two years and a half ago, and yet it is easily conceivable that a man should have dismissed entirely from his mind these lessons. They do not seem to have any connection whatever with football, and the decision against

Mr. Cutts's playing is purely technical. Nevertheless, the Harvard rule contemplated making any man who had received a money benefit by reason of his athletics, ineligible; and Mr. Cutts would, without further question, have been removed, if the evidence had been received before the game.

Another proposition upon which this has an important bearing is the necessity of intercollegiate agreement on rules. For many years Harvard and Yale have acted independently of each other in the making of eligibility rules, and much confusion has been the result. It seems about time that an attempt should be made to agree upon rules, especially those referring to amateur standing and residence in other universities. Not a year goes by without some dispute or misunderstanding, and the two universities are

set at odds by differences which could easily be avoided. There is no reason under the sun except sentiment and tradition why the rules should not be identical at the two places. Without mutual understanding the games ought not to be played. This seems to be the universal sentiment at Harvard. For years the Athletic Committee and the students have been willing to make concessions to other universities and adjustments to bridge over difficulties. The only place with which Harvard has not successfully conferred upon the subject of rules is Yale, and the only logical outcome of the present situation, unless the differences between Harvard and Yale can be adjusted, will be to postpone all games between them until a satisfactory understanding on the subject of rules has been reached.

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

ASSOCIATED CLUBS.

The fifth annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs was held at Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 7, 1901. The Council met in the forenoon, with J. H. McIntosh, '84, Omaha, in the chair, and W. Cary, '93, Chicago, as secretary. There were present (besides the officers) R. J. Cary, '90, Chicago, V. H. May, '95, Milwaukee, J. S. Bell, '81, Louisville, E. H. Pendleton, '82, Cincinnati, V. M. Porter, '92, St. Louis, H. E. Barnes, '84, Minnesota, and H. McK. Landon, '92, Indianapolis. The order of business for the convention to be held in the afternoon was outlined and arranged.

At noon the visiting delegates were

taken to the Pabst Brewery, where a typical German luncheon was served by the Brewery Co. Mr. Pabst personally conducted the guests through the establishment and explained the process of making the beer that made Milwaukee famous. The party reassembled in the courtyard of the brewery and gave the College cheer for him and sang a few appropriate songs.

The meeting of delegates from the constituent Harvard Clubs was called to order at 2.30 p.m., with President J. H. McIntosh, '84, presiding, and Walter Cary, '93, as secretary. The roll call showed the following delegates present: *Chicago* — C. I. Sturgis, ['82]; F. A. Delano, '85; W. C. Boyden, '86; F. W. Burlingham, '91; R. J. Cary, '90; M. D. Follansbee, '92;

George Higginson, '87; J. L. Lombard, '64; J. F. Holland, '85; J. W. Mack, '87. *Minnesota* — F. B. Tiffany, '77; M. Barrows, '80; S. M. Hayes, '84; W. Burton, '99; John Bigelow, '61; F. J. Ottis, '96; J. W. Hunt, '92; C. C. Stillman, '98; J. P. Jewett, '84; F. L. Chapman, '71. *Milwaukee* — E. H. Abbot, '55; F. B. Keene, '80; J. W. Mariner, '91; Wm. Thorndike, '92; A. T. Holbrook, '92; C. R. Falk, '93; E. W. Frost, '84; A. H. Vogel, '86; O. R. Hanson, '85; C. S. Lester, ['69]. *Omaha* — J. H. McIntosh, '84; C. S. Elgutter, '87; W. S. Robinson, '87. *Cincinnati* — E. H. Pendleton, '82; J. Wilby, '75; H. M. Levy, '84; M. B. May, '90. *Louisville* — J. S. Bell, '81. *Knoxville, Tenn.* — E. T. Sanford, '85. *Akron, O.* — C. C. Goodrich, '93. *St. Louis* — V. M. Porter, '92; E. H. Sears, '74; A. T. Perkins, '87; S. L. Swarts, '88; C. C. Morrill, '00. *Indianapolis* — H. McKay Landon, '92; F. H. Gavin, '73; J. L. Ketchum, '95. There were present also other Harvard men not delegates, chiefly from Chicago and Milwaukee.

After the disposition of formal matters, the Chairman invited suggestions as to how the Association might assist the Appointment Committee of the University in its work of obtaining places of employment for Harvard graduates. After a brief discussion, the Convention adopted the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Barnes : —

"Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the various constituent clubs that they appoint committees to assist in every way possible the Appointment Committee of the University in the work of advancing the interests of all Harvard men, by assisting them in securing such employment as they may be seeking."

Next considered was the matter of extending aid to the *Harvard Graduate*
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ates' Magazine. A lengthy discussion ensued on ways and means of increasing its circulation. Mr. May offered a resolution which was amended by Mr. Mack to read as follows : —

"Resolved, That the secretary of each constituent club be requested to send at once to every member of his club a personal letter urging upon him the desirability of becoming a subscriber to the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, and inclosing in the letter a blank form for subscription and an envelope addressed and stamped for an answer; that each constituent club also be requested to appoint at once a committee for the purpose of immediately getting subscriptions to the magazine of all Harvard alumni in their club or in their vicinity."

After a general expression of praise from the members on the merits of the *Magazine*, the resolution and amendment were carried with much enthusiasm.

The promised journey of Pres. Eliot in the spring to the Pacific coast, and his entertainment by the several Harvard Clubs in the cities he will pass through, evoked a discussion as to how the clubs might cooperate to promote his pleasure and comfort on the journey. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Keene, was adopted : —

"Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to correspond with President Eliot on the question of his proposed Western trip, and if agreeable to President Eliot to arrange with Harvard men in localities along his route for the sort of entertainment most appropriate for the purpose of his journey."

The subject of securing for the alumni the right to vote for Overseers by letter ballot, which was brought up by a proposed resolution that the Associated Harvard Clubs go on record as favoring the change, inspired a lively debate. So much opposition was shown that a motion to refer the resolution back to the constituent clubs, to ascertain the sentiment of the majority, was unanimously carried.

The Chairman suggested that some

action ought to be taken whereby measures favored by the Association and requiring the attention of the individual clubs, or the members thereof, should reach them promptly and receive immediate consideration. Mr. Follansbee submitted a resolution in line with the suggestion and supported it with an earnest plea, which carried the measure unanimously. The resolution follows: —

“Resolved, That the Associated Harvard Clubs request the constituent clubs to bring before their members at their annual meetings the measures considered by this Association in which the constituent clubs are requested to participate and to urge upon their members for these measures their active coöperation and support.”

The Convention next elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Pres., E. H. Pendleton, '82, Cincinnati; vice-pres., John Bigelow, '61, Minneapolis; sec. and treas., V. M. Porter, '92, St. Louis.

The Harvard Club of Cincinnati and the Harvard Club of Omaha each extended a cordial invitation to entertain the Association next year.

A telegram was sent to Pres. Roosevelt regretting his absence and conveying the hearty greetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs. A vote of thanks was given to the retiring officers of the Association for their efficient and loyal work.

Before adjournment Prof. Palmer, who was present as the guest of the Association, made a short address, in which he complimented the delegates on their enthusiastic loyalty to the University, and gave an instructive account of the birth of the Harvard Union, its purposes, and its promises of usefulness. At the close of his talk three times three cheers were given for him, and three times three for Harvard.

At the banquet in the evening there

were present over 100 men, including all the delegates to the Convention, and many members of the Harvard Clubs of Milwaukee and Chicago not delegates.

The tables were decorated with red flowers and large red dinner cards, on which were pictures of Captain Campbell and “Old John.” The list of courses, printed in Latin, aroused much curiosity. On the wall was a huge sign bearing the magic inscription: “Harvard — 22. Yale — 0.” The glee club of the organization, made up of ex-members of the University Glee Club, the Weld Glee Club, and the H. A. A., — who have now met together at these annual reunions often enough to be regarded as a regular feature, — sang all the songs they knew, and many others.

The Rev. C. S. Lester, ['69], of Milwaukee, presided at the dinner, and welcomed the guests before turning over the reins to the toastmaster, Dr. A. T. Holbrook, '92, of Milwaukee. Prof. G. H. Palmer, '64, representing the University, and E. H. Abbot, '55, of Cambridge, were the guests of honor, each of whom made a speech that was received with loud applause. Prof. Palmer spoke of the wonderful spread of Harvard influence throughout the land. He cited facts illustrating the great antiquity of the University, and then characterized it as the youngest of all our institutions, for none has the spirit of the modern age in a greater degree. He said he did not mean that Harvard had got quickly at the current fashions, but that she had made them, and had shown what are the new modes of advancement. It had set itself, under matchless leadership, at the head of all educational movement in this country. He spoke also of the new building era at the University,

pointing out the fact that the number of buildings added this year practically equaled the total equipment of an average sized college. The increasing interest in study among the students he instanced by some personal experiences of men who had arranged their courses without regard to the convenience of the hours. He defended the so-called "snap courses" by saying they are as a rule the most valuable in the curriculum, being taught by men of genius, who are able themselves to impart so much that there is little left for students to obtain from textbooks. Still he believed that students choose their courses by the question of how interesting they are, and not how easy they are, just as they choose their sports. The severest courses often have the greatest attendance, and from all classes of students. After touching on several other topics, he spoke in conclusion of a proposed memorial to Emerson in the form of a hall for the Department of Philosophy.

Mr. Abbot told of the beginning of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee, in which he had taken a leading part, and expressed his pleasure at the growth of Harvard sentiment in the West. He spoke of the work being done for Harvard, or reflecting glory on Harvard, by Harvard men not entitled by their degrees to the right to vote for Overseers, and he advocated an extension of the franchise.

Prof. J. L. Laughlin, '73, of Chicago University, Mr. McIntosh, the retiring president, and Mr. Pendleton, the new president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, E. T. Sanford, '85, of Knoxville, Tenn., F. A. Delano, '85, of Chicago, and J. Wilby, '75, of Cincinnati, responded to toasts. A humorous poem, hitting off the peculiarities of

certain men present, was read by F. B. Keene, '80, of Milwaukee, and an ode, written for the occasion, was offered by Dr. A. B. Farnham, '68, of Milwaukee. One of the hits of the evening was an original Harvard song, with stirring chorus, written by Mr. Pendleton, which he was called upon to sing repeatedly. Other glee club men contributed solos, and the whole assembly lent lusty aid on the choruses. Toasts were drunk and loud cheers were given for Pres. Roosevelt, Pres. Eliot, and the Harvard Club of Milwaukee. "Fair Harvard" was then sung, and the dinner formally ended, although many of the men remained to indulge in a concert after the "main performance."

On the day following those of the delegates who were still in town partook of the hospitality of the clubs and the Harvard men of Milwaukee, who proved themselves intelligent and thoroughly capable hosts. The delegates departed with the conviction that the convention had been highly successful, and that they had all had a memorably pleasant time.

V. Matt Porter, '92, Sec.

HARVARD COLLEGE CLASS SECRETARIES.

The annual meeting and dinner of this Association was held at the Harvard Union, Cambridge, Dec. 11, 1901.

We had as guests Pres. Eliot, '53, and Professors I. N. Hollis, '99, and M. H. Morgan, '81, and Messrs. W. R. Thayer, '81, and F. C. Hood, '86. The business transacted was the election of officers and the report on Commencement Day celebrations, by the committee appointed by the Association. The principal topic for discussion was: "What can the Secretaries' Association do to help the Harvard Union?"

Under the provisions of the by-laws, J. F. Tyler, '77, is chairman of the Association for 1902. H. M. Williams, '85, was reelected a member of the executive committee, and A. J. Garceau, '91, was reelected secretary.

The following by-laws were adopted:

"This Association shall be called 'The Association of Harvard College Class Secretaries.'

"Every class secretary of Harvard College shall be eligible for membership, not as a representative of his class, but as its secretary.

"The secretary of the class having its 25th anniversary of graduation shall be the chairman of the Association for that year.

"There shall be a secretary who shall be elected annually.

"One other member of the Association shall be elected annually as one of an executive committee, the other two members of which shall be the chairman and secretary, *ex-officio*.

"An assessment not exceeding two dollars annually shall be made on each secretary joining the Association.

"Any secretary who is unable to be present at meetings and dinners shall be allowed to appoint a representative from his class.

"The executive committee shall be authorized to call meetings at its discretion.

"There shall be an annual dinner for the election of officers, and any other business."

It was voted that the chairman appoint a committee to confer with the Committee of Alumni appointed by the president of the Alumni Association on recommendations as to the observance of Commencement Day, and to offer this committee the information obtained by our committee in its conference with the executive committee

of the Alumni Association in June, 1901.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Williams, Wheelwright, and Garceau.

It was also voted that the executive committee confer with Prof. Hollis on the needs of the Union; ascertain how best the Secretaries' Association can be of assistance to it; and prepare a circular which shall be sent by the secretaries to their classes. The executive committee, after consulting with Prof. Hollis, subsequently prepared a circular which has been sent out.

Those present at the dinner were the Rev. Francis Tiffany, '47, H. G. Denny, '52, S. S. Shaw, '53, D. A. Gleason, '56, J. C. Davis, '58, S. W. Driver, '60, G. A. Goddard, '65, T. B. Ticknor, '70, A. L. Lincoln, Jr., '72, G. P. Sanger, '74, J. T. Wheelwright, '76, J. F. Tyler, '77, J. C. Whitney, '78, J. Woodbury, '80, C. R. Sanger, '81, H. W. Cunningham, '82, E. A. Hibbard, '84, H. M. Williams, '85, J. H. Ropes, '89, A. J. Garceau, '91, A. R. Benner, '92, S. F. Batchelder, '93, E. K. Rand, '94, A. H. Newman, '95, B. H. Hayes, '98, A. Adams, '99, E. Spalding, '00, J. W. Hollowell, '01.

Our committee met the committee of Alumni on Commencement Day observances, and after discussion, a sub-committee was appointed to report back to the committee of Alumni on the feasibility of (1) modifying the Commencement Dinner; (2) making provision for an overflow meeting on Commencement Day; (3) the compression of events about Commencement week.

Mr. Solomon Lincoln, '57, chairman of the Alumni Committee, appointed Gen. Stephen M. Weld, '60, F. C. Hood, '86, and A. J. Garceau, '91, to serve on this sub-committee.

A. J. Garceau, '91, Sec.

THE HARVARD MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

The 65th annual meeting was held at the library of the Association on Jan. 20, 1902. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Pres., Dr. S. W. Langmaid, '59; vice-pres., the Rev. James Reed, '55; sec., H. H. Darling, '89; treas., G. D. Burrage, '83; directors at large, C. G. Saunders, '67, F. S. Converse, '93, and Henry Ware, '93. The retiring President, S. L. Thorndike, '52, became a member of the Association in 1854; he was treasurer, 1862-87; vice-president, 1887-94; and president, 1894-1902, until the annual meeting of this year. In recognition of his services the Association adopted a resolution of thanks.

The new President, Dr. Langmaid, was corresponding secretary, 1870-94, and vice-president, 1894-1900.

During the past year the Association lost 3 members by death, and 7 by resignation; and added 12 new members by election. At the annual meeting, eight new members were elected as follows: Wellington Wells, '90, C. M. Cabot, '88, J. L. Wakefield, '80, Prof. A. A. Howard, '82, J. H. Wright, '92, J. H. Bell, '94, H. B. Warren, and J. R. Wakefield. The membership now consists of 199 resident members and three non-resident members, of whom 141 are graduates and 61 non-graduates. Graduates of Harvard number 125, and Yale, Brown, Williams, Union, University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Amherst, Cambridge, Athens, Leipzig, and Agram are represented in the membership. There are members from 44 Harvard classes, the oldest class represented being the Class of '44 and the youngest, the Class of '99.

The Librarian, E. O. Hiler, '93, reports that the use of the library at 1

West Cedar Street, Boston, is steadily increasing, the attendance for 1901 being 550 as compared with 366 for 1899. The accessions to the library during the past year were 219 volumes by purchase and 41 by gift. During the past year all the important works of musical literature published recently were purchased and especial attention was given to orchestral scores of modern masters, — Richard Strauss, Tschai-kowsky, Tainev, Glinka, and others. The library will soon receive a complete set of Brahms's published compositions.

The annual dinner was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, on Jan. 24. Dr. Langmaid presided and about 45 members were present. The guests included Prof. J. K. Paine, b '69, Mr. Wilhelm Gericke, and Mr. Otto Roth. After dinner, S. L. Thorndike, '52, the retiring president, Prof. Paine, Mr. Gericke, Mr. B. J. Lang, N. H. Dole, '74, and Courtenay Guild, '86, spoke. Mr. Whelpley played some of his own compositions for the piano, and Messrs. W. J. Winch and A. W. Wellington sang. The evening was in every way delightful.

Herbert Henry Darling, '89, Sec.

CENTRAL OHIO.

The third annual dinner was held Dec. 4, 1901, at the Columbus Club, Columbus, O. It was preceded by a short business session, at which officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Wm. N. King, '71, pres.; G. H. Stewart, vice-pres.; and W. H. Siebert, '89, sec. and treas.

Covers were laid for 18 persons, six of whom were from neighboring Ohio cities, and one from Chicago. It is our custom to invite guests to these dinners, and Gov. G. K. Nash and Pres. W. O. Thompson, of the Ohio

State University were present as guests. A special feature of the dinner was the presence of representatives from the Harvard clubs of Cincinnati and Chicago. Ex-Pres. H. A. De Windt, '81, of the Chicago Club, and Pres. E. H. Pendleton, '82, of the Cincinnati Club, represented their associations in a capital manner, and added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion.

At the conclusion of the banquet Toastmaster King gave a summary of the remarkable development at Harvard during the past year, and then called for the oration of the evening on the time-honored subject, "Fair Harvard," which was delightfully given by Judge G. H. Stewart. This was followed by the singing of "Fair Harvard," and the list of toasts here appended: "The State and the University," responded to by the governor of the State; "Harvard Club Dinners," by Col. James Kilbourne; and "Harvard in the West," by Prof. T. C. Smith. Informal responses were called for from Mr. De Windt and Mr. Pendleton. The latter, at the conclusion of his remarks, regaled the company with an original song, — which received loud applause, — on the great football victory over Yale. The Secretary then read letters of greeting from members of the Harvard Faculty. The only disappointment connected with the dinner was the absence of Prof. G. H. Palmer, who had been invited to speak on behalf of *Alma Mater*, but was detained in Buffalo by a wreck.

The Harvard Club of Central Ohio is in a flourishing condition, and has on its roll of members the names of men distinguished in political, judicial, and business life. These gentlemen manifest an active interest in both

the Club and the affairs of the University at Cambridge; and the younger members of the Club derive a great deal of pleasure and profit from association with these men of affairs.

Wilbur H. Siebert, '89, Sec.

CHICAGO.

The meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs was held in Milwaukee on Dec. 7 last, and the Chicago Harvard Club sent to the convention a delegation in the neighborhood of thirty men. The standard of success compared favorably with the past records of this enthusiastic organization, and we are now already anticipating the pleasures which are sure to come at the next convention to be held in Cincinnati.

The annual dinner of the Club has been changed to Feb. 26 for the purpose of enabling Pres. Eliot to attend the dinner. The Chicago Club is extremely fortunate in again having the opportunity of hearing Pres. Eliot so soon after his visit to us in 1900. It is hoped that the Club will also have as its guest some prominent graduate from the New York Harvard Club.

Robert J. Cary, '90, Sec.

CINCINNATI.

The Club, in order to bring the Cincinnati men who are now in Harvard into closer fellowship with the members of the Club, gave a luncheon on Dec. 27 to the students who were at home from Cambridge for the Christmas holidays. The usual order of having the older men speak and the younger men listen to them was reversed, and Pres. Pendleton called on several of the guests for short talks about what is going on in College. These talks were full of interest to all who heard them, but they were es-

pecially enjoyed by the older members. Murray Seasongood, '00, spoke on College debates: he showed what opportunities are offered at Harvard for practice in debating, and explained the method of selecting men to represent the University in the debates with Yale and Princeton. T. H. Graydon, L. S. S., '03, in his talk on football, told how the team was trained and how it gained its victories. Fay Ingalls, '04, described the system of class and club races, which keep up the interest in boating and develop good material for the crews. M. H. Urner, '02, spoke of the manifold forms of charitable work carried on by Harvard men in and about Cambridge. A. A. Thayer, '04, was the last speaker, his subject being the Harvard Union and its influence on the social life of the University.

G. S. Sykes, '77, Sec.

EASTERN NEW YORK.

The Club held its annual meeting and dinner at the Fort Schuyler Club, in Utica, N. Y., on Jan. 24. There were about 35 graduates present. The former officers were reelected for the ensuing year, namely: Pres., F. G. Fincke, '73, of Utica; vice-pres., J. L. King, '71, of Syracuse; treas. and sec., W. B. Van Rensselaer, '79, of Albany. After-dinner speeches were made by Edmund Wetmore, '60, of New York, Prof. Hollis of Cambridge, and by the Rev. P. S. Grant, '83, of New York, the guests of the Club.

W. B. Van Rensselaer, '79, Sec.

MARYLAND.

At the regular meeting of the Club, held Dec. 7, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Dr. H. B. Jacobs, '83; first vice-pres., Morris Whitridge, '89; sec-

ond vice-pres., Dr. H. E. Greene, '81; sec., A. M. Tyson, ['90]; treas., C. F. Bond, '94; directors, W. J. A. Bliss, '88, W. S. Marston, '74, Dr. C. R. Bardeen, '93.

A. M. Tyson, ['90], Sec.

MILWAUKEE.

On Dec. 7, the fifth annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs was held in Milwaukee. Many delegates arrived Friday and the majority stayed until late Sunday, making a gathering of two days full of good fellowship. It was the expressed opinion of those who had attended the former meetings, that the Association is growing stronger with each successive meeting, and certainly the recent one was full of enthusiasm and comradeship. In order to keep those attending the meeting together, as much as possible, it was arranged to have all delegates stay at one hotel, and the meeting of the Association and the dinner given by the Milwaukee Harvard Club were held there also.

At the dinner the Rev. C. S. Lester, ['69], president of the Milwaukee Harvard Club, introduced Dr. A. T. Holbrook, '92, as toastmaster, and then followed talks and stories from Prof. G. H. Palmer, '64, Edwin H. Abbot, '55, J. H. McIntosh, '84, F. B. Keene, '80, F. A. Delano, '85, E. T. Sanford, '85, Joseph Wilby, '75, and songs from Herman Gade, '93, Walter Cary, '93, E. H. Pendleton, '82, S. L. Swarts, '88, and the Glee Club. 106 Harvard men attended the dinner.

The object of the meeting, which is fully reported elsewhere, received the undivided attention of all, and none who took part in this last meeting could but feel that the deepest earnestness and enthusiasm were shown.

Valentine H. May, '95, Sec.

MINNESOTA.

Twelve members of the Club were present at the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Ten of these made the journey to Milwaukee together, and by the adroitness of H. E. Barnes, '84, who had charge of the arrangements, occupied a special car. The pleasure of these annual meetings is much enhanced by the zest of traveling to them in a party of fellow members. The spirit of the convention and of the dinner was fine, and the singing was exceptionally good. It was the common opinion that the speaking at the dinner was better than at any previous meeting. The hospitality of the Milwaukee Harvard Club and of its members was very hearty.

Henry Burleigh Wenzell, '75, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.

On the evening of Dec. 14 a reception was given by the Club in honor of the Harvard Football Team of 1901 at the club-house, preceded by a dinner at the University Club. At the reception Pres. Fairchild made a short speech of welcome, and introduced Capt. Campbell, who was greeted with the Harvard cheer. His account of the work of the team in preparing for the big games of the year was most interesting, and his remarks on the good spirit shown throughout the season by the University at large, as well as by the players, were enthusiastically received. Messrs. Kernan and Reid followed Capt. Campbell with interesting speeches, and were heartily cheered by the Club. Prof. Hollis then told the Club about the Harvard Union, its present achievements, and future plans, and a most welcome letter from Major H. L. Higginson re-

lating chiefly to the same subject was read. The University Glee Club of New York city contributed greatly to the evening's entertainment with several numbers, and were of great assistance in the singing of "Fair Harvard" and the football songs.

At the regular meeting of the Club held on Jan. 11, the Hon. J. H. Choate, '52, formerly president of the Club, was the guest of honor. The reception given to him was of an informal character, Mr. Choate having expressed a desire to meet his old friends at the Club, and also the younger and more recent members, in a personal way. Partly on this account, perhaps, the occasion was most enjoyable. At the time of his recent departure for England Mr. Choate presented the Club with an excellent photograph of himself taken during his recent stay in New York.

The movement to enlarge the present club-house, begun over a year ago, has taken an added momentum during the last few months. The necessity of increasing our accommodations has become very obvious of late, owing to the rapid increase in the membership, 151 men having joined the Club since May 1 last, — making a total of 1625, of which number 575 are non-resident members. It is therefore highly desirable that the proposed extension in the rear of the present building should be secured at the earliest possible time. The committee appointed in October, 1900, consisting of George Blagden, R. D. Winthrop, Edward King, A. W. Sherwood, F. R. Appleton, and Thomas Slocum, reported unanimously in favor of accepting the liberal offer made by Messrs. Bacon, Appleton, Twombly, and Winthrop of the premises on 45th Street immediately behind and to the north of the present club-house on 44th

Street, at the cost price of \$121,000. The committee also reported in favor of enlarging the club-house in the event of the acquisition of this property, and submitted a plan for financing these undertakings in a manner consistent with the conservative policy of the Club; part of the expense to be defrayed by a mortgage on the Club property, and \$50,000 to be raised by subscription. Upon recommendation of the committee at a regular meeting of the Club, held on May 11, 1901, the following resolutions were adopted:—

"*First.* Resolved that the Club approve of the policy of acquiring the property in 45th Street in the rear of the club-house.

"*Second.* Resolved that the Club approve of the policy of enlarging the present building.

"*Third.* Resolved that the Club approve of the plan proposed by the Committee for raising by subscription and loan the funds necessary for the above purpose, and that a committee, of which the President shall be chairman, be appointed by him to obtain subscriptions up to the amount named (\$50,000), with the direction that they report to the Club at or before its meeting in October next."

The Committee on Subscriptions, appointed in pursuance of the above resolutions, has been actively at work during the past eight months, and at the meeting of Jan. 11 the chairman reported that the sum then raised amounted to \$37,500, exclusive of the reports from several classes not yet handed in. The Board of Managers, being of opinion that the whole amount proposed to be raised was already assured, recommended the appointment of a committee to report on plans and estimates for the proposed addition, and the Club voted that the President appoint such a committee. The property which the Club desires to purchase cannot be conveyed before April 1 next.

The Yale Club extended a very hospitable invitation to the officers and

members of the Harvard Club to a reception at its new club-house to be held on Jan. 31,—an invitation which was accepted with most pleasant anticipations.

The 36th annual dinner of the Harvard Club is to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 21. Pres. Eliot and Major H. L. Higginson are among the speakers.

Francis H. Kinnicutt, '97, Sec.

RHODE ISLAND.

The midwinter meeting was held at the University Club-house, Providence, Feb. 4. Pres. G. T. Swarts, '79, presided over the H-shaped tables around which were gathered 50 members of the Club with their guests, being the largest number that ever assembled for a Harvard dinner in Rhode Island. Promptly at 7.15 o'clock a double quartette from the Harvard Glee Club struck up "Johnny Harvard," and for the next five hours Harvard enthusiasm found vigorous expression in songs and cheers and speeches. The Glee Club sang between each course of the dinner, while the whole assemblage, under the leadership of E. M. Waterhouse, '97, joined in the more popular songs, some dozen of which had been printed in a Harvard Song Book especially prepared for this occasion. About 9.30, the members of the Harvard Basket-Ball Team, who had played Brown earlier in the evening, came in to cheer and be cheered, before the departure of their train for Cambridge. The vociferous celebration somewhat subsided after the undergraduates retired, giving place to the more serious exercises. Prof. A. C. Coolidge, '87, gave an admirable account of contemporary Harvard, the way it is growing, its needs, its possibilities, and its determination to ac-

compish the very best in the way of college and university education. As a member of the Athletic Committee, he spoke with especial authority regarding the recent developments in relation to Yale, and confirmed the feeling common among the younger graduates at least, that the affairs of Harvard are being so managed that, whatever mistakes may be made, and whether she wins or loses, a Harvard man may never fear loss of his self-respect or of his confidence in the things for which Harvard stands. Professor-elect C. E. Moore, who has been taken from one of the largest Providence churches to become professor in the Divinity School, told of the effort now being made to develop that School, so that it may teach divinity to men of all creeds from the same standpoint of freedom and breadth, with the same regard for the fundamental Truth, as characterizes the teaching in the other departments of the University. The Secretary proposed the toast to the senior member of the Club, Dr. E. L. Cunningham, '29, the second oldest living graduate, from whom a very charming letter was read. Short speeches by Professors L. T. Damon, '94, and William Macdonald, '92, both now on the Brown faculty, closed the formal exercises at table.

At the business meeting, before the dinner, it was voted to issue a Club book, giving an account of Harvard influence in Rhode Island, and to appoint F. R. Martin, '93, a committee to arrange for sending a Providence paper to the Harvard Union. The following new members were elected, resident in Providence except as noted: A. M. Allen, l '00; L. T. Damon, '94; J. B. Diman, A. M. '96 (Newport); J. W. De Wolf (Bris-

tol); E. M. Dodd, '80; Alphonse Gaulin, Jr., l '96 (Woonsocket); E. S. Harrington; A. H. Jameson; Allen Jacobs, '98; A. E. Krom, A. M. '01; H. L. Koopman, A. M. '93; G. W. Latham, '93; E. I. Lindh, '93 (Hope Valley); W. Macdonald, '92; J. M. Peters, m '87; J. E. Powers, d '99; E. S. Shannon; M. X. Sullivan, '99; H. M. Shartenberg, '00; F. W. Snow, d '00; H. E. Windsor, d '87; E. M. Waterhouse, '97.

G. P. Winship, '93,

Sec. for Providence.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN.

The officers of the Club are: C. C. Stein, pres.; C. E. Edson, vice-pres.; G. P. Costigan, Jr., sec. and treas.; E. F. Welles, C. K. Boettcher, exec. com.

On Nov. 27, 1901, a special meeting of the Club was held with Vice-President C. E. Edson in the chair. The resignation of M. B. Porter, as secretary of the Club, was read and reluctantly accepted; G. P. Costigan, Jr., was thereupon duly elected to the office of secretary and treasurer; his address is 421 Ernest and Cranmer Bldg., Denver, Colo.

The Club appointed a committee to arrange to receive Pres. Eliot, should his contemplated Western trip bring him through Denver.

G. P. Costigan, Jr., '92, Sec.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

On Dec. 6, 1901, in the office of Charles Monroe, Room 402 Wilcox Block, Los Angeles, Cal., was held a meeting of graduates from Harvard University, for the purpose of taking into consideration the feasibility of organizing a Harvard Club.

The following were present: Russ Avery, H. O. Collins, C. J. Ellis, C. R.

Holterhoff, E. R. Kellam, Charles Monroe, H. G. Weyse, of Los Angeles; G. H. Gould, of Santa Barbara; and Roy Jones, of Santa Monica.

Mr. Monroe was elected chairman and Mr. Collins secretary of the meeting. Mr. Jones made a statement of the object of the gathering, reading in this connection a communication from H. P. D. Kingsbury, of Redlands, giving an account of the proceedings inaugurated to organize a Harvard Club at that place. The matter was generally discussed, and upon a final consideration it was unanimously resolved that a Harvard Club be organized, with headquarters at Los Angeles. Upon motion of Mr. Avery, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee, of which he shall be a member, to draft a plan of organization and report at a meeting to be arranged by them, to which all known Harvard men in Southern California shall be invited.

The Chairman appointed the following committee: Messrs. Avery, Collins, Ellis, Gould, and Jones.

There being no further matters for consideration, the meeting adjourned.

The Club held its first general meeting and first dinner in the rooms of the California Club, Los Angeles, on Dec. 28. The following were present: Russ Avery, H. O. Collins, C. J. Ellis, F. C. Garbutt, W. H. Holliday, C. R. Holterhoff, Charles Monroe, M. S. Severance, H. G. Weyse, E. S. Williams, W. L. Wills (M. D.), and O. C. Bryant, of Los Angeles; G. M. Abbott (M. D.), S. C. Clark, and H. W. Wadsworth, of Pasadena; Roy Jones, of Santa Monica; D. L. Withington, of San Diego; W. D. Brookings, of Highland; Judge G. E. Otis, of Redlands; and G. H. Gould, of Santa Barbara.

The journey from Toke Point on

Shell to Café Noir was enlivened by the singing of old College songs, the relation of old University incidents, the reunion of old classmates, and the hearty good-fellowship of old associations.

Charles Monroe presided, and in calling the gentlemen to attention for the discussion of the business matters he presented the report of the committee which had been appointed at the preliminary meeting held on Dec. 6, 1901. The report, containing a draft of a constitution, was received with enthusiastic acclamations, and on motion of Mr. Gould, of Santa Barbara, it was unanimously approved; the by-laws as presented were adopted, and the gentlemen recommended for the officers for the ensuing year were elected, — viz., pres., F. H. Rindge, '79; sec., H. O. Collins, '67; treas., W. H. Holliday, '86.

The healths of Pres. Eliot and Profs. Shaler and Ames were toasted, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with Pres. Eliot to ascertain the time when he will be in Los Angeles, with the view of making suitable arrangements for his reception. The Secretary was also instructed to transmit to H. B. Sargent, of Santa Monica, one of the oldest living graduates of Harvard, the greetings of the Club and the hearty good wishes of its members for a prosperous and happy New Year. The thanks of the Club were extended to Mrs. Roy Jones and Mrs. Charles Monroe, for their labors in designing and arranging the beautiful decorations of the table. The health of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, was toasted standing; and the President and Secretary were directed to inform Mr. Roosevelt of the organization of this Club, and request him to inform us

whether he proposed to visit the Pacific coast during the next year, and if so, whether he would devote one evening for a reception and dinner by this Club. With hands joined round the circular table and singing "Auld Lang Syne," the meeting adjourned at midnight.

On Dec. 31, Pres. Rindge appointed C. J. Ellis and Charles Monroe, of Los Angeles, and Roy Jones, of Santa Monica, members of the executive committee.

Holdridge Ozro Collins, l'67, Sec.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The annual business meeting was held Dec. 27, 1901. The Secretary reported the death of the following members of the Club: J. J. Hayden, l'41, May 9, 1901; C. J. F. Beale, '80, Sept., 1901. Charles Moore, H. R. Webb, and Pickering Dodge were appointed the committee to arrange for the annual dinner of the Club in February. R. R. Perry, Jr., W. H. Putnam, and Percival Hall were elected a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The following new members were elected: C. C. Brayton, '01, L. H. Woolsey, E. C. E. Lord, p '01, W. A. Heilprin, '01, Wm. Abbe, '98; H. J. Wilder, '97, E. S. Cushman, H. H. D. Sterrett, '99, W. D. Sterrett, '01.

J. Macbride Sterrett, p '70, Sec.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper class; since many who call themselves classmates take

their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

"Lost Men."

Any information about the following men will be gladly received by their respective class secretaries. A star (*) denotes a temporary, or irregular, member.

1887. John Coit Adams, Charles Chollet, *Charles Frederic Hall, Fredk. E. Hughes, *Lester Richardson, *Eben Blanchard Thaxter, Henry Adams Thayer.

1893. *Lewis Alexander Burgess, *Andrew Carnegie (son of Thomas), *George Lawrence Day, *John Waldo Eichinger, *Walter Littlefield, Carl Horton Pierce, *Walter Judd Scott, *Walter Herriman Wickes.

1828.

The Rev. J. W. Cross has removed from Worcester to 66 Bradford St., Lawrence.

1836.

On Jan. 22, W. E. Parmenter resigned as chief justice of the Municipal Court, Boston; he had served since 1883, as chief justice, and as judge since 1871. — The Rev. John Healy Heywood died at Louisville, Ky., on Jan. 13. He was born at Worcester, March 30, 1818; graduated at Harvard in 1836, and at the Divinity School in 1840. He went immediately to Louisville, where he succeeded the Rev. J. F. Clarke, '29, as pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah. From 1842 to 1856 he was a member of the Public School Board, and its president for six years. Through his energy, the first high schools were introduced into Louisville. He was for a time editor

of the *Louisville Examiner* and a constant contributor to the *Christian Register* and the *Unitarian Review*. During the war he was an active member of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. In 1880 he resigned his pastorate, and after travel abroad, he accepted a call to the Unitarian Church at Melrose, where he remained from 1884 to 1889. Then he returned to Louisville, where he passed the rest of his life in good works. In youth a Whig, he soon became an Abolitionist, and was one of the few Kentuckians who spoke out early against slavery. He was among the first Odd Fellows in Kentucky. He married, Aug. 16, 1848, Sarah E. Burrill, of Providence, R. I., who died Oct. 25, 1849. On Dec. 29, 1853, he married Margaret Cochran, of Louisville, who survives. So universally was he esteemed that clergymen of several other denominations took part in his funeral ceremonies.

1839.

DR. E. E. HALE, Sec.

39 Highland St., Roxbury.

A bas-relief of Samuel Eliot, trustee of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., for more than 40 years, has been placed in the chapel by Mrs. Eliot. The sculptor is Mr. Bela Pratt. — A committee of prominent citizens has been formed to celebrate, on April 3, Dr. E. E. Hale's 80th birthday. — ED.

1845.

C. W. FOLSOM, Sec.

19 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

George Phineas Upham died in Boston on Nov. 20. He was born in that city Jan. 1, 1826, and prepared for college at Mr. Ingram's school. Graduating with the Class of 1845, he entered the counting room of Upham, Appleton & Co., dealers in dry goods,

and forerunners in business of Upham, Tucker & Co., and the present Amory, Brown & Co. He was made a member of the firm in the year following his entrance into the business. In this capacity he acted for a period of about ten years, when he retired from the dry goods business to assume the management of his father's property, in which occupation he continued. He was one of the original members of the Somerset Club, as well as one of the oldest members, and was senior trustee at the time of his death. He was one of the first cottagers at Nahant. His son, G. P. Upham, Jr., graduated in 1881.

1846.

C. E. GUILD, Sec.

27 Kilby St., Boston.

Davis Smith was born in Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, April 19, 1820; graduated A. B. in 1846 and at the Divinity School in 1849. He preached at Montague, 1850 to 1852; was ordained June 20, 1853, at Carlisle, and left this position from loss of voice, which forced him to withdraw from public life, in July, 1854. A year or two later he went West, settling at Rockford, Ill. Out of doors life restored his health and he returned to Vineyard Haven in 1885, where he led a quiet, secluded life until his death on Dec. 6, 1901, from a fall on his head from a team in his own yard. — Dr. A. L. Merrill, of Boston, has given to Phillips Exeter Academy one of the finest brick business buildings on Exeter's Main Street — to be called Merrill Hall, and to be used in part for administrative purposes, and for a reading room and society rooms. He has deeded to the Academy two large brick warehouses adjoining, one of which will be converted into a library

for the large private collection of E. F. Rice, of the Boston Public Library. He has also provided a fund that supports the annual Merrill prize speaking and composition contests, and his wife, the late Harriet M. Merrill, gave a fund of \$2000, the income from which is loaned to needy students.

1852.

H. G. DENNY, Sec.

68 Devonshire St., Boston.

J. H. Choate, after a continuous service of 43 years in the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, has withdrawn, to devote his time more fully to the duties of his position as Ambassador to England. He returned to London on Jan. 15, after spending two months in New York. — S. L. Thorndike is a member of the Mass. Historical Society; he is also a trustee for 8 years of the Masonic education and charity trust. — John Taylor Perry died at Exeter, N. H., on Nov. 29, 1901. He was born in Exeter, April 5, 1832, the youngest of five children of Dr. William Perry, '11, and Abigail Gilman. He entered Phillips Exeter in 1843, and was graduated from Harvard in 1852, with Phi Beta Kappa rank. He then began the study of law with Gen. Gilman Marston, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1856, but never practiced. In 1857 he joined the *New Hampshire Statesman* of Concord, being with that paper about a year. Early in 1858 he joined the *Cincinnati Gazette* as an editor, and remained on that journal, of which he soon became a part owner, until its consolidation with the *Cincinnati Commercial* in 1883. He then returned to Exeter. His home was the old Ladd house on Water St., which, during the Revolution, was the home of his great-grandfather, Nicholas Gilman, the treasurer

of the state. Mr. Gilman had his office there and all currency was issued from that house during his term. Since 1888, Mr. Perry had been the editorial writer of the *Exeter News-Letter*. From 1888 to 1896 he was the editor of the *New Hampshire Journal* and its successor, the *Record*, the organ of New Hampshire Congregationalists. He contributed to leading reviews, and in 1897 published a book, "Sixteen Saviours or One," an attempt to prove that the gospels are not Brahmanic. In 1899 he compiled and published a history of the First Congregational Church of Exeter. He was elected a trustee of Phillips Exeter in March, 1885, resigning in April, 1899, at which time he was the president of the board. He had been a trustee of the public library for nearly 20 years, and was a member of the New Hampshire State Historical Society. He was a member of the First Congregational Church, and a Republican. In 1862 he married Sarah Chandler of Concord. She died June 11, 1897, leaving no children. Mr. and Mrs. Perry had visited Europe several times, and in 1895 undertook a two years' voyage round the world.

1855.

E. H. ABBOT, Sec.

1 Follen St., Cambridge.

H. L. Higginson is a trustee of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C. — A. Agassiz was one of the few American scientists invited to the Fisheries Exposition at St. Petersburg. He has not yet returned from his expedition to the Indian Ocean. — The *Lincoln, Eng., Mercury*, of Nov. 1, 1901, commenting on the death of E. I. Browne, reported in the last *Magazine*, speaks of his benefactions in England, including gifts to All Saints' Church, at Stamford.

1856.

D. A. GLEASON, *Sec.*

152 Causeway St., Boston.

George Campbell Barrett died very suddenly of heart disease at his residence in Roxbury, Jan. 23. The son of George Campbell and Susan P. (Chamberlin) Barret, he was born in Boston, April 21, 1835. His father died the same year, and he with his mother lived during his early years in Boston, Brighton, and Cambridge. He was a pupil at the Eliot School, Boston, David B. Tower's private school in Boston, and for a while at the Hopkins Classical School in Cambridge. He was fitted for college by private instruction from J. M. Chase, '50. After graduation he entered the counting-room of Winslow Bros., Boston, and subsequently that of Pickering & Winslow, importers of East India goods. In May, 1859, he started in business in the firm of Winslow & Barrett, importers of and dealers in alkalies. This firm was afterwards dissolved. From that time till 1873 he was often in Europe and Cuba, representing business houses, and then became a member of the firm of Albert A. Cobb & Co., and in 1876 of Candler, Cobb & Co.; afterwards a member of the firm of John W. Candler & Co., importers of sugar and Calcutta goods, which firm was dissolved in 1884, when he retired from active commercial business. He was afterwards interested in various real estate and corporation enterprises, residing in Boston, but generally spending his winters in the South. In May, 1899, he sailed for Europe, and returned after a short residence. He was married in Boston, Feb. 13, 1878, to Susan M. Meriam, daughter of Silas P. and Susan M. (Briggs) Meriam. His wife died at Passaic, N. J., Dec. 18, 1895.

They had no children. — C. F. Adams has been requested to act as one of the advisory committee on the relations of capital and labor appointed at the conference of representatives of leading organizations lately held in New York. — Moses Merrill has been compelled by the unsatisfactory condition of his health to resign the headmastership of the Boston Latin School which he has held with great success for 25 years.

1861.

THE REV. J. E. WRIGHT, *Sec.*

Montpelier, Vt.

F. W. Hackett has resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to return to his law practice, the resignation taking effect Dec. 16, 1901. — A. H. Hardy has resigned the treasurership of Phillips Academy, Andover. — S. F. Emmons was elected first vice-president of the Geological Society of America, at their 14th annual meeting, held Dec. 31. — Joseph Bradford Hardon died suddenly, Jan. 1, at his home in Cambridge. He was born in Attleborough, March 31, 1834. Some ten years of his early life were spent in northern Virginia. After his graduation he served several years as assistant master in the Portland, Me., high school, but in 1864 he entered upon a business career, first with Hallowell Brothers, in New York, later with Burr Brothers & Co., in Boston. In 1875 he with others formed a partnership in Boston under the title of C. A. Browning & Co., importers and jobbers of millinery goods; and he remained a member of that firm until his retirement in 1897. He married Miss Alison Nisbet Cleveland, daughter of the late Prof. C. D. Cleveland, of Philadelphia, in 1876, who, with two sons and a daughter, survives

him. His home was in Jamaica Plain for 23 years, but, with the education of his children in view, he removed to Cambridge in 1899.

1863.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, Sec.

53 State St., Boston.

[Charles] Stuart Faucheraud Weld died at Hyde Park, Nov. 8, 1901. He was born at Fort Lee, N. J., Dec. 14, 1839, and fitted for college at his father's school at Perth Amboy. After graduation he resided in Boston and Hyde Park, engaged in studying and teaching. In 1877 he took private pupils. At his suggestion a monument was erected in the North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I., to some of Rochambeau's soldiers buried there. He contributed several articles on the Panama Canal, Napoleon III, and Mexico to the *Atlantic Monthly* and other periodicals. He married, Aug. 16, 1880, in Hyde Park, Lydia Anna Harvell, and had one son, Louis. — A memorial window to J. D. W. French has been placed in Emmanuel Church, Boston. — Prof. C. L. Smith has resigned as dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences; his resignation takes effect at the end of the year.

1864.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, Sec.

225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Dr. Thomas Waterman, a widely known insanity expert and 33d degree Mason, died in Boston, Dec. 14, 1901. He was born in Boston, Dec. 17, 1842, the son of Thomas Waterman. He graduated from Harvard in 1864 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1868. After being connected with the Mass. General Hospital for a while, he engaged in practice, eventually making insanity his specialty. He was mar-

ried in 1872 to Harriet H. Howard, who, with two daughters, survives him. He held many prominent offices in Masonry. He was a past grand master of Zetland Lodge, and a past potentate of Aleppo Temple, a member of Boston Commandery, Knights Templars, and had received his 33d degree in the Scottish rite. He had been medical examiner of the Northwestern and Home Life Insurance Cos., Curator of Mammals in the Boston Society of Natural History, instructor at the Harvard Medical School, counselor of the Mass. Medical Society, surgeon to St. Joseph's Home, etc. As a recreation he exposed pseudo-spiritualism and mediumistic impostures. — Judge Samuel Badger Neal was accidentally killed at Kittery, Me., Dec. 25, 1901, by being knocked down and trampled upon by a horse. He was born at Portsmouth, N. H., April 29, 1842; fitted at Phillips Exeter Academy; after graduating at Harvard he served the New Hampshire National Bank at Portsmouth as assistant cashier. In 1867 he entered the house of Bangs & Horton, coal dealers, Boston, as cashier, and pursued that business till 1884, when his health broke down and he retired to Kittery, Me.

1869.

T. P. BEAL, Sec.

2d Nat. Bank, Boston.

Prescott Hall Butler, who has been prominent in the history of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, died at his home in New York, Dec. 16. He was born on Staten Island, N. Y., March 8, 1848. After graduating from Harvard in 1869, he went to New York, and was soon admitted to the bar and entered the well-known firm of Butler, Southmayd & Evarts, of which his father had been senior

partner. He had a summer home at St. James, L. I. He was a member of the Century and Down Town associations, the University, the Racquet, the Riding, the Harvard, the Players', the Metropolitan, the Adirondack League, the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht, the New York Yacht, the Larchmont Yacht, and the Jekyl Island clubs, and was a patron of the American Museum of Natural History. His son, Lawrence S., graduated at Harvard in 1898, and Charles S. in 1899. — Gov. Crane has appointed Dr. J. B. Ayer to the Mass. State Board of Insanity. — 33 members of the Class gave a dinner at the Harvard Union on Jan. 16, in honor of A. I. Fiske, just appointed headmaster of the Boston Latin School. A. M. Howe presided. Mr. Fiske when called on responded with deep feeling and quaint humor. Some of the Class spoke briefly, discussing the functions and value of preparatory schools of 1861-1865, and giving recollections of their schoolboy days, and of Mr. Fiske's boyhood. — J. J. Myers is again speaker of the Mass. House. — Secretary Long has appointed F. Rawle a visitor at the Naval Academy.

1870.

T. B. TICKNOR, *Sec.*

18 Highland St., Cambridge.

The Committee on a memorial to the late Roger Wolcott suggest that the memorial be erected on the State House grounds, Boston. The fund amounts to over \$40,000, contributed by over 10,000 persons, representing every city and 223 towns. — Melville Moore Weston died suddenly in Boston on Dec. 25. He was born in Bangor, Me., on Aug. 11, 1848, and was the son of George Melville Weston and Bathsheba H. (Moore) Weston.

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He was the grandson of Chief Justice Nathan Weston of Augusta, Me., and was a first cousin of M. W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States. Mr. Weston's boyhood was passed partly in Bangor and partly in Washington, D. C., in which city his father at the time of the civil war was editor of the leading Republican paper. He was fitted for college under the tutorship of Joseph Willard of the Boston bar, entered Harvard in 1866, and graduated in 1870. He then continued his study of law, and received his degree as a bachelor of laws in 1872, after which he went abroad for a year of European travel. Upon his return in the fall of 1873 he began the practice of law in the office of Henry W. Paine and of his brother-in-law, R. D. Smith, '57, continuing there until the death of Mr. Smith in 1888, since which time he had remained in practice with largely increasing clientèle. He was a member of the University Club, St. Botolph Club, and other organizations. — Laurence Curtis has retired from the Boston Stock Exchange.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, *Sec.*

1230 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

J. B. Gerrish has given a large collection of books to the Harvard Union Library. — Senator H. C. Lodge has been selected as the annual commencement speaker before the Yale Law School. — Through the omission of "Jr." (for which the Secretary was not responsible) G. L. Stowell, instead of his son, was registered in the list of "marriages" last time (p. 365). — C. J. Bonaparte is one of the national committee on arbitration between capital and labor. — Nathaniel Thayer has been reelected a director of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, JR., *Sec.*
18 Post Office Sq., Boston.

On Jan. 22 J. F. Brown was appointed chief justice of the Boston Municipal Court, of which he has been a judge since 1894. — Perry Belmont, Dem., was defeated in an election to Congress on Jan. 7 from the 7th New York District. — L. C. Ledyard is again Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. — Prof. E. S. Sheldon presided at the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association.

1874.

G. P. SANGER, *Sec.*

940 Exchange Building, Boston.

D. L. Withington, of San Diego, and G. C. Shepard, of Bostonia, San Diego Co., Cal., are actively interested in the formation of a Southern California Harvard Club, and the former attended a meeting for that purpose at Los Angeles on Dec. 28. — J. S. Patton was candidate for the Boston Board of Aldermen from the Brighton District.

1876.

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT, *Sec.*

40 Water St., Boston.

Alden Sampson addressed the American Geographical Society on Jan. 21 on "a visit to Palmyra." — Daniel Carpenter Bacon died at Laramie, Wyo., on Nov. 3. The son of Eben and Susan G. (Low) Bacon, he was born at Jamaica Plain, July 2, 1854; fitted at the Boston Latin School; entered Harvard in 1872; was the most prominent athlete in the Class; captain of the University Crew; member of the Football team; belonged to the Dickey, Hasty Pudding, A. D. Club, and other societies; and was second marshal. For a year after graduation he

was with Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers, Boston. In 1877, went West and with H. G. Balch bought the Home Ranch on the Big Laramie River. Established the Laramie Nat. Bank, and the First Nat. Bank at Rock Springs, Wyo., and bought out the First Nat. Bank of Laramie. He was president of the last two banks, of Laramie Electric, Gas Light and Fuel Co., of a Land Improvement Co., and of the Riverside Livestock Co. He traveled extensively in this country and Europe. Unmarried.

1877.

J. F. TYLER, *Sec.*

73 Tremont St., Boston.

Arrangements for Commencement are not yet complete. — It is proposed to use the lodge of the '77 Gate as an information bureau, with telephone. — Prof. E. H. Strobel is a member of the Mass. Historical Society. — Morris Gray is a vice-president of the New England Trust Co., Boston.

1878.

J. C. WHITNEY, *Sec.*

Box 3573, Boston.

C. C. Binney has severed his connection with the Department of Justice at Washington, and resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia, at 703 North American Building. — The Rev. H. C. Hay has resigned his pastorate in Brockton to become associate pastor of the Boston Church of the New Jerusalem. — The Class dined at the Union Club on Jan. 31. N. N. Thayer presided. Forty were at table and the after-dinner speaking was excellent. Especial honor was paid to H. W. Smyth, recently elected professor of Greek at Harvard, and Herbert Parker, attorney-general of Mass. — Dr. E. T. James is president of North-

western University, Evanston, Ill. — B. F. Harding is teaching at the Milton Academy. — Prof. Paul Shorey is at the American School, Athens.

1879.

FRANCIS ALMY, Sec.

Buffalo, N. Y.

R. W. Ellis, Rep., is mayor of Springfield. — Jesse Rowland Norton died at Ironton, O., Jan. 25, 1900. He was married, Nov. 15, 1894, to Eunice Cook, of Nashville, Tenn., to which place he had moved from Ironton, in 1887. From 1891 to 1895 he lived in Chicago. He leaves a widow, one daughter, and two sons. He was born at Wheeling, W. Va., April 22, 1858. — E. L. Baylies has been appointed by Pres. Roosevelt a secretary to the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, special envoy from this country to the coronation of Edward VII. — W. B. Lawrence is Junior Grand Warden of the Mass. Grand Lodge, F. and A. Masons. — G. v. L. Meyer, U. S. Ambassador to Italy, occupies the Brancaccio Palace, Rome. — Wm. Schofield is a director of the Federal Street Trust Co., Boston. — Francis Almy has been elected a director of the newly organized Society for Beautifying Buffalo. — Charles Franklin Sprague died at Providence, R. I., Jan. 30, 1902. He was born at Boston, June 10, 1857. In College he was a member of the Dickey, Hasty Pudding, and Porcellian. After graduation he studied law, and practiced in Boston. His experience in politics began in 1886 and 1887, when he served on the Boston Republican city committee. In 1888 he was elected a member of the common council from Ward 10, and he was reelected for the following year. In 1891 and 1892 he was a member of the Mass. House of Representatives.

In 1893 he became a member of the park commission by appointment of Mayor Matthews. His work as a commissioner was signalized by the settlement out of court of many important law suits. In 1895 he was elected to the State Senate from the 9th Suffolk district, and served on the committees on metropolitan affairs, federal relations, and constitutional amendments. In 1896 he was appointed chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs, and had membership in the committees on constitutional amendments and education and libraries. He supported all measures which he thought would loosen the grip of politicians on municipal affairs. He was elected to Congress as a Republican in 1896, from the 11th district, and was reelected in 1898, but declined to be a candidate for a third term in 1900. Failing health, the earliest symptoms of which appeared four years ago, prompted his declination. His disorder, at first nervous, gradually affected his mind, and a year ago general paresis set in. He died in a private asylum. In 1891 he was married to Mary Bryant Pratt, who survives with two daughters. — W. D. Denègre has returned to New Orleans, La., after a year's absence.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec.

14 Beacon St., Boston.

C. B. Blair has left Grand Rapids and is passing the winter at Redlands, California. — R. N. Ellis has been rechosen master of the Meadow Brook Hounds. — The following names appear in the list of the directors of the National Suffolk Bank, formed by the consolidation of the Washington and Suffolk National Bank of Boston: H. B. Chapin, R. M. Saltonstall, C. G.

Washburn, C. M. Weld, Robert Winsor. — Charles Frederic Tiffany Beale died Sept. 1, 1901, at Port Kent, N. Y. He was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., on June 15, 1857, the son of Charles Louis and Catherine (Wilder) Beale. He prepared for college at the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut at Cheshire, and at Phillips Exeter Academy, graduating from the latter in June, 1876, and entering Harvard with the Class of 1880. After he graduated from college he studied law at Hudson, N. Y. in the office of his father, with whom he later formed a partnership under the title of Beale & Beale. In 1892 he removed to Washington, D. C., where he continued to reside and practice law until his death. He was married, Feb. 20, 1883, to Margaret DuBois, and had one son named DuBois. For many years he took a great interest in secret orders, and was a prominent member in several of them. Of late years he has been specially interested in the patriotic orders, and was an officer of the Society of Colonial Wars. — Howard Townsend is a trustee of the Bellevue Hospital, New York. — C. E. Fish is principal of the School of the Lackawanna, Scranton, Pa.

1881.

PROF. C. R. SANGER, Sec.

108 Walker St., Cambridge.

J. P. Parmenter has been appointed by Gov. Crane a justice of the Municipal Court of Boston, to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of his father, Judge W. E. Parmenter, from the chief-justiceship. — Information is wanted by the Secretary of the following men: Fisher, Merrill, Hopkins, Edwards, Borland, Griswold, Allen, C. N. Hussey, Tenney, Wentworth. — Dr. G. A. Gordon is Lyman Beecher

Lecturer at Yale Divinity School this year — Dr. H. B. Howard and E. A. Whitman are trustees of the Mass. State Colony for the Insane. — Merritt Starr attended the National Civil Service Reform Association Convention as a delegate from Chicago. He has recently given \$2500 to the endowment fund of Oberlin College, of which he is a trustee. — G. M. Lane has given the Harvard Corporation a fund for paying for lectures before the Classical Department by eminent scholars. — G. F. Morse is secretary of the Clinton Hospital Association. — Prof. C. R. Sanger, at the request of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, United States Navy Department, has completed an extended investigation into the absolute and comparative merits of two processes for the fire-proofing of certain woods used in the construction and internal fitting of vessels of the United States Navy — Ed. — N. L. Robinson is deputy commissioner of bridges for Greater New York.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.

89 State St., Boston.

The Rev. H. H. Morrill of Holyoke has been chosen secretary of the new Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western Massachusetts. — E. H. Pendleton of Cincinnati is president of the Associated Harvard Clubs of the West. — The midwinter Class lunch was held at the Union Club, Boston, Jan. 18. 44 members were present, and G. C. Buell, of Rochester, N. Y., presided. — The Committee on the celebration of the 20th anniversary has arranged for a trip down Boston Harbor in a steamer on Tuesday, June 24, stopping at Misery Island or Marblehead for lunch. Wednesday morning the

Class will meet at the Harvard Union and visit new buildings in Cambridge, and Wednesday evening dine in Boston. — Prof. G. L. Kittredge and Albert Matthews are members of the American Antiquarian Society. — H. T. Ornard is in Washington, D. C., pushing the claims of the beet sugar industry. — Great praise has been given to Capt. F. N. Goddard for his work in helping to overthrow Tammany in New York.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.

2 Joy St., Boston.

A. C. Burrage has purchased a considerable tract of land in Jamaica Plain, where he intends to lay out a polo field, with extensive grand-stands, stables, etc., and where he will also later erect a private residence. He spends two months of the winter at his home in California. — C. S. Hamlin appeared before the Senate Committee on Immigration, on Jan. 21, and presented Resolutions of the Boston Chamber of Commerce relative to Chinese immigration. He urged the continuance of the present exclusion law until the expiration of the existing treaty in 1904, on the ground that the honor and faith of the government were involved. — C. C. Nichols was a candidate for renomination as mayor of Everett on the Republican ticket at the December election, but was defeated by a small majority in the caucus. He had been elected in 1899 and 1900 as a citizens' candidate. — J. A. Noyes was elected on Dec. 26 a resident member of the Colonial Society of Mass. — J. D. Pennock delivered a lecture on Nov. 22 at the Mineralogical Laboratory at Harvard, his theme being "The Retort Coke Oven and its Chemical Products." — C. P. Perin made an address before the Twentieth Century Club of Boston on Dec. 28, taking for his subject "The Experiences of a Visiting Engineer in Western Siberia." He described his work as mining expert for the Vosskressenski Syndicate and the progress of the Trans-Siberian Railway. Later, at a dinner given by Dr. A. K. Stone, several classmates assembled to meet him, among them being A. C. Burrage, C. P. Curtis, G. H. Page, Soren and H. L. Smyth. — G. J. Porter is in the employ of the Boston Steel and Iron Co., at 166 Devonshire St., Boston. — Fletcher Ranney is now a member of the firm of Ranney & Elmore, practicing law at the old address, 23 Court St., Boston. — Wallace Rice prepared for Herbert S. Stone & Co., the Chicago publishers, a handsome volume for the holidays, entitled "Animals: A Popular Natural History of Wild Beasts." He has recently edited for F. M. Morris "The Basia of Johannes Secundus." — C. R. Rockwell has left Kansas City, and hopes to make his headquarters in Boston, though his work as auditor of various railway corporations takes him on regular trips to Detroit and other Western cities. He is also engaged in expert accountant work for large business concerns, which necessitates occasional journeys to the South and elsewhere. — J. D. Sherwood has been in Boston, with his wife. — The Rev. E. S. Rousmaniere was mentioned as a candidate for the Bishopric of the newly created Diocese of Western Massachusetts. — The Rev. W. E. C. Smith has been called from St. Mary's Church, Dorchester, where he has been settled for the last ten years, as assistant to the Church of the Ascension in New York city, of which our classmate, the Rev. P. S. Grant, is rector. — The Rev. Edward Cummings preached

a sermon on Jan. 26 which has excited a notable interest. It was in effect a powerful discussion of political morality, with reference to the place of our country in the family of nations, and was a pulpit utterance in accord with Pres. Schurman's widely discussed speech on the Philippine situation. — The Committee appointed last Commencement to consider the question of a gift from the Class to the University has issued a circular through its chairman, J. R. Brackett. It will hold meetings as often as practicable between now and next June, to consider and discuss such suggestions as shall have been brought to its notice from time to time, and will report its conclusions to the Class for ratification in due season. It will greatly facilitate the work of the Committee if classmates will communicate to its members the suggestions and ideas they have at heart.

1884.

E. A. HIBBARD, *Sec.*
111 Broadway, New York.

R. H. Terrell, Esq., has been appointed by Pres. Roosevelt a Civil Justice for the District of Columbia. These justices preside over the ten inferior courts for that District. — Dunlap Smith died at his home in Chicago on Dec. 24, 1901, after a short illness. Mr. Smith had been one of the foremost men in business circles in Chicago. He was at one time president of the Chicago Real Estate Board and was a member of the Valuation Committee of the Real Estate Board, and in 1896, by appointment of the mayor of the city, became a member of the Tax Commission, appointed to determine an equitable valuation of Chicago business property for assessment purposes. He was a director of the Chicago Elevator Co. and of other com-

panies. He was instrumental in securing the passage of the Torrens and Pawnbrokers' laws, and in organizing the Merchants' Club. He had been engaged in general real estate business since graduation, and was head of the firm of Dunlap Smith & Co. In 1898 he was president of the Harvard Club of Chicago; he was also president of the University Club, and a member of the Union, Chicago, Chicago Athletic, North Shore, and Onwentsia clubs. The Class has suffered a great loss in his death, and all who remember his cheerful, vivacious, sunny disposition will mourn the demise of a personal friend. He married, Oct. 12, 1887, Miss Harriet Dean Flower, of Chicago, and he left surviving him his widow and four children.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*
70 State St., Boston.

G. D. Cushing has been elected president of the Boston School Committee. — Dr. J. G. Mumford has changed his residence and office to Haddon Hall, corner of Commonwealth Ave. and Berkeley St., Boston. — W. R. Trask has given up his position as resident manager for Boston of the Lawyers' Liability Company of New York to devote himself to his law practice. — W. H. Baldwin, Jr., is treasurer of Hackley Hall School, the new Unitarian school recently organized at Tarrytown, N. Y.; he is one of a committee to draft a feasible Sunday liquor law for Greater New York. — J. J. Storror was elected in November a member of the Boston School Committee, primarily as a candidate of the Public School Association; he is also active in presenting the case of the petitioners at the Boston State House in favor of a dam in

Charles River. — H. K. Swinscoe has resigned as superintendent of Harrison Bros. & Co. of Philadelphia and now occupies the position as head of the wire cloth department of the United States Steel Co., at Joliet, Ill. — F. W. White, treasurer of the Warren-Burnham Co., has changed his business address to 7 East 42d St., New York. — W. P. Homans is one of the directors of the new Automatic Weighing Machine Co. — C. W. Birtwell, General Secretary, has issued the 37th annual report of the Children's Aid Society of Boston. — Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers, Boston, have organized a retail department and placed M. E. White in charge of the most attractive "book room" in the United States. — A. D. Cole is Grand Master of the Kentucky Odd Fellows.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, *Sec.*

126 West 85th St., New York.

The second part of the Fifth Report is at last in press. — F. S. Palmer is medical supervisor of the Munson gold mines in Korea; address, Chemulpo, Korea. — T. W. Richards has been appointed full professor in the Chemical Department. — C. H. Tyler has changed his address to 77 Ames Building, Boston. — The statement that W. M. Fullerton has succeeded M. de Blowitz as Paris correspondent of the *London Times* is incorrect, as the latter has not resigned. — The Rev. H. B. Hutchins has resigned his pastorate of the Baptist church at Pawtuxet, R. I., and removed to 78 Lexington Ave., Providence.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, *Sec.*

340 South Station, Boston.

Hamilton Kuhn died at Nassau,

Bahama Is., Jan. 27. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 8, 1866. After graduating with the Class, he entered the Law School and took his A. M. and LL. B. in 1890. For a year he was in the office of E. H. Bennett, Boston; then he practiced by himself until the autumn of 1893, when his health broke down. — A. R. Weed has been reelected alderman of Newton.

1888.

DR. F. B. LUND, *Sec.*

529 Beacon St., Boston.

The Rev. Herman Page has been called from Fall River to be rector of the New St. Paul's Church in Chicago, Ill.; address, 5035 Madison Ave. — G. W. Cram's address is 50 Buckingham St., Cambridge. — F. L. Dean has been chairman of the executive committee of the Republican Club of Mass. — J. M. Hallowell has formed a partnership with the late attorney-general of Mass. and F. T. Hammond, '92; the title of the firm is Knowlton, Hallowell & Hammond; address, 50 State St., Boston. — W. A. Leahy is secretary of the Music Commission, Boston. — R. T. Paine, Jr., is on the Boston School Board. — D. T. Dickinson was defeated for reelection as mayor of Cambridge. — C. F. Adams, 2d, is vice-president of the City Trust Co., Boston. — Dr. John R. Eldridge has been obliged to give up his plans for locating in Providence, R. I., and has returned to San Francisco. — Prof. Maxime Bôcher is a vice-president of the American Mathematical Society.

1889.

PROF. J. H. ROPES, *Sec.*

13 Follen St., Cambridge.

J. P. Morgan, Jr., has been appointed by Pres. Roosevelt to be one

of the three secretaries to the Special Embassy of the United States to the Court of St. James for the coronation of Edward VII. — Lewis Henry Morgan died on Oct. 31, 1901. He was born at Staten Island, N. Y., June 12, 1867, and prepared for college at St. Mark's School. In college he was one of the best known members of the Class, played on the Freshman Eleven and Nine, and on the University Nine and Cricket Team, and belonged to the Institute, A. K. E., Hasty Pudding Club, Z. Ψ., and Porcellian. At graduation he received Honorable Mention in Fine Arts. After graduation he studied architecture at the Mass. Institute of Technology, and in 1891 he entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. He completed his course there in 1893, passing his studies under M. Deglane (the architect of the Gran Palais of the Exposition of 1900) with such success that he obtained several medals during his course. He received his diploma with the special felicitation of the jury in 1898. Returning to New York he associated himself with the firm of Howard & Cauldwell, with whom he remained until 1901, when he joined the firm of Warren, Wetmore & Morgan. His most important work is the residence of James A. Burden, Jr., which is now in the course of erection. He married, June 5, 1890, Camilla Leonard, who survives with two children. — C. H. Slaterry, Dem., is a Boston alderman.

1890.

J. W. LUND, Sec.

40 Water St., Boston.

Dr. George Bridges Henshaw died at New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1901. He was born at Jamaica Plain, May 6, 1867. He graduated from the Medical School in 1894, with special mention

for a thesis on "The Use of the Microspectroscope in Bacteriology." Till July 1, 1895, he served on the House Staff of the Boston City Hospital; then opened an office in Cambridge, where he remained in active practice up to his death. He was awarded the Lyman Prize for an essay on "The Treatment of Typhoid Fever with Typhoid Thy-mus Extract," 1896; was a physician at the Cambridge Hospital, and bacteriologist to the Cambridge Board of Health. He married, June 25, 1895, Grace E. Raymond, of Cambridge. — Homer Folks is commissioner of charities for New York.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec.

12 Ashburton Place, Boston.

H. L. Norton has returned East for a few months, and is at Chestnut Hill. — Frank Rogers has given many successful concerts in Boston and vicinity this winter. — W. M. Turner is with Volkmann's School, recently moved to 415 Newbury St., Boston. — D. S. Dean has returned from his northwestern mining trip. — J. A. Stetson is chairman of the House Committee of the Harvard Club of New York. — A. J. Garceau was reelected secretary of the Association of Harvard College Class Secretaries; he is also one of the organizers and secretary and librarian of the Dedham Glee Club; one of a sub-committee appointed to report on the recommendation of making changes in Commencement Day Observances, and he is also on the Entertainment Committee of the Harvard Musical Association. — R. W. Nutter is assistant district attorney for Norfolk and Plymouth counties. — The Rev. A. L. Bumpus is vicar of the Church of the Ascension, Boston. — S. V. R. Crosby



CLASS OF 1889 GATE



CLASS OF 1890 GATE

has been admitted to partnership in the firm of F. S. Moseley & Co., brokers, Congress St., Boston.

1892.

A. R. BENNER, *Sec.*

Andover.

The Secretary is preparing the third Class Report. Information will be welcome with respect to the addresses of the following: Sheldon Barrett Anable, Henry H. Buckbee, Frederick A. Googins, Herbert L. Grant, William Doggett Hills, Paul Hunt, Ernest H. Jackson, Herbert T. King, Henry Newman Lee, Thomas George Lee, Frank W. McDonald, Laton Carl Smith, Edward Nelson Thayer, and James B. Wethrell. — F. S. Kershaw's address is 6 Bond St., Cambridge. — Benj. Cook has been appointed special justice of the Second Bristol District Court. — G. L. Batchelder is in the Medford Common Council. — A special reunion of the Class of '92 was held in the Harvard Union on Jan. 20, to make arrangements for the decennial next spring. A club was formed called the Boston Association of '92. The object of the club is to entertain the members of the Class who attend the reunion next spring. Dr. F. S. Newell was elected president. — Dr. Wm. Thorndike is studying in the Vienna hospitals.

1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*

721 Tremont Building, Boston.

The new Revised List of the Class recently sent out contains an error on page 32, where "Stokes" should read "Stoker." — The annual winter dinner of the members of the Class in and about Boston will occur at the Hotel Lenox on March 8, and is expected to surpass even the success of last year. At this

dinner will probably be made the preliminary arrangements for the decennial celebrations. — F. Allen, M. D., after two years in Cuba as surgeon on Gen. Lee's staff, has returned to Boston and opened an office in Brimmer Chambers. He is specializing in anaesthetics, and is one of the physicians of the Free Hospital for Women. — William F. Baker is in charge of the branch office of the Contract Department of the New York Telephone Co. at 111 West 38th St., New York city. — C. L. Barlow's residence is at 47 East 64th St., New York city. — R. W. Bergengren is with the Publicity Bureau, at 244 Washington St., Boston. — P. Clagstone's "business is mining and ranching in the States of Washington and Idaho;" address, Granite, Kootenai Co., Idaho. — J. I. Cochrane, M. D., is practicing medicine at East Arlington, Vt. — W. H. Cushing is a third-year graduate student in History and an assistant on the same subject. — S. Dinsmoor, D. O., is a practicing osteopathist at 636 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky. — R. G. Dodge has accepted the position of assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts. He will also continue his general practice at his office in the Tremont Building, Boston. — W. Duane, professor of Physics at the University of Colorado, has patented a telegraphic device by which a single wire will carry as many as 18 messages, going in both directions at once, and using the common Morse instruments. — R. D. Farquhar received his *diplôme* at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in June, and returned to this country in July. He is now with Hunt & Hunt, architects, of New York city; address, 142 East 33d St. — L. A. Frothingham has removed his law office to 8 Congress St., Boston, where he is a member of the firm of

Knox, Currier & Frothingham. — T. A. Gifford particularly requests that mail be not sent to him at 787 Park Ave., but to his new address, 18 Murray St., New York city; his permanent address remains 72 Princeton St., Springfield. — C. S. Hawes is living at 1231 Harvard St., Washington, D. C., and working in the Census Office. — O. B. Hawes is a Unitarian clergyman; address, 5131 Morris St., Germantown, Pa. — E. C. Howe is an attorney at law, with offices in Kilburn Block, Littleton, N. H. — I. W. Howarth's address is now 6200 Greenwood Ave., Chicago. — J. T. Hughes has removed his law offices from 28 to 53 State St., Boston. — L. Hutchinson's residence is at 2245 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley, Cal. — E. P. Jose has removed from 31 State St. to 78 Devonshire St., Boston. — W. J. Henderson is a first-year student of physics, biology, and education in the Graduate School. — H. F. Kent is in the photographic and optical supply business at Binghamton, N. Y. — P. Manchester is secretary of the Railway Appliances Co., 680 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill. — S. A. McIntire is with Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 32 Nassau St., New York city. — R. J. Mulford's summer camp for boys, "Camp Choconut," at Friendsville, Pa., will open for its 7th season on June 27. — E. S. Mullins should be addressed care of W. J. Mullins, Franklin, Pa. — G. A. Page is secretary and treasurer of the L. C. Page Company, publishers, 200 Summer St., Boston. — L. N. Roberts's permanent address is care of Andreas Blume, Esq., 27 School St., Boston. — T. L. Ross is assistant cashier of the American National Bank of Kansas City, Mo. — W. L. Sanborn has removed his office from 178 Devonshire St. to Congress St., Boston. — F. C. Schrader's address is 1327 R St., N. W., Washington, D. C. — T. H. Shastid writes from 1129 Michigan Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich., "that I left off practicing medicine in 1897 on account of ill health; that I was then an invalid for two years, and did nothing but try to get well; and that at present I am in the Senior Law Class in the University of Michigan, — also that I took my A. M. at the same institution last June, and that I intend after graduating in law in June next to make a specialty of medical jurisprudence." — R. K. Smith, after five years as rector of St. Paul's Church, Kansas City, Mo., has accepted the position of assistant minister at Grace Church, Newton; address, 14 Church St., Newton. — H. H. Stickney should be addressed at 19 Clarke Ave., Chelsea. — F. C. Thwaites is living at 553 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis., and practicing law. — J. S. Turner, Jr., hitherto reported "lost," is living at 209 Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Rome, Italy. — C. G. Van Brunt, for several years chief analyst of the Kansas City Smelting & Refining Co., is now taking advanced chemical work in the Graduate School; address, 48 Brattle Street, Cambridge. — H. Ware has become a member of the firm of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Thayer, attorneys and counselors at law, Exchange Building, Boston. — F. Winsor's "Middlesex School" for boys, on the outskirts of Concord, was formally opened Nov. 20, 1901. — F. L. Young has removed his law office to 943 Tremont Building, Boston. — C. R. Falk is superintendent of the foundry of the Falk Co., Milwaukee, Wis. — Harrison G. Fay has resigned from the High School at Warren, R. I., and is now principal of the High School at Putnam, Conn.

1894.

E. K. RAND, *Sec.*

104 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

The Secretary is still at work on the Class Report, and could make much faster progress if the many delinquents would make some reply to his circulars. Present address and occupation should always be reported, even if no change has been made in either since the last report. — Charles Warner Shope died Jan. 10, at his home, 60 West 67th St., New York, after an illness of three weeks, of typhoid fever. He was thirty years old, and leaves a widow and two children. He was a member of the firm of C. H. Arnold & Co., South William St., and belonged to many clubs, among them the Harvard, the Richmond County Country, the New York Yacht, and the Calumet clubs; he was also a member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New York. — D. W. Lane is a member of the Boston Common Council. — A. N. Johnson is expert in the Road Material Testing Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Washington. — The Rev. G. F. Rouillard has accepted a call to the First Baptist Church, Bath, Maine. — D. J. Gallert has formed a law partnership with I. S. Heller, 31 Pine St., New York. — W. S. Woods is practicing law at Taunton, and is also city solicitor. — F. L. Fullam is assistant chemist of the International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite Co., Partin, N. J. — R. B. Beals is with Winslow Brothers, leather manufacturers, Boston. He has been traveling extensively in Europe and Asia, and is now at Christchurch, New Zealand, where he will probably remain for two years. — A. L. Cahn is traveling in Europe. — W. J. Pelo is head of the classical department, Syracuse, N. Y., High

School. — E. Goldmark is practicing law in New York (115 Broadway); residence, 49 West 96th St. — D. J. Mulqueeney is practicing law in Boston (10 Tremont St.). — C. F. M. Malley is practicing law in Boston (5 Tremont St.). — The following addresses should be noted: A. A. Marsters, 15 Dey St., New York; T. Dows, 8 Broadway, New York; E. M. Grover, 20 Maple St., Needham; the Rev. Percy Gordon, 372 County St., New Bedford. — E. P. Saltonstall and A. P. Carter are aldermen of Newton. — G. H. Tinkham has been reelected an alderman of Boston. — W. P. Meehan was candidate for alderman from District 11, Boston. — F. H. Kent has been called to the Unitarian church, Northampton. — J. L. Benbow's address is 525 Front St., Fort Madison, Ia.

1895.

A. H. NEWMAN, *Sec.*

16 Congress St., Boston.

M. B. Fanning's address is now 1079 Boylston St., Boston. — Dr. L. V. Friedman is practicing medicine at 101 Newbury St., Boston; he is physician to out-patients of the Boston Lying-in Hospital and assistant in Obstetrics at the Harvard Medical School. — George Snow Taft Newell was killed Jan. 20, 1902, in the Boston subway by falling from the front platform of a Cambridge car. The car and platforms were crowded, and the lurch of the car in rounding a curve threw him off. He struck on his head, and died almost instantly. Newell graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1897, and began the practice of law in Boston. In the spring of 1898 he became associated with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. of Baltimore, as their attorney in Boston. Two years later he formed with T. J. Fal-

vey the firm of Newell & Falvey, New England agents for the same company, and continued this business until his death. He was 29 years old. — The Rev. G. T. Smart has resigned his pastorate at Manchester, Vt., and accepted the pastorate of the Newton Highlands Congregational Church. — Thorndike Spalding is serving his fourth term in the Cambridge Common Council, and in January was elected president of that body. — V. S. Thomas has removed from the West End Trust Building, and opened offices for the practice of law in the Harrison Building, Philadelphia. — H. J. Young is with Purdy & Henderson, 78 Fifth Ave., New York city. — Guy Murchie is on Gov. Crane's staff. — T. R. Kimball is assistant rector of St. Stephen's Church, Boston. — W. H. Cameron has become a member of the firm of Oliver C. Fuller Co., investment bankers, Milwaukee, Wis. — P. H. Lombard is in Denver, Colo., as one of the electrical engineers of the General Electric Co. — R. M. Johnson is with the Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Co., and has recently been made traveling freight agent, with headquarters at 17 Campus Martius, Detroit, Mich. — W. A. Lackey has resigned from the Pawtucket, R. I., High School, and is now superintendent of schools at Webster. — E. W. Forbes has deposited several other valuable works of art in the Fogg Museum.

1896.

H. R. STORRS, Sec.

Brookline.

E. N. Jones has opened a law office at 947 Exchange Building, Boston. — J. S. Holbrook has entered into partnership with J. R. Brimley, as landscape architects and engineers, with offices at 166 Fifth Ave., New

York. — F. W. Kiesel is in the banking business at Sacramento, Cal. — C. E. Beebe is a traveling salesman with headquarters at Williamsport, Pa. — W. D. Sterns is a Congregational minister with a parish at Blackstone. — R. S. Hosmer is forester in the U. S. Bureau of Forestry, Washington, D. C. — Charles Bullard is private assistant to Prof. W. G. Farlow. — F. G. Kean, Jr., is practicing law in Philadelphia. — G. B. Gavin is news editor for the *Boston Daily Globe*. — G. M. Busch is engineer and superintendent of the Black Diamond Mining Co., at Karthaus, Pa. — G. Folsom is manager of Puget Mill Co., Seattle, Wash. — C. E. Colligan is in the law department of the Boston Elevated R. R. — R. Mansfield is vice consul of Belgium in Boston. — F. M. Bailey is practicing law in Chicago. — J. H. B. Lewman is teller of First National Bank, Louisville, Ky. — B. E. Burns is practicing law at Nashua, N. H. — H. N. Moore is supervisor of school census for the State of New Jersey. — A. F. Allen is practicing law in Jamestown, N. Y. — H. D. Kirkover is in real estate business at Fredonia, N. Y. — D. R. Butler, Jr., is practicing medicine at Rutland. — L. E. Denison is salesman for Rice-Stix D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo. — H. G. Carty is practicing law in New York city. — H. A. Harding is practicing law at Falmouth. — J. E. LeBoaquet has been ordained minister of the North Ave. Congregational Church, Cambridge. — Stoughton Bell is a Cambridge alderman. — Jonathan Leonard is teaching in the Somerville High School.

1897.

• W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec.

60 State St., Boston.

H. G. Gray is an assistant in the office of District Attorney Jerome,

New York city. — C. M. Weld is employed as assistant mining engineer with the Cleveland-Clipp Iron Co., Ishpeming, Mich. — F. H. Touret has completed a year's work in the Harvard Divinity School, and is now a student in the Middle Class of the Cambridge Theological School. — J. E. Gregg is in the Middle Class of the Yale Divinity School, and is preparing for the Congregational ministry; address, 712 West Divinity Hall, New Haven, Conn. — M. Millar has been installed as pastor of the Unitarian church in Newton Centre. — Dr. R. W. Hall is instructor in Biology in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. — H. B. Huntington is instructor in English at Harvard. — E. P. Carr is at his home in Durham, N. C., his studies being interrupted by trouble with his eyes. — J. H. Patten, president of the Federation of Graduate Clubs, was a delegate from Harvard University to the convention held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 27 and 28, 1901. — Lombard Williams has been elected representative to the Mass. legislature from the 12th Middlesex district by the largest majority ever given. He has been appointed to the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. — E. V. Dexter is with the Chicago and Alton Ry. Co., at Bloomington, Ill. — E. M. Gregory is in the law office of Chauncey G. Parker, Newark, N. J. — G. H. Noyes should be addressed care of U. S. Weather Bureau, New Haven, Conn. — Hugh Bancroft is assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, — the youngest ever appointed. — Evan Hollister has given up the practice of law in Buffalo, to take an important place with the American Radiator Co. of that city. — Theodore Lyman is studying science at Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng. — H. A. Phillips is

studying architecture in Paris; address, 14 Rue Soufflot.

1896.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.

53 State St., Boston.

The Secretary will be very happy to make arrangement for an informal dinner, to be held in Boston either the night before Commencement or "Grads'" night at the "Pops," provided a sufficient number of men will send their names and signify their intention of being present. I shall also be glad to make arrangements for the grouping together of all '98 men at the Yale-Harvard baseball game the day before Class Day, provided applications for seats are sent to me within the time specified by the baseball management. — J. W. Prentiss has left the brokerage house of G. S. Baldwin & Co., and is inspecting timber lands in Louisiana. — F. S. Arnold is a deacon in Grace Church, New York city; he will be raised to the ministry this spring. — F. Curtis has been made private secretary to J. J. Astor. — C. M. Sheafe has left the law office of J. C. Carter, and is now traveling abroad for one year as a tutor. — Lieut. H. Sayre arrived in New York from the Philippines during the week preceding Christmas, and spent a few days in Boston. At this writing he and G. H. Scull are forming plans for a trip on horse from Colorado to the ranch of F. S. Sterling, 2d, in Seymour, Baylor Co., Texas. — W. H. Rand, Jr., has been made president and a director of the Security Safe Deposit Co., Milk St., Boston. — G. A. Martell since his marriage is living on Prospect St., Willimansett. — J. J. Teevens, Jr., is a member of the Boston Common Council from Ward 14. — L. J. Logan was reflected a member

of the Mass. House of Representatives at the last state election; he is serving on the Committee of Metropolitan Affairs, and is a monitor of the Second Division. — F. L. Ames has been made a director of the American Loan and Trust Co., State St., Boston. — H. Hill has left the real estate business, and is now connected with Hale & Codman, 31 Milk St., Boston, as manager of the Holophane Glass Co. — H. M. Woodruff is with Henrietta Crossman as her "leading man." He is acting the part of Orlando in *As You Like It* and King Charles in *Mistress Nell*. — S. H. Dudley is a consulting engineer, with offices at 49 Wall St., New York. — J. R. McVey has been appointed a bail commissioner for Suffolk Co. — H. C. Hunter is with E. Harrington & Co., civil engineers, 60 State St., Boston. — E. G. Burgess has been visiting F. S. Sterling, 2d, at Seymour, Baylor Co., Texas. — W. E. Dorman and G. Newhall will again be in charge of the historical excursions conducted by the Harvard Summer School. — G. H. Breed is treasurer of the Breed Coal Co. of Lynn. M. Breed is also connected with the same company. — H. I. Foster has been made a member of the firm of Paine, Webber & Co., bankers and brokers, State St., Boston, and is their representative in the Boston Stock Exchange, where he recently bought a seat. — N. P. Breed and H. A. Gale are house surgeons of the Lynn Hospital. — S. H. Hollis, W. E. Dorman, and G. Newhall have formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Hollis, Dorman & Newhall, 34 Bergengren Building, Lynn. Hollis can also be found at his Boston office, 90 Ames Building, Dorman at 708 Tremont Building, and Newhall at 10 Tremont St., Room 66. — T. Hoague

is practicing law in the office of J. B. and H. E. Warner, 1021 Exchange Building, Boston. — R. T. Parke is in the law office of W. I. Badger, Exchange Building, Boston. — P. M. Hubbard is in the office of Morse & Freedman, Exchange Building, Boston. — J. C. Rice is practicing law with Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall, 60 State St., K. Adams with his father, M. O. Adams, Tremont Building, and R. B. Stone with Richard Stone, 50 State St., Boston. — A. H. Rice has been made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London. The Boston *Transcript* of Dec. 9, 1901, said: "It is a distinguished honor to be conferred upon so young a man. This summer Mr. Rice explored the Napo River, one of the western tributaries of the Amazon, and then crossed the Amazon in a canoe to Para, on the eastern coast. It was a hazardous undertaking, and young Rice had many thrilling experiences. Later it is hoped he will lecture and tell us of that country around the Napo River, where few white men ever ventured. It is not often that a Boston boy of 26 wins an F. R. G. S. to his name, and it is all the more flattering because it came unsolicited. The maps and drawings he made of the Napo River were accepted by the society and highly spoken of." Rice left for South America immediately after our triennial dinner, and returned here just before Christmas. He is now back again in the Medical School. — L. J. Logan is a director of the Federal Trust Co., Milk St., Boston. — P. Dove has left the Planters' Compress Co., and is now with the Hoyt Metal Co., Arlington, N. J. — E. S. Thurston and B. R. Robinson are in the law office of Strong & Cadwallader, Wall St., New York city. — M. J. G. Cuniff is writing for

the *World's Work*. — H. K. Brent will have charge of the Class Day arrangement for the Class of 1902. — C. H. Ayres is an instructor in Physics at Harvard, and W. W. Baker is an instructor in Classics. — S. B. Rosenthal is practicing law at 25 Broad St., New York city. — Eliot Wadsworth has been sent to El Paso, Texas, and the City of Mexico by Stone & Webster, electrical experts, of Boston, to complete arrangements for the formation of an electric light and street railroad company between these two cities. Wadsworth is an officer in a great many of the companies formed and managed by this firm. — J. H. Hyde is officially connected with the following-named institutions: American Deposit and Loan Co., vice-pres. and trustee; American Surety Co., trustee; Brooklyn City and Newton R. R., director; International Banking Corporation, director; Commercial Trust Co. of Philadelphia, director; Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R., director; Continental Insurance Co., director; DeKalb and North Beach R. R. Co., director; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, vice-pres. and director; Fidelity Trust Co. of Newark, N. J., director; Fifth Avenue Trust Co., director; Franklin National Bank of Philadelphia, director; Mercantile Electric Co., director; Mercantile Safe Deposit Co., vice-pres. and trustee; Mercantile Trust Co., director; Missouri Safe Deposit Co. (St. Louis), director; Security Safe Deposit Co. (Boston), director; Southern Pacific R. R., director; Union Pacific R. R. Co., director; Varick Bank, director; Washington Bank, director; Western National Bank, director; Western Union Telegraph Co., director; Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., director; Lawyers' Mortgage Co.,

director; Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., director; Long Island R. R. director; New York Realty Corporation, director. — The permanent address of E. T. Gundlach is 757 Pine Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill. — P. V. Bacon is with Allyn & Bacon, publishers, 378 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. — E. Van D. Tirrell is practicing law in Natick.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.

28 State St., Boston.

T. S. Watson is no longer with his father, R. C. Watson, '69, in the insurance business, but is now with Arnold, Karberg & Co., merchants, 50 Wall St., New York city. — J. E. Devlin, Jr., has also moved to New York, and is with Dominick & Dominick. — J. E. Brooks has left the Old Colony Trust Co., and is now with Steere & Burr, note brokers, 50 Federal St., Boston. — Clarke Thomson is working for the Pennsylvania R. R. — R. P. Bellows has left the office of Peabody & Stearns, architects, and is studying at the Mass. Institute of Technology. — J. C. Howe completes his course there at the Midyears this winter, and he will probably be with the American Tel. and Tel. Co. thereafter. — F. O. White is practicing law at 53 State St., Boston, Room 641, and Albert Mehlinger is practicing at 30 Court St., Boston, Room 18. — H. B. Hayden is with Dennison Mfg. Co. at South Framingham. — G. E. Adams is with H. W. Poore & Co., bankers, Devonshire St., Boston. — R. W. Williams is with Parkinson & Burr, brokers, 53 State St., Boston. — S. P. Shaw, Jr., is with the City Trust Co., Boston. — Valentine Taylor is practicing law at 35 Nassau St., New York city. — H. S. Thompson is assistant recorder of Harvard College. — H. H.

Fish is a clerk at the Hotel Touraine, Boston, having been transferred from the Parker House. — G. A. Cole has left the Durable Wire Rope Co., and is now with A. J. Wright, stock broker, Buffalo, N. Y.; his address is 1411 Maine St., Buffalo, N. Y. — C. C. Mann has settled in Pasadena, Cal., as treasurer of a newly formed corporation to manufacture certain products from oranges and lemons; address, Pasadena, Cal. He hopes to be East this summer. — H. St. C. Smith's address is 116 Franklin St., Cambridgeport. — J. A. Macy is writing for the *Youth's Companion*. — P. L. Miller is with *McClure's Magazine*. — C. E. Preston is assistant in Botany in the Yale Forest School. — A. M. Sturtevant is instructor in German in the Sheffield Scientific School. — D. H. Farr is canvasser for the United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia. — The Class Committee hopes that all '99 men will plan to be in Cambridge for the triennial which comes this spring, and they will do all in their power to make it a success. — O. J. Carleton is a member of the law firm of Moody & Bartlett, Haverhill. — C. G. Fitzgerald has been admitted to the Suffolk bar. — Howard Coonley has removed from Chicago to New York; address, 9 E. 39th St.

1900.

ELIOT SPALDING, Sec.

66 Lincoln St., Boston.

The Secretary urges every man who has ever been connected with the Class to join the Harvard Union. Aside from the benefits derived from membership, it is the best way for the graduates to help equip the Union for the work it must do for the undergraduates, and make it an unqualified success. — The Secretary hopes by

the time this number of the *Magazine* is out to have issued his first report to the Class. Copies will be sent free to every member of the Class who received a degree, and to all other members who have subscribed to the Class Fund. Members of the Class who have not yet subscribed to the fund may obtain a copy of the Report by sending in subscriptions to the treasurer, William Phillips, Haddon Hall, Boston. — The Chicago members of the Class had a dinner at the University Club on Jan. 23. It was unanimously decided to have an annual dinner Jan. 23 of each and every year. W. A. Boal was made chairman. There were present A. A. Cobb, P. Cobb, G. Manierre, R. Dana, A. B. Chandler, E. E. Mayer, B. Schwill, W. A. Boal, E. E. Euston, A. Follansbee, O. Crilly, S. Woodworth, W. Dunham, — or 14 out of a possible 16. The two absent — Clive Runnels and L. S. Antisdel — were out of the city. — R. W. Stone is an assistant geologist in the U. S. Geological Survey. From July 15 to Dec. 15 he was making underground geological surveys in the Montana mines. — L. M. Dougan is superintendent of public schools at Maryville, Mo. — R. H. Tukey is instructor in Latin in Bates College. — R. R. Price is principal of the Hutchinson (Kan.) High School. — W. P. Eaton, Reading, is on the city staff of the *Boston Journal*. — C. Hardon is with Farson, Leach & Co., Boston. — O. D. Evans is teaching at the Nichols School, 35 Norwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. — I. J. Urich is teaching Latin and Greek in the Greensburg (Pa.) High School. — C. W. Goodrich teaches physiography in the Holyoke High School. — J. M. Johnson has been appointed professor of Natural History and Chemistry at Fairmount College, Wichita, Kan. —

F. L. Higginson, Jr., who is with Lee, Higginson & Co., 44 State St., Boston, has been appointed head coach of the University Crew for the year. — H. B. Smith has received the appointment of first surgical dresser at the Boston City Hospital. — G. A. Thompson is instructor in English in the University of Maine. — L. K. Clark is teaching modern languages at Dummer Academy. — G. F. W. Mark is principal of the High School at DuBois, Pa. — H. J. Colburn is teaching Latin and ancient history at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham. — C. B. Hersey is teacher of science in the Concord High School. — E. Mallinckrodt is a chemist in the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works of St. Louis and New York; address, 25 Vandeventer Pl., St. Louis, Mo. — Edward Gray is with E. H. Gay & Co., stock brokers, Boston. — Edmund Heard is traveling in Europe. — A. M. Goodridge is with Foote & French, brokers, Boston. — W. A. Boal is in the real estate business with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Chicago. — John Holliday is contributing to *Life*. — L. W. Chandler is with H. C. Busch Mfg. Co., printers and box manufacturers, Boston. — C. L. Harding is treasurer of the Ferriant Metal Co., East Greenwich, R. I. — W. A. M. Burden is with Baring, Magoun & Co., New York. — G. Furlong is in the London office of the Library Bureau. — R. W. Kauffman, 113 S. 2d St., Columbia, Pa., is assistant literary editor and editorial writer on the staff of the *Philadelphia Press*. — C. H. Ladd, care of Artillery Club, Galveston, Texas, is inspector of the Galveston Wharf Co. — J. S. Minery, 1054 2d St., Louisville, Ky., is treasurer of the St. Louis Axle Co. — J. D. G. Oglesby, Elkhart, Ill., is secretary to the governor of Illinois. — T. W. Pierce, Topsfield, is a note

broker. — Francis Rawle, Jr., 1522 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa., is in the fire insurance business with Prevost & Herring. — R. A. Sanborn, 27 Park St., Malden, is engaged in forestry. — J. O. Watson, Jr., Fairmount, W. Va., is in the coal business. — E. S. Bennett is a stock broker at 87 Milk St., Boston. — L. B. Brown, 2d, is engaged in gold mining at Chibokee, Eastern Siberia, via Moscow. — C. B. Crockett, Jr., Coconut Grove, Dade Co., Fla., grows citrus and tropical fruits. — W. R. Evans, Jr., 591 Broadway, Everett, editor of the *Everett Republican*, is also a student in the Boston University Law School. — Edmund Grinnell, 11 Orchard St., New Bedford, is engaged in the real estate business. — H. B. Harley, 447 Highland Ave., Fall River, is assistant superintendent of the American Printing Co., Fall River. — J. C. C. Johnston, 16 Pearl St., Dorchester, is an attorney at law.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec.

249 West 54th St., New York.

John W. Hallowell has been appointed permanent Class Treasurer; address, West Medford, Mass. — G. T. Putnam is with R. L. Day & Co., bankers, Boston. — D. P. Wheelwright and T. M. Rotch are studying in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Boston. — N. H. Pride is teaching in St. Mark's School, Southboro. — R. H. Howe, Jr., is teaching natural science in Groton, St. Mark's, the Middlesex School, and St. George's School, Newport, R. I. He is also a scientific reader for Knight & Millet, publishers. — N. B. Vanderhoof is with the Ivers & Pond Piano Co. — L. Wilmerding is with Payne & Van Antwerp, bankers, 2 Wall St., New York. — H. S. Whiton is with the Babcock

& Wilcox Boiler Co. — T. Gerrish is in the Farmer's Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St., New York. — C. W. Wright is with the Boston Book Co., 83 Francis St., Back Bay, Boston. — John La Farge, Jr., is studying theology in Austria; address, I Adamgasse, Innsbrück, Tyrol, Austria. He intends to study there for at least a year, and perhaps for two or three years. — S. H. Bush is instructor in French and Italian in the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. — H. G. Giddings's address is Bayambang, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, Philippine Islands. — V. R. C. King's address is Logan House, Altoona, Pa. — C. C. Brayton's address is care H. A. Brooks, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. — P. L. Fish is with Lewando's dyeing and cleansing establishment; address, 41st St. and 5th Ave., New York. — F. R. Du Bois is with Frank & Du Bois, insurance brokers, 47 William St., New York. — A. F. Bailey, Jr., is with J. L. & E. B. Grandin, Hillsboro, N. Dakota; address, 589 St. Peter St., St. Paul, Minn. — T. H. Sweetser is with Chase & Sanborn, wholesale tea and coffee merchants, 87 Broad St., Boston; address, 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. — E. Pettus is in the State National Bank, St. Louis, Mo. — M. E. T. Brown is in the automobile business; address, 121 Madison Ave., New York. — F. Shurtleff is teaching at St. George's School, Newport, R. I. — Gibson Bell is teaching at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. — M. Bloomfield is in charge of a settlement house, North End, Boston. — L. H. Bonelli is teaching in the Philippines. — J. F. Briggs is in business in New Bedford. — S. M. Klein has left the Lawrence Scientific School, where he has been doing graduate work, to accept a position with the en-

gineering division of the N. Y., N. H. and H. Ry. He is at present engaged in a survey for straightening the track near Attleboro. — C. J. Swan is on the advertising staff of the *Literary Digest*, with his office in the Transcript Building, Boston. — W. Catchings, who is in the Law School, has been appointed student inspector of Memorial Hall; his duties began Feb. 1. — W. A. Applegate is draughtsman with E. D. Leavitt, civil engineer, Cambridgeport. — Leo Ira Newton, who was drowned in the Charles River at Cambridge on Sept. 25 last, was born at Gardner, April 9, 1878. Before graduating with 1901 he attended Amherst College. He expected this year to enter the Graduate School. — E. B. Horn is instructor in English in the Marion, Ala., Military Institute. — W. T. Foster is assistant professor of English Literature at Bates College. — E. A. Gray is with a chemical firm in Boston.

NON-ACADEMIC.

The Medical Alumni Association *Bulletin* gives the following addresses of Harvard M. D.'s in the U. S. Army: 1st Lieut. C. N. Barney, m '95, Key West Barrack, Fla.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Beal, m '98, Manila, P. I.; 1st Lieut. W. P. Chamberlain, m '97, Fort Greble, R. I.; Major E. F. Gardner, m '75, Manila, P. I.; Lieut.-Col. G. E. Head, '52, m '55, retired, Newport, Herkimer county, N. Y.; Col. J. F. Head, m '43, retired, 2015 R St., Washington, D. C.; Major C. E. Munn, m '66, 513 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.; Capt. H. A. Shaw, m '90, Manila, P. I.; Major and Surgeon (Vols.) F. A. Washburn, m '96, Manila, P. I.; Gen. Leonard Wood, m '84, Havana, Cuba; 1st Lieut. J. D. Yost, m '98, Manila, P. I.

Dr. Francis Edward Hines, *m* '79, who died in Salem, Sept. 30, 1901, was born in Boston, Dec. 3, 1850, and received his early education in the common and high schools there, after which he took a special course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and graduated from the Harvard Medical School with honor. He served the city of Boston three years as an assistant assessor, and also represented the 7th Suffolk district in the legislature. Dr. Hines went to Salem in 1879 and began the practice of medicine, soon building up a large clientage; he was for several years a member of the medical staff of the Salem Hospital. Because of ill health, he was obliged to give up practice in the past few years and he managed a drug-store. Interested in the public schools, Dr. Hines served twelve years as a member of the Salem School Committee, and was active in the promotion of everything that concerned their welfare. Prominent in politics, he went in 1884 a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. He was foremost, too, in the good work of the Foresters. He married Mary E. Hurley, of South Salem.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry, *l* '45, of Washington, D. C., has been selected by Pres. Roosevelt to represent the United States at Madrid at the ceremonies attending the coming of age of King Alfonso XIII, on May 17. Dr. Curry was United States Minister to Spain during the first administration of Pres. Cleveland, and was present in his official capacity at the palace when the king was born.

Dr. R. H. Carey, *m* '66, of Trepassey, N. F., is stipendiary magistrate and justice of the peace for the Island of Newfoundland, thus combining law and medicine.

Dr. Daniel Waldo Stearns, *m* '88, who died at Newton on Jan. 9, 1902, was born there Nov. 12, 1864. After graduating from the Medical School in 1888 he was for a year resident physician in the Lynn Hospital; then he studied in London and Paris, and on his return settled in the Nonantum district of Newton. He took an active interest in social affairs, was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Pilgrim Fathers, the Newton Unitarian Club, the Newton Natural History Society, the Mass. Medical Society, etc. He married Harriet E. Webster, of Haverhill, who survives with one daughter.

Judge Henry Baldwin, L. S., '56, died at Allston, Jan. 22, 1902. He was born in Brighton, Jan. 7, 1834, the son of Life and Susannah (Dudley) Baldwin, and was the seventh in descent on the paternal side from Henry Baldwin, who emigrated from England early in the colonial period, and the eighth (through his mother) from Gov. Thomas Dudley. He graduated at Yale College in 1854 and studied at the Harvard Law School. Upon the establishment of the municipal court at Brighton, after the annexation of that town to Boston, in 1874, he was appointed presiding judge, a position which he held up to the time of his death. In 1862 he was a member of the Mass. House of Representatives. He was a member of the University Club, Boston. Nov. 27, 1861, he married Harriet A. Hollis, daughter of J. Warren and Judith B. (Ward) Hollis. Mrs. Baldwin and two children survive.

Dr. F. L. Peddlin, *m* '69, is at Newcastle, N. B.; Dr. M. L. MacFarland, *m* '72, at Fairville, N. B.; and Dr. Richard Harrison, *m* '74, at 12 Brussels St., St. John, N. B.

George Wilson Elder, l '49, died Nov. 10, 1901, at Lewistown, Pa. He was born in Half Moon Township, Centre County, Pa., July 28, 1821; studied in the preparatory department of Allegheny College, Meadville, and graduated at Jefferson College, Cannonsbury, Pa., in 1846. After taking his degree at the Harvard Law School, he settled at Lewistown, Pa., and practiced there the rest of his life. He was an attorney for the Pennsylvania R. R., a trustee of Lewistown Academy, a public school director, one of the founders of the public library, and for 30 years a director of the Mifflin County Nat. Bank. He married, in 1853, Margaretta Scott Shaw, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

Past Asst. Surgeon D. N. Carpenter, m '96, is on the *Illinois*; Asst. Surgeon G. F. Freeman, m '96, is with the *Essex*; Surgeon E. P. Stone, m '84, is on the *Dolphin*; Past Asst. Surgeon F. C. Cook, m '93, is on duty at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Surgeon J. F. Urie, m '88, is examining surgeon at the Naval Recruiting Office, Boston; and Asst. Surgeon C. N. Fiske, m '00, is on the training ship *Mohican*, at San Francisco, Cal.

J. M. Flint, m '60, U. S. N., retired, is at Washington, D. C.; and C. H. White, m '62, U. S. N., retired, lives at Centre Sandwich, N. H.; they rank as rear admirals.

The Rev. A. L. Hudson, Div., '95, has left Buffalo, N. Y., and is now pastor of the Unitarian church at Newton.

Dr. W. E. Moseley, m '74, is professor of the Diseases of Women in the Baltimore Medical College and Gynecologist to the Maryland General Hospital. He also has a private sanitarium in Baltimore for gynecological and obstetrical cases.

Paul Revere, L. S., '78, died at Morristown, N. J., on Nov. 10, 1901. He was born in Morristown in 1856. He was a great-grandson of Paul Revere of Revolutionary fame, and a son of Major-Gen. J. W. Revere. He was educated in the Morristown Classical School, afterward becoming a student in the Harvard Law School. He read law with Staats S. Morris, of Newark, and Bedle & Magee, of Jersey City. He later practiced law as head of the firm of Revere & Randolph; his partner being Carman F. Randolph, L. S., '79. Mr. Revere twice served as a member of the Morristown Common Council, and until the nomination of Bryan was one of the most influential members of the Democratic party in New Jersey; he then supported the Palmer and Buckner, or sound money party, and was the president of the local club. He was a manager of the Morris County Savings Bank and of the Morris County Mortgage and Realty Co., and he was one of the organizers of the Morristown Trust Co., of which he had always been a director. He was interested in the Board of Fire Wardens and the first captain of the General George G. Meade Camp, Sons of Veterans. He was one of the founders of the Sons of the American Revolution. He also was a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey, the Aztec Club, the New York Reform Club, was president of All Souls' Hospital Association of Morristown, a member of the Morristown Club, the Morris County Golf Club, and the Morristown Field Club.

Francis Ellison, L. S. S., '61, died in Springfield, Jan. 29, aged 59. He was born in Duxbury, but had lived in Springfield since 1866. He was a machinist of considerable skill, having

studied at the Lawrence Scientific School, and worked for some time in the machine shops of the Fitchburg R. R. in Boston. He established a boiler manufactory on a small scale in Liberty St., when he first went to Springfield, under the firm name of the F. Ellison Machine Works, afterward enlarging his plant and changing the character of its output to that of shafting and mill supplies. He continued this business until compelled, 10 years ago, to give it up, owing to his illness. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son, Edward. He was a member of Hampden Lodge and Agawam Encampment of Odd Fellows.

Dr. M. A. Walker, *m* '91, has removed to Dillon, Mont.

David Leicester King, L. S., '47, for many years a prominent attorney and business man of Akron, O., and the original promoter and builder of the Valley Railroad, now the Cleveland Terminal and Valley, died at his home in Akron, O., on Jan. 29. He was born in Warren, O., in 1825. After spending a year at the Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the bar and settled in Cleveland in 1851, but four years later removed to Akron. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

Dr. J. N. T. Finney, *m* '89, is associate professor of Surgery in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Donald Rose Hinckley, *m* '96, accidentally shot himself in his father's home in Northampton on Oct. 14, 1901. He was born at Northampton, Sept. 18, 1869; graduated A. B. from Yale in 1892; and after graduating at the Harvard Medical School and serving in the Boston City Hospital, he settled at New Haven, Conn.

Myron Eugene Baker, *p* '94, profes-

sor of Modern Literature, died at Salem, Ore., Sept. 26, 1901. He was 33 years of age, the son of M. A. Baker, of Kenosha, Wis., and a graduate of the Kenosha High School, the University of Wisconsin, and of the Harvard Graduate School.

Dr. H. Wiley, *s* '73, is chief chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and author of "Principles and Practice of Agricultural Analysis," 3 vols., 1895.

J. C. Kirby, *l* '97, Dem., was among the candidates for nomination as mayor of Springfield.

Dr. C. E. Donlan, *m* '98, is superintendent of the Lowell City Farm.

C. S. Ensign, *l* '63, is alderman, and Marcus Morton, L. S., '83, is school committeeman of Newton.

The Rev. O. J. Fairfield, *t* '92, is pastor of the Unitarian church, Ware.

E. B. Lee, *s* '99, is Austin Fellow in Architecture.

Dr. R. W. Guiler, *m* '97, has an office at 348 Lake Ave., Newton.

C. P. Howland, *l* '94, was an anti-Tammany candidate for alderman in the 5th district, New York city.

Napoleon Bonaparte Bryant, *l* '48, formerly of the Suffolk bar, died Jan. 28, in Concord, N. H. Since quitting active professional life he had made his home at East Andover, N. H. He was born in East Andover, N. H., Feb. 25, 1825. His early education was acquired under difficulties. At the age of 15 he supported himself by school-teaching, and subsequently as the means to improve himself he attended, a term at a time, various academies in the State, at Claremont, Gilmanton, and New London, until he entered New Hampton to fit himself for college. Afterward he entered the Sophomore class in Waterville, Me. At 22 he went into the office of

Nesmith & Pike, of Franklin, N. H., where he remained about two years, leaving there to enter Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1848. He was admitted to the bar of Grafton County, N. H., and established his law office in Bristol. In 1850 he was elected one of the commissioners of Grafton County, holding office for three years, the second and third as chairman. He was appointed prosecuting attorney for Grafton County, and in 1857 he was elected from Concord to the state legislature, and was reelected the two succeeding terms. In his second and third terms he was speaker of the house. In the latter part of 1860 Mr. Bryant went to Boston, where he soon secured a prominent place at the Suffolk bar.

R. S. Hosmer, *a* '94, is on furlough from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and is teaching in the Yale Forest School.

A. E. Hadlock, *l* '93, is assistant to Corporation Counsel Rives of New York.

Dr. Richard Edward Edes, *m* '95, son of Dr. R. T. Edes, '58, died suddenly at Jamaica Plain, Nov. 25. He was born in Roxbury, Oct. 26, 1869, and attended the Roxbury Latin School. Then he entered Johns Hopkins University, where he took a three years' course, graduating in 1889. He spent a year more at that university, and another year at Harvard, after which he entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1895. In 1894 he was connected with the Mass. General Hospital, and left to travel abroad for a year, studying medicine at Vienna. Returning to this country, he established himself in Dorchester, but on the breaking out of the Spanish war he was one of the first physicians to offer his services,

and was assigned as assistant surgeon in the navy, serving in Cuban waters. After the war he practiced at Grove Hall, Boston.

The address of G. D. Braman, *l* '85, is The Arlington, 5th Ave., New York.

J. A. Thayer, *L. S.*, '91, is practicing law at Charleston, W. Va. During the Spanish war he was first lieutenant in the 4th Immune Regiment.

The Rev. Frederick Towers, *p* '95, has been engaged as assistant rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Cambridge. He is a member of the faculty of the Emerson College of Oratory.

Dr. R. MacDougall, *p* '93, has accepted a professorship at the New York University.

E. R. Champlin, *l* '80, is president of the Boston Club.

Dr. J. F. Burnham, *m* '01, has opened an office at 383 Haverhill St., Lawrence.

Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, *l* '64, is president of the Quabog Historical Society, Brookfield.

Dr. P. H. Provandie, *m* '98, is associate medical examiner of the 3d Middlesex district.

Dr. F. W. Clarke, *s* '67, delivered his address as retiring president of the American Chemical Association at its meeting in Philadelphia on Dec. 30; subject, "The Development of Chemistry."

C. M. Ludden, *l* '89, is in the Medford Common Council.

David Gibbs, *s* '98, is a district superintendent of schools in the Philippines.

Dr. T. J. O'Brien, *m* '99, is instructor of Chemistry at the Mass. College of Pharmacy.

Prof. Alpheus Hyatt, *s* '62, assistant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard, professor of paleontology at Boston University and

curator of the Boston Museum of Natural History, died suddenly from apoplexy in Harvard Sq. on Jan. 15. He is survived by a wife and two daughters. He was born in Washington, D. C., April 5, 1838, and was the son of Alpheus and Harriett R. (King) Hyatt. He studied at the Maryland Military Academy; completed the freshman year at Yale, class of 1860, and then traveled in Europe a year. Upon his return he entered Lawrence Scientific School, and was graduated with high honors in 1862. He served as captain in the 47th Mass. Vols. from 1863 to 1865. In 1867 he became one of the curators at the Essex Institute, Salem, and in 1869 assisted in founding the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem, and was appointed one of the curators of the Academy's museum. In 1870 he was appointed custodian of the Boston Society of Natural History, and in 1872 he continued, at various museums in Europe, his work on ammonites, begun while at Cambridge. He was elected curator of the Boston Society of Natural History in 1881, and having had charge of the fossil cephalopods at the Agassiz Museum for many years, he was appointed assistant in Palaeontology in 1886. He was professor of Zoölogy and Palaeontology in Mass. Institute of Technology, 1870-88; was one of the founders and became manager of the Teacher's School of Science; and in 1877 was made professor of Biology and Zoölogy at Boston University. In 1883 he helped to form the American Society of Naturalists, and was elected its first president. He also founded the laboratory of natural history at Annisquam under the auspices of the Women's Educational Society of Boston, and took personal charge of this enterprise,

which was subsequently used as the basis for the foundation of the laboratory of biology at Woods Hole, and he was first president of its board of trustees. He was elected fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1869, and a member of the National Academy of Science in 1875. In 1889 he was appointed palaeontologist in charge of lower mesozoic (Trias and Jura) in the U. S. Geological Survey, and made several journeys in the West. He was one of the founders and original editors of the *American Naturalist*. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1895; was a member of the Geological Society of Washington; an honorary member of the American Society of Naturalists; corresponding member of the Geological Society of London; and a fellow in the American Society for the Advancement of Science. His more important works are "Observations on Polyzoa," "Parallelisms between the Life of the Individual and the Entire Group of the Order Tetrabranchiata," "Fossil Cephalopods of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy," "Revision of North American Pteropoda," "Genera of Fossil Cephalopoda," "Larval Theory of the Origin of Cellular Tissue," "Values in Classification of the Stages of Growth and Decline," "Genesis of the Arietidae," "Carboniferous Cephalopods of Texas," "Jura and Trias at Taylorsville, Cal.," "Bioplastology and the Related Branches of Scientific Research," "Phylogeny of an Acquired Characteristic," "Cephalopoda, in Zittel's Text Book of Palaeontology." He edited "Guides for Science Teaching," for use of teachers in the public schools, and was the author of several of the series, including "About Pebbles," "Commercial

and other Sponges," "Common Hydroids," "Corals and Echinoderms," "Oysters, Clams, etc.," and "Worms."

H. M. Knowlton, L. S., '69, ex-attorney-general of Mass., has formed a partnership with J. M. Hallowell, '88, and F. T. Hammond, '92, to practice law in Boston.

The Rev. Edward Caldwell Moore, who has been elected Parkman Professor of Theology, has been since 1889 pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Providence. He graduated from Marietta College, O., in 1877, and from the Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1884. He also studied at the universities of Berlin, Göttingen, and Giesen. His first church was in Yonkers, N. Y., and after three years there he was called to the Central Congregational Church in Providence. While living in Providence, Prof. Moore lectured frequently at Brown.

Henry Seymour Sanford, L. S., '53, aged 69, died at New Milford, Conn., Nov. 3, 1901. He graduated from Yale in 1852.

GRADUATE SCHOOL.

Reported by G. W. Robinson, Sec., 10 University Hall, Cambridge.

p '98. — Dr. Campbell Bonner is professor of Greek in the Peabody Normal College, University of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn. — F. A. Bushée is assistant in Economics in Harvard University. — Dr. C. N. Cole is instructor in Latin in Cornell University. — Dr. T. H. Haines is assistant professor of Philosophy in Ohio State University. — Dr. J. C. Ransmeier is instructor in German in Williams College.

p '99. — Thatcher Clark holds an Austin teaching fellowship in French in Harvard University. He instructs two sections in French A, and also is

continuing his studies towards the doctorate. — Dr. Ernest Howe is an assistant geologist in the United States Geological Survey; address, 1724 I St., N. W., Washington, D. C. — Dr. R. M. Strong is teaching in the Academy of the University of Chicago, Morgan Park, Ill. — Dr. A. H. Wilde has been promoted to an assistant professorship of History in Northwestern University. — W. A. Willard is acting professor of Biology in Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia.

p '00. — Dr. M. E. Blanchard is principal of the Hancock Grammar School, San Francisco; address, 1320 Green St., San Francisco. — C. D. Cool is teaching in the Philippines. — W. H. Ferris is field agent for the Hart Farm School, of Fort Washington, Md. — Dr. C. N. Haskins holds the Harris Fellowship, and is studying Mathematics at Göttingen as a traveling fellow of Harvard University. — L. E. Lord is teaching in Monson Academy. — U. S. Parker is superintendent of schools at Ouray, Colo. — W. D. Shue is superintendent of schools at Oxford, Miss.

p '01. — E. P. Adams is studying Physics in Berlin, as John Tyndall scholar of Harvard University; address, care Baring Bros. & Co., London. — Kenneth Beal is teaching English in the Portsmouth High School, N. H. — Dr. M. A. Bigelow is instructor in Biology in Teachers' College of Columbia University. — W. A. Alward, Hiram Bingham, C. F. Brown, L. J. Demeter, C. O. Denny, W. M. Hart, L. F. Hite, W. G. LeLand, H. W. LeSourd, F. C. Lewis, R. B. Michell, Clarence Paschall, A. W. Peters, H. C. Porter, G. H. Roberts, J. E. Rouse, H. R. Shipman, W. J. Thompson, and A. H. Upham are continuing their studies in the Gradu-

ate School. — Hiram Bingham is Austin teaching fellow in History. — E. T. Boyd is instructor in History and Mathematics in the Bangor High School, Me.; address, 234 French St., Bangor. — F. J. Bradley is teacher of Greek and Latin in La Salle Academy, Fountain St., Providence, R. I. — Rev. E. E. Braithwaite is acting professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Literature in Oberlin Theological Seminary; address, 240 W. College St., Oberlin, O. — William Brodie is principal of the public schools of Sussex, N. B.; address, The Depot House, Sussex. — C. F. Brown holds a Shattuck scholarship. — Dr. C. A. Chant is lecturer on Physics in the University of Toronto. — J. H. Cole is professor of Latin in the University of Southern California; address, 654 West 38th St., Los Angeles. — B. K. Daniels is teaching in the Philippines. He has sent some letters to the *Boston Herald* describing the adventures and misadventures of the American pedagogues in the Orient. — A. B. Darling is head of the department of English in Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J. — L. J. Demeter is Austin teaching fellow in German. — S. S. Dent is teaching in the Philippines. — J. W. Eggleston is assistant in Geology and Mineralogy in the State School of Mines, Golden, Colo. — M. M. Fogg is instructor in English at the University of Nebraska, giving courses in argumentative composition and debate, public discourse, advanced composition, and the English essayists. — C. B. Green is teaching Mathematics in the Rugby School, Kenilworth, Ill.; permanent address, 15 Bassett St., Lynn. — T. A. Hillyer is superintendent of the training department in the State Normal School, at Moorhead,

Minn. — L. F. Hite is professor of Philosophy in the New Church Theological School, Cambridge. — G. D. Hubbard is in charge of the department of Geography in the Eastern Illinois State Normal School at Charleston, Ill. He expects to return to Harvard to continue his studies for the doctorate. — Dr. R. M. Jones is professor of Philosophy in Haverford College. — W. G. Leland is assistant in History. — H. W. LeSourd is assistant in Physics. — F. C. Lewis holds a University scholarship. — J. E. Lind is studying in the University of Chicago as a candidate for the degree of Ph. D. He is also teaching in the Princeton-Yale School, Chicago. — Dr. E. C. E. Lord is assistant in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. — Donald McFayden has entered the Junior class in the Divinity School. — J. H. McMurray has returned to his duties as professor of Natural Science in Central College, Huntington, Ind. — J. F. Messenger is fellow in Psychology in Columbia University. — R. B. Michell holds a Townsend scholarship. — F. P. Morse is principal of the Revere High School. — R. B. Pace is professor of English in the Woman's College of Richmond, Va. — Clarence Paschall is instructor in German in Tufts College. — A. W. Peters is assistant in Zoölogy. — H. C. Porter holds a Thayer scholarship. — Dr. J. H. Pratt is instructor in Pathology in the Harvard Medical School. — E. L. Raish is teaching Geometry in the East High School, Cleveland, O.; address, 180 Genesee Ave., Cleveland. — S. H. Rood is teaching in the Manual Training department of the Worcester High School; address, 16 Walnut St., Worcester. — W. W. Silver is principal of the preparatory department of

Washburn College, Topeka, Kan. — Dr. R. H. Stetson is professor in Tabor College, Tabor, Ia. — Rev. W. J. Thompson is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Newtonville. — G. W. Umphrey is teaching Modern Languages in Whitby Collegiate Institute, Udora, Ont. He plans to return to the Graduate School later to continue his studies. — F. LeR. Brown has entered Union Theological Seminary, and expects to enter the Presbyterian ministry after the completion of a three years' course. — J. C. Bassett is practicing law with Powers, Hall & Jones, 125 Milk St., Boston, and resides at 40 Kirkland St.; Cambridge. — C. T. Evans is master of Physics and Chemistry in the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. — W. P. Burris is studying at Columbia University.

LITERARY NOTES.

. To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare instances, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily and weekly press.

V. C. Alderson, '85, dean of the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, has published a pamphlet on "German Technical Schools," reprinted from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

"The Care of Destitute, Neglected, and Delinquent Children," by Homer Folks, '90, Commissioner of Public Charities of the City of New York, is announced by the Macmillan Co.

Prof. A. B. Hart, '80, is editor of a cooperative History of America to be issued in 25 volumes by the Harpers.

Dr. J. D. M. Ford, '94, instructor in Romance Languages in Harvard University, has compiled "A Spanish An-

thology," consisting of the best Lyrics from the 13th century down to the present time. The selection has been made with great care and satisfactory results. Of the nearly 200 poems which Dr. Ford has chosen, a large majority would probably appear on the list of any competent compiler; and those about which there might be disagreement are unquestionably representative. Dr. Ford provides a glossary of the unusual words, and notes, commendably brief, in which he gives a little information about each writer, or clears up some dark place in the text. Persons ignorant of the fecundity of recent Spanish literature in lyrics will be surprised to see that the selections from the 19th century writers fill nearly a third of the volume. Readers who have not already studied Spanish prosody will find Dr. Ford's introductory essay on this subject helpful. The book is sure to have a place on many shelves besides those of the college student. (Silver, Burdett & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo.)

The first volume of "Records of the Court of Assistants of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, 1630-1692," printed under the supervision of John Noble, '50, Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, is a model in every way. So far as type and printer's symbols can reproduce handwriting, the original record is reproduced with the minutest accuracy. The matter has varied interest: primarily, of course, it concerns the criminal side of the early days in the Colony, but there is much purely legal business recorded, and the lists of names, officers, jurors, and litigants must be invaluable to pedigree hunters. The customs of the Colonists here display themselves with grim fidelity to the

truth. It need hardly be added that students of our jurisprudence, and of our legal procedure, will find these records indispensable. The elaborate index, which fills about 200 of the 600 pages, makes it possible to turn to any line of text at a moment's notice. Mr. Noble has inserted facsimiles which show the condition of the original records — a condition which has greatly increased the labor of deciphering them. (Published by the County of Suffolk, Massachusetts.)

"The Rights of Man: A Study in Twentieth Century Problems," by Dr. Lyman Abbott, h 90, is based on a course of lectures delivered last winter before the Lowell Institute. After describing the rise of democracy, Dr. Abbott discusses separately political, industrial, educational, and religious rights; then he takes up America's special problems; and concludes with chapters on the perils of democracy, the safeguards which can be applied, and the goal of democracy. He writes, as always, as an optimist, and with that easy acquaintance with many subjects which characterizes our latter-day preachers. Stimulating he certainly is. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Crown, 8vo, cloth, \$1.30 net.)

Prof. J. Geddes, Jr., '80, of Boston University, has edited in collaboration with his assistant, Dr. F. M. Josselyn, Jr., Goldoni's *La Locandiera* and Echegaray's *Ó Locura ó Santidad*. The intrinsic excellence of these plays no more needs to be pointed out than does their adaptability for students of Italian and Spanish. The editors supply brief notes and biographical introductions. *La Locandiera* has besides a vocabulary. Each play is bound in the flexible cloth covers of Heath's Modern Language Series. (Heath: Boston.)

On its first appearance attention was called in this place to "A History of Greece for High Schools and Academies," by Dr. George W. Botsford, then an instructor at Harvard. The work has proved so successful that Dr. Botsford has added to it an introductory chapter of over 60 pages on the Oriental Nations. He is thus enabled to lay before the student of Greek history a brief account of Egypt, Chaldea, Persia, and Assyria, all of which nations influenced, directly or indirectly, the early Hellenic development. Dr. Botsford has the skill to put essential facts clearly and in small space. His book, thus enlarged, ought to have a still wider popularity. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth.)

Vol. i of the Annual Report of the American Historical Association contains articles on the "Writing of History" by J. F. Rhodes, h '01; "Missouri Party Struggles in the Civil War Period," Prof. S. B. Harding, p '94; and "Plea for Military History," C. F. Adams, '56. (Government Printing Office: Washington, D. C.)

Leslie Stephen, h '90, and Sir Frederick Pollock, h '95, have edited "Lectures and Essays by the late William Kingdon Clifford." (Macmillan: New York. 2 vols.)

Dr. S. A. Green, '57, vice-president of the Mass. Historical Society, has printed an edition of 100 copies of "Ten Fac-Simile Reproductions relating to Old Boston and Neighborhood," viz.: The Earliest American Newspaper, 1690; Hubbard's Map of New England, 1677; the Rev. Samuel Willard's "Useful Instructions," 1673; The Earliest Boston Imprint, 1675; The Earliest Medical Treatise printed in this Country, 1678; The Earliest Book-Catalogue printed in this Coun-

try, 1693; Bonner's Map of Boston, 1722; The Earliest Print of Harvard College, 1726; A Plot of Cambridge Common, 1784; and Butler's Map of Groton, Massachusetts, 1832. The book is folio in size; printed on hand-woven paper. For sale, at \$10 per copy, by G. E. Littlefield, 67 Cornhill, Boston.

Two recent books on architecture by Harvard men are "Applied Perspective for Architects and Painters," by W. P. P. Longfellow, '55 (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), and "Modern Perspective; A Treatise upon the Principles and Practice of Plain and Cylindrical Perspective," by Prof. W. R. Ware, '52 (Macmillan)

Norman Hapgood, '90, made so entertaining a book out of his realistic life of Abraham Lincoln that he has naturally been tempted to produce a companion to it in "George Washington." He goes about his work, not as a reckless iconoclast, nor yet as a scandal-monger of the yellow journal stripe, but as a keen-witted man of today, who refuses to be fooled. "What sort of a person was this immaculate George Washington? What did he really do? How much is myth? How much is exaggeration?" Such questions as these Mr. Hapgood seems to ask at every point in his narrative, and he gives what he believes to be the truthful answer in each case. The general facts of Washington's public career are not impugned by this process, but Washington's private personality comes out much more vividly than former biographers have allowed it to appear. Whether true or false, it is indeed a vivid portrait. Mr. Hapgood admires his subject too deeply to believe that this realistic treatment will leave him less venerable. Clear discernment of the facts he wishes to

present, ease in presenting them, a nervous, ready style, and an apparent straightforwardness in addressing the reader, enable Mr. Hapgood to make even so well-worn a theme as this as entertaining as a novel. There are several interesting portraits and facsimiles. (Macmillan.)

G. Frederick Schwarz, Sp., '95, has published through the Grafton Press, New York, an attractive little book on "Forest Trees and Forest Scenery." Its purpose is to lay stress on the aesthetic side of this subject, — to interpret scenery in terms of beauty; but underlying it is a practical knowledge of forestry. Many excellent half-tones bring vividly before the eye the descriptions of the printed page. In a final chapter Mr. Schwarz contrasts the artificial forests of Europe with our own primeval forests. The book appeals equally to the lover of nature and to the student of landscapes.

R. W. Atkinson, '91, has compiled "Songs of the Eastern Colleges," which Hinds & Noble, New York, publish at \$1.25.

C. P. Bowditch, '63, has had privately printed at the University Press, Cambridge, a pamphlet entitled "Notes on the Report of Teobert Maler in the *Memoirs* of the Peabody Museum, Vol. ii, No. 1."

W. R. Ware, '71, is editor of "The Georgian Period; a collection of papers dealing with colonial, or 18th century architecture in the United States, with references to earlier provincial and true colonial work."

Irving Babbitt, '89, has edited Renan's "Souvenirs d'Enfance et de Jeunesse" for D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

N. H. Dole, '74, is preparing a revised bibliography of the translations or other editions of the *Rubáiyát* of

Omar Khayyám, to be included in a new issue of the "Multivarium Edition," published by L. C. Page & Co. He requests information regarding any editions, or magazine articles containing longer or shorter selections from the works of the astronomer poet, whether in English or in foreign languages. Address, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Pamphlets received: "The Confederacy and the Transvaal: A People's Obligation to Robert E. Lee," a paper read before the American Antiquarian Society, Oct. 30, 1901, by Charles Francis Adams, '56. — "Notes on the Report of Teobert Maler in the *Memoirs* of the Peabody Museum, Vol. ii, No. 1," by Charles P. Bowditch, '63. — "The Annexation of West Florida to Alabama," by F. G. Caffey, '91; reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the Montgomery (Ala.) Bar Association.

"Design as a Science" has been reprinted by D. W. Ross, '75, from the *Proceedings* of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois, '90, has compiled a "Select Bibliography of the American Negro for General Readers," which is issued by the Atlanta University (Ga.).

No. 1 of Vol. xvi (Nov., 1901) of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* had the following contents: "The Fecundity of the Native and Foreign Born Population in Massachusetts," R. R. Kuczynski; "The National Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, 1892-1901," Carroll D. Wright; "Gustav Schmoller's Economics," Thorstein Veblen; "The Integration of Industry in the United States," W. F. Willoughby; "Recent Changes in the Taxing Laws of Michigan," H. C. Adams; "The Work of Trained Economics in the Industrial Commission," W. Z. Ripley; "Frag-

ment of an Unpublished Manuscript by John Rae (1796-1872);" "Recent Publications upon Economics."

S. D. Judd, s '94, published in the year book of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1900, "The Food of Nestling Birds;" also as Bulletin No. 15, Division of Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, an important contribution on "The Relation of Sparrows to Agriculture."

Charles A. Nelson, '60, head reference librarian in the Columbia University Library, has compiled and edited "Books on Education in the Libraries of Columbia University." The volume, of nearly 440 quarto pages, catalogues over 13,500 titles, arranged in 41 classes, many of which are again subdivided. A general index further adds to the usefulness of this fine example of the bibliographer's judgment, patience, and industry. The collection is particularly rich in foreign publications. We note that it is fairly well supplied with Harvard material.

"Harvard Celebrities" is the brightest specimen of undergraduate wit that has appeared for many years. It consists of caricatures by Edward R. Little, '04, decorations by Frederick E. Hall, '03, and appropriate verses by Henry W. Eliot, '02. The subjects treated are Profs. Shaler, Wendell, Moore, Briggs, and Norton; Messrs. La Rose, Copeland, and Cram; "Herbie," "The Widow," Sanborn, McMasters, the Cambridge mucker, and the Poo. (For sale at Amee's; price, \$1.25.)

The Harvard University Register for 1901-02, edited by R. F. Barber, '04, seems to be unusually accurate. Care has been taken to correct misstatements in regard to the history of college organizations, and the lists of

graduate and undergraduate members of societies are very full. The Athletic Records, a College Directory, and a Radcliffe Supplement, make this a complete work of reference for the field it covers. (Cloth, 50 cents. For sale at Amee's.)

MAGAZINE ARTICLES BY HARVARD MEN.

Ainslee's. (Dec.) "Senator Aldrich," L. A. Coolidge, '83].

American Historical Review. (Jan.) "An Undeveloped Function," C. F. Adams, '56.

Atlantic. (Dec.) "The Resources of the Confederacy," W. G. Brown, '91; "A Plea for Crabbe," P. E. More, p '93. (Jan.) "What is the Real Emancipation of Woman?" W. M. Salter, t '76. (Feb.) "Two Tendencies in Modern Music," D. G. Mason, '95; "Lincoln's Rival," W. G. Brown, '91; "Universal Eminence," A. C. Lane, '83.

Century. (Feb.) "The Uses of a Cathedral," H. C. Potter, h '90; "Little Stories," S. W. Mitchell, h '86; "The Improvement of Washington City," C. Moore, '78; "White City and Capital City," D. H. Burnham, h '93.

Critic. (Jan.) "Copyright Procedure; Some Misapprehensions," H. Putnam, '83.

Forum. (Dec.) "Licensed Gambling in Belgium," G. F. Babbitt, '72. (Jan.) "Problems of our Educational System," W. D. Hyde, '79.

Frank Leslie's. (Feb.) "How Arnold was almost Captured," N. Hapgood, '90.

Harper's. (Dec.) "Mother and Child," H. C. Potter, h '90; "Other People's Children," E. S. Martin, '77. (Jan.) "The Evolution of Girlhood," H. T. Finck, '76. (Feb.) "In a State of Sin," O. Wister, '82; "Strong Points of Infancy," E. S. Martin, '77.

Ladies' Home Journal. (Dec.) "Christmas Eve on the Lonesome," J. Fox, Jr., '83.

Metropolitan. (Dec.) "A New Universal Religion," G. S. Hall, p '78.

New England. (Dec.) "Col. T. W. Higginson," '41, A. W. Jackson, t '72.

National Rev. (Nov.) "Did Shake-

speare Write Bacon," L. Stephen, h '90. (Dec.) "Influence of South African War," A. T. Mahan, h '95. (Jan.) "R. L. Stevenson," L. Stephen, h '90.

National Geographic Mag. (Jan.) "The New Mexico," J. W. Foster, L. S., '55.

North American. (Dec.) "The Proposed Appalachian Park," N. S. Shaler, s '62; "Publicity as a Means of Social Reform," W. H. Baldwin, Jr., '85; "Recent Fiction," W. D. Howells, h '67. (Jan.) "Political Aspect of Cuba's Economic Distress," J. Quincy, '80; "New Verse," W. D. Howells, h '67. (Feb.) "Conditions that Discourage Scientific Work in America," S. Newcomb, s '58.

Outing. (Dec.) "The Wilderness Hunter," O. Wister, '82; "Vice in Horses and Its Correction," F. M. Ware, ['79]. (Jan.) "The Game of the Staked Plain," R. M. Barker, '98.

Scribner's. (Dec.) "The Making of a Pilot," A. W. Vorse, '89. (Jan.) "The Treaty-making Powers of the Senate," H. C. Lodge, '71.

World's Work. (Dec.) "Camera Shots at Wild Animals," T. Roosevelt, '80. (Feb.) "The Growth of Our National Feeling," A. T. Mahan, h '95.

SHORT REVIEWS.

— *A Dictionary of Architecture and Building*. Biographical, Historical, and Descriptive. By Russell Sturgis. Vol. ii, F-N; Vol. iii, O-Z. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, large quarto, \$6 per vol.) A careful examination of these volumes confirms the very favorable impression produced by the first, or it would be more exact to say, they deepen that impression. This is one of those works which commend themselves at first sight by their apparent excellence, and then grow in value the more they are used. From first to last a modern, up-to-date quality pervades the dictionary. Its articles have that business-like directness which characterizes the master craftsman; there is no flourish, no time or material wasted, but a practi-

cal statement of just what is needed, whether this be some point in building, or a history of a school of architecture, or the main facts in the life of an artist, or the use of a material for construction or ornamentation, or the description of a building. One wonders where Mr. Russell Sturgis found so many eminent specialists in these fields who could also write so well.

The general purpose of the Dictionary, described in our earlier notice, is carried out in these later volumes. The topics follow, of course, the alphabetical sequence; then, as the need occurs, a topic is subdivided. For example, the article on the architecture of Germany, filling (with illustrations) nearly 53 columns, is treated under four heads; the similar article for France (57 columns) has twelve sections. Again, to show the care with which a competent specialist has been found for the treatment not merely of main subjects, but of details, we may mention that Prof. H. Langford Warren writes the section "Provence and Languedoc" in the general account of French architecture; and three different contributors furnish the 95 columns devoted to the architecture of Italy. The definitions and briefer descriptive articles, varying in length from a few lines to a paragraph, are especially clear, thanks to the editor and to Mr. Henry Van Brunt, '54, who supplied them. At a rough estimate, the editor has contributed at least a fifth of the entire work which will sufficiently recommend it to those who know Mr. Sturgis's wide knowledge and varied experience as an architect and his ability as a writer.

To review a dictionary in a few paragraphs is, of course, impossible.

We can, however, in addition to what has already been said, indicate a few of the less obvious merits of this dictionary. Everybody expects to find a satisfactory account of the chief topics, but here one finds also such secondary matters as the architecture of South America and that of Syria properly handled. As in the first volume the latest improvements in acoustics were described by Prof. W. C. Sabine, '87, so in this we have the latest advance in ventilation (the subject which is still the shame of architects) set forth by Mr. W. J. Baldwin. Mr. E. M. Wheelwright, '76, writes on school-houses, citing an example as recent as the South Boston High School, begun in 1898. Mr. Walter Cook, '69, gives an account of the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*, Paris, in which so many American architects have been trained, and which has been the chief agency, for nearly four score years, in spreading the methods, taste, and ideals of French architects. Indirectly, this dictionary itself is a tribute to the ascendancy of that School, and one hears in many places the echo of the precepts which have been taught to many generations of scholars in the *Rue Bonaparte*. As a single instance, turn to Mr. Montgomery Schuyler's admirable article on Architecture in the United States, and observe with what evident satisfaction he records the superseding of Richardson's Romanesque by the recent Parisian fashions.

Harvard men have had a notable share in producing this dictionary. We have already mentioned several, but the list is by no means exhausted. Prof. W. R. Ware, '52, treats Drawing; Mr. H. Van Brunt, '54, Specifications; Prof. W. E. Sabine, '87 (besides Acoustics), Echo, Reflector, Sounding Board, Whispering Gallery,

etc.; Mr. Frederic Crowninshield, '66, Distemper, Encaustic Fresco, Oil Painting, Water, Glass, and Wax Painting; Mr. W. P. P. Longfellow, '55, Baptistery, Round Church, Greco-Roman, Latin, Neo-classic, and Romanesque art; the essay on English architecture, by Mr. R. C. Sturgis, '81, was referred to in the previous notice. A bibliography of all the works cited is appended in volume iii.

Further acquaintance with the illustrations increases our approbation both of their uniform excellence and of their abundance. In most cases where this is desirable, the drawing of a building is primarily architectural; but there are many views of famous buildings, or of important parts, reproduced from photographs. Thus the article "Window" is illustrated by architectural designs, while that of Spain has full-page half-tones. The least praiseworthy portion of the Dictionary is the biographical; for the sketches lack precision. Under E. A. Freeman the dates of his birth and death are not given, and under Paul Veronese besides these dates we find only this remark: "A mural painter of great power." These are but two specimens out of a large number which we have noted. Fortunately, the biographical and historical fields are the least important for the persons who are likely to use this dictionary, which, as a whole, is to-day, and bids fair for a long time to remain, the best work of its kind in English. It commends itself alike to the practical builder, the architect, the student, the general reader, and the traveler who wishes to understand the monuments of the lands through which he passes. That it is also the achievement of American scholarship and technical ability, is a further cause for congratulation.

— *School, College and Character* By Le Baron Russell Briggs, '75. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1 net.) Three of Dean Briggs's five essays have appeared so recently in the *Atlantic Monthly* that they are fresh in the minds of many readers. The others, delivered as addresses before educational associations, will get in this little volume the wider attention they deserve. Taken together, the five papers cover the general field of preparatory school and college education, but they cover it in a particularly fresh, unpedagogic way. Dean Briggs writes not so much about technical matters as about the actual results of our educational system on the youth of the present day. He is more concerned to answer the question, "What sort of a man does this system turn out?" than "What sort of a scholar?" And this gives peculiar value to his views. He speaks with the experience of one who, as Dean of Harvard College, has been brought in contact so intimately with thousands of students that he has seen their virtues, their shortcomings, their vices, in such a way as to enable him to generalize with safety. His opening paper on "Fathers, Mothers, and Freshmen" ought to be read by every parent who has a son in college, or expects to send one, and by every college student too. The later discussion of "College Honor" presents candidly, and with characteristic humor, a paradoxical condition which can best be set right by just such candid statement. Dean Briggs's "Old-fashioned Doubts about New-fashioned Education" have been welcomed by the enemies of the elective system; and yet, when examined closely, they seem not so much an arraignment of the system itself, as of abuses which have sprung up while it

has been in operation. But as the Dean does not tell us that in old times under the compulsory system there were shirks, drones, and "flabby" minds, he fails to settle the real point at issue between the old and the new. Those of us who remember the conditions of a required curriculum before Dean Briggs's time must smile at the assumption that we all got the utmost good from our studies and graduated *summa cum laude*. The Dean does not of course say this; but by implication this is what much of the recent attack on the elective system amounts to. His criticisms of specific defects are all valuable, and should be acted on until we can decide whether the elective system or Mother Nature is at fault in creating a certain percentage of human beings whom no educational system can teach. The Dean's wisely playful handling of the kindergarten will amuse many readers. The kindergarten, like the protective tariff, originated to benefit infant industries, but has gone on encroaching until its influence extends to the grown-up. Against this the Dean protests. From first to last he keeps his eye on character as the final product of education and life. He is sympathetic throughout, and evidently as fair as he is frank in dealing with students, — a practical adviser of young men rather than a pedagogical theorist.

— *Arnold's Expedition to Quebec*. By John Codman, 2d, '85. (Macmillan: New York.) One's sympathies are always awakened by the sight of a book which has been published after the author's death; and in cases where the work is notably good, the sense of regret is sure to be stronger still. Thus the pathetic story of Mr. Latham's translation of Dante's "Letters"

enhanced the interest of that volume to Harvard men. Thus, too, Mr. Codman's account of Arnold's march across the northern wilderness, with its woeeful hardships and unsuccessful end, will remain closely associated with the writer's own decease. The episode itself is a grim tragedy which the spectacle of heroism and the greatness of the issue redeem from obscurity. Mr. Codman's history of it, besides being the fruit of careful investigation, has all the vividness and force which spring from a true love of the subject. The invasion of Canada in 1775 has often been dealt with both in short essays and in monographs of considerable length. It has been examined from three separate standpoints — the American, the British and the French-Canadian. It is a theme which is never neglected, even by the compiler of the "General Sketch." But in several important respects Mr. Codman has gained an advantage over his predecessors. For example, his topographical knowledge of the country traversed was accurate and complete. Either in canoe or on foot he examined nearly the whole of the region in Maine and Quebec through which Arnold led his famished troops to the banks of the St. Lawrence. Accordingly, when it comes to estimating the difficulties of the route and the nature of the misfortunes encountered, he is able to speak from a fuller knowledge than any other historian has possessed. His statement that a fatal mistake was made in carrying *bateaux* must be given great weight: and his acquaintance with the perils of the Chaudière in flood-time enabled him to realize the extent of dangers that have been sometimes underrated. He also seems to have had a better command of the

autobiographical literature relating to the expedition than any one else has obtained. His familiarity with the journals of officers and privates appears in almost every page. Furthermore, it must be said that Mr. Codman has displayed an admirable spirit of candor in his description of the operations before Quebec. He does full justice to the character of the defense, and speaks in high praise of the humanity which was so noble a trait of Sir Guy Carleton. Although the courage and capacity of Arnold are amply illustrated in the present volume, the common private is made to appear the real hero of the expedition. Steadfastness under intolerable afflictions, and a great willingness to die for their cause, were shown from first to last by the frontiersmen whom Washington sent forth to conquer Canada. Mr. Codman attributes this abounding fortitude partly to reliance "on the stern but confident religion of their youth;" and partly "to the noble sentiment of patriotism which glowed in every heart." Who shall question his facts or his reasons?

Charles W. Colby, Ph. D., '90.

— *Essays, Theological and Literary.* By Charles Carroll Everett, 1859, late Professor of Theology in Harvard University. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.75 net.) When Dean Everett died eighteen months ago his friends in Cambridge felt that a rare gentleman, full of human kindliness, of wisdom, and of culture, the most modest of broad scholars, had been taken from them: many other persons all over the country felt a similar personal loss, although they had never known him face to face. Dean Everett stood in scholarship for the best thought of his time. He was professedly a theolo-

gian, but in him theology had long been spiritualized. Knowing all creeds, he was a fanatic of no creed. He sought in literature not less than in the Hebrew Scriptures for authentic messages. He welcomed the larger outlooks of science, the gains for truth which modern criticism was making. Had he been more assertive, more "strenuous," in proclaiming his views, he would unquestionably have enjoyed a much wider popularity; but then, he would not have been Dean Everett — the most retiring of radicals, who believed in understating rather than overstating the truth, confident that the truth will in due season prevail. On every consideration, it was desirable that his fugitive essays, which — to the shame of our American magazines be it said — appeared for the most part in out of the way journals, should be collected and put within reach of every one. Dean Everett's colleague, Prof. Toy, has selected the twelve essays which make up this volume. Their subjects are almost evenly divided between philosophy and literature; but with a man of Dean Everett's calibre, philosophy (or theology, if you prefer to restrict the definition) is penetrated and illumined by literature, and literature gets its significance from the philosophical perspective of the critic. Here are three papers in which the results of modern science are treated — "Reason in Religion," "Naturalism and its Results," "Instinct and Reason." Two papers — "The Historic and the Ideal Christ" and "The Distinctive Mark of Christianity," — are devoted to the central problem of modern religionists. "Kant's Influence on Theology," and "Beyond Good and Evil," are philosophic: the latter being the best account we have seen in English of Nietzsche's crazy

but now popular doctrines. An essay on "The Devil" is full of humor, and affords incidentally a view of Dr. Everett's inexhaustible sympathy. The last four essays are primarily literary, viz.: "The Poems of Emerson," "The *Faust* of Goethe," "Tennyson and Browning as Spiritual Forces," and "The Philosophy of Browning." Scattered through these Essays are specimens of fine literary criticism, very different in tone and in import from the smart epigrams with which it seems now the fashion for the purveyors of criticism in our colleges to provoke sophomoric applause. What Dean Everett writes on Emerson or on Tennyson will most commend itself to those to whom literature is not a casual topic for persiflage, but a deep reality. And over all these pages the genial, courteous, alert spirit of Dr. Everett plays. In his modesty, he would have hidden himself, but he cannot; whoever had the good fortune to know him knows that his rare combination of charm and strength and subtlety shines in his writings as they shone in his life.

— *American Traits*. From the Point of View of a German. By Hugo Münsterberg, h'01. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.60 net.) Prof. Münsterberg's essays refuse to be criticised briefly. Each of them would require at least an essay for comment or discussion. The learned professor deals with national traits — one of those topics to which there is no end. The German reads *Life* and sees what a keen eye we have for our American failings; the American reads *Fliegende Blätter* and sees that the Germans are alive to their national, local, and individual absurdities: but reverse the process — let the German tell us Americans where we fall short,

and there ensues a loud protest of dissent. Witness what happened when some of these passages first appeared in the magazines: how sore we were, for instance, when Prof. Münsterberg regretted — what we all know for a fact — the slender productivity of our American scholars. But it would give a wrong impression of this book to suggest that it is censorious. It simply probes our conditions, especially our culture, to the bottom, and unavoidably causes wincing. The essays on education and on scholarship will certainly be weighed by every educator. The comparison of the Americans and the Germans, with many amusing interludes, is probably the best that a German has made. The chapter on Women discloses the psychologist with scientific impartiality trying to solve the question; which he does, not by advocating, as one might expect from a German, the continued subjection of woman, but by pleading for the uplifting of the American man to the woman's level. A final paper on Democracy affords an opportunity for traversing our political methods, which, by contrast with the quasi-absolutism of Germany under the present Kaiser, look to the author very unlovely. His general view seems to be that our government, whatever we call it, is growing to be more and more like the Prussian, and that accordingly both peoples will understand each other better and better. Surely, nobody will chide Prof. Münsterberg for endeavoring to bring about friendship by making known the good qualities of Americans and Germans; but has not this desire led him at times to misinterpret? We do not feel that he sees as far into our political life as De Tocqueville saw; nor even that he has fathomed the political life of his own

Germany. We doubt whether a longer sojourn here will not cause him to modify his opinions; indeed, we see modifications already going on in these essays. But, judged for what they are, aimed at the present and saturated with to-day's conditions, they form the most important Continental criticism of this country that has appeared since De Tocqueville's. And being essays, addressed first to a magazine-reading public, they are vivacious in manner and clear in substance.

— *The World and the Individual.*

By Josiah Royce, Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University. Gifford Lectures, 2d series. (Macmillan: New York.) In the Second Series of Gifford lectures Prof. Royce gives some applications of the general body of doctrine dealt with in the first series. Some of the problems are: 1. The Attitude of Descriptive Science. 2. Time and Eternity. 3. Nature. 4. The Self. 5. Creation. 6. Optimism. 7. Immortality. I can only hint at the solutions which Prof. Royce has found.

1. *Descriptive Science.* The cat unable to catch the squirrels "at length abandons . . . direct attack and chooses to lie simply watching them. . . . She will learn their ways. . . . An enlightened patience somewhat similar to this has created for us our sciences."

2. *Time and Eternity.* Listen to a melody and grasp the meaning of its successive elements. In one sense each note is done before the next begins; each is heard separately. This is our temporal consciousness. But when we grasp the meaning of the melody, we take in its successive elements *all at once*. A consciousness so related to the whole of the world's events as ours to a brief melody is an

eternal consciousness. In principle, on a small scale, we possess such.

3. *Nature* is no more mechanical than man. Like him it has mechanical aspects; like him it is a realm of finite conscious purposes expressed in deeds. It is rather incommunicative, but not dead, nor unconscious. It has relatively fixed habits, some of which we call laws.

4. A *Self* is a meaning embodied in a life. Subordinate purposes (i. e., selves) may develop within a man's central purpose, and have all of them their relative individuality as we all have our relative individuality within that rationally connected social system of incarnate purposes which we call the Universe or God.

5. *Creation* is another name for growth. Men are forever bringing novelty into existence in three ways. (a) By carrying out a single plan in a series of recurrent acts (e. g., counting, bricklaying). (b) By attempts to emulate a model wherein we produce a *tertium quid* which stands somewhere between our former achievement and that aimed at. (c) By more or less random experiments. The tentative hypothesis is advanced that the selves that constitute nature may be carrying out similar purposes. Asexual generation (by cell division) would thus be an example of the first type of creation, sexual generation of the second type, and modification through environment of the third.

6. *Optimism* and the *Problem of Evil* are treated for the most part as in Prof. Royce's former works.

7. *Immortality.* My death as an individual has a meaning similar to that of the ending of those subordinate purposes or selves which I outgrow as I develop. My former self is dead only in so far as my new

self sees the meaning of that death, transcends it, and lives on. But a "last moral task" is a contradiction in terms, like a last number in the whole number series. This argument rests of course upon the fundamental truth proved in the first volume, viz.: that nothing is real or has meaning unless it fulfils a purpose. — *Richard C. Cabot*, '89.

— *The Book of the Courtier*. By Count Baldesar Castiglione. Translated from the Italian and annotated by Leonard Eckstein Opdycke, '80. (Chas. Scribner's Sons: New York. Vellum, 4to, with 71 portraits and 15 autographs. \$10 net.) Next to writing a classic, the best service which a man of letters can confer is to translate a classic so that it shall live in a new language as if it were a native. This service Mr. Opdycke has rendered for one of the three or four prose classics of the Italian Renaissance. Castiglione's *Courtier* has long needed a modern English dress. It has a double hold on fame, first, because of its intrinsic interest and literary excellence, and next, because it epitomizes the manners, beliefs, and ideals of an important epoch. First printed in 1528, it passed through 102 editions before the beginning of the 17th century; 13 editions in the 17th century; 11 editions in the 18th century; and 18 editions in the 19th century: these include Spanish, French, Latin, English, and German versions. Of the English versions, the present writer has seen only that of old Sir Thomas Hoby (1567), which is quaint after the quaintness of early Elizabethan prose, but is not a close translation, and the paraphrase by A. P. Castiglione (1727), which is even less exact than Hoby's. Both of these versions in their original editions are very hard to

find. Mr. Opdycke has, therefore, practically a clear field; but his translation would easily outrank the others in popularity, even were they in the market, because it is made after the best modern pattern. Mr. Opdycke has preserved with rare fidelity the meaning of the original, without sacrificing that ease which we require of modern writers. Herein he differs, happily, from some other translators, who imagine that by using a mongrel archaic English they best represent the quality of an old classic; as if any classic were ever archaic to its contemporaries. Mr. Opdycke uses the vocabulary and tone which, since they belong not to any particular time, do not seem artificial or outlandish. His flexibility reminds one of Jowett's; and flexibility is indispensable in rendering *The Courtier*, which, like Plato's *Dialogues*, has a most varied contents — philosophical argument, anecdote, wit, even impassioned monologue. We do not find that Mr. Opdycke's English medium anywhere fails to serve these various needs less effectively than if he were writing an original book in English. Of the charm of *The Courtier* itself this is not the place to speak: but we cannot praise too highly the beautiful form in which Mr. Opdycke has brought out his translation. He has ransacked the galleries of Europe for portraits of most of the contemporary personages referred to by Castiglione, with the result that we have here some 70 fine photogravures of Renaissance portraits, besides facsimiles of autographs and other illustrative material. The vellum binding, the paper, and the typography combine to make this one of the most beautiful books of this kind ever issued in America. Mr. Opdycke's notes ought to satisfy the most inquiring reader.

We cannot conclude this notice without expressing the hope that, when this *édition de luxe* is exhausted, the translation may be reprinted in an inexpensive edition, so that a large circle may enjoy it. We could also wish that Mr. Opdycke would now turn to Machiavelli's *Prince*, and give us the translation of that masterpiece for which English readers have waited in vain nearly four centuries.

— *The Sentimentalists, a Story of Modern American Life*. By Arthur Stanwood Pier, '95. (Harpers: New York. Cloth, \$1.25.) In this book our interest is aroused by unhackneyed means. To save her little family from ruin, brought about by the speculative investments of her futile, college-bred son, a widowed mother secretly and shrinkingly descends to the arts of the lobbyist, corruptly defeats a still more corrupt bill before a state legislature, and then, hoping to purify her success, submits her shattered health to a strain that she knows must end her life. On discovering the truth, the son does what he can to clear his mother's memory by refusing to accept profit from her abasement, and stoutly enters upon the higher path of toil and duty. The special quality of the book lies less in the plot, however, than in the minute yet lucid accuracy with which the author sets forth the characters of mother and son and the complex influences that each exerts upon the other. What might otherwise have been its somewhat sombre tone is relieved by lively but not flippant wit and by frequent excellences of style.

— *The Measurement of General Exchange-Value*. By Correa Moylan Walsh, '84. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, \$3.) We have here the most painstaking study that has yet been made of the theory of index numbers,

a work that is exhaustive in its examination of the literature of the subject, microscopic in the subtlety of its distinctions and definitions, and boundlessly elaborate in argument. The book if anything errs in overelaboration and oversubtle definition. For example, little appears to be gained by consuming several chapters in the formulation of forty numbered propositions, most of which are self-evident; nor, to cite one other of many possible examples, is there much apparent significance in the distinction to which the author continually recurs, between the exchange value of a thing in relation to all other things and its exchange value in relation to all things *including itself*. The substance of the book might probably have been compressed into half the space without detriment to the argument, and to the certain encouragement of more numerous readers. The most interesting portions of Mr. Walsh's introductory chapters are his analysis of the various senses of the term value, which he denotes as use-value, esteem-value, cost-value, and exchange-value, and his comparison of the measurement of exchange-value with other forms of mensuration. The body of the work handles three groups of questions: (1) as to the selection of the prices to be included in an index number, (2) as to systems of "weighting," and (3) as to methods of obtaining an average or mean. Upon each of these the author has bestowed the closest attention, and has something original to say. His discussion of the reasons for excluding from price comparisons the money cost of finished goods, of land, of transportation services, and of labor, his treatment of the basis of weighting and of the methods of "simple and double weighting," and his exhaustive com-

parison of the arithmetic, geometric, and harmonic means, contain real contributions to our knowledge. An annotated bibliography of 140 odd works dealing with the measurement of movements in prices adds to the value of the volume, which is further rendered serviceable as a work of reference by the double luxury of a table of contents summarized in detail and an alphabetical index.

— *The Foundations of American Foreign Policy*. With a Working Bibliography. By Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, Professor of History in Harvard University. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.) In this little volume Prof. Hart reprints articles recently contributed by him to *Harper's Magazine*, to the *American Historical Review*, and to the *Bond Review*. He first takes up the development of the United States as a World Power. Next he describes our foreign military expeditions, which he classifies as expansive, protective, aggressive, commercial, and philanthropic. In his third paper, he describes the various boundary controversies and commissions from 1775 to 1900. "A Century of Cuban Diplomacy" requires an entire chapter, which is followed by another on "Brother Jonathan's Colonies." In two concluding papers, Prof. Hart sets forth the views on "expansion" of the Founders of the Union, and the Monroe Doctrine as it was popularly held from 1823 down to the present. A bibliography of more than 50 pages makes the book almost indispensable for students of our foreign policy. The upshot of Prof. Hart's studies will hardly reassure those Americans who have complacently assumed that, in spite of some glaring exceptions, the general development of our country

has been due to our superior virtue as a nation; for he shows that we have robbed and lusted and slain like any of the wolf nations of old Europe. He seems to hold that the happy-go-lucky stroke which caused us to "expand" over the Philippines was a homogeneous part of the policy which led the early colonists to move westward to the Alleghanies, and drew their descendants first to the Mississippi, and finally to the Pacific. He thus identifies continental expansion, — which has its logic in geography and the needs of providing a safe and permanent frontier, — with transoceanic expansion, which was produced by other causes, requires new methods of administration, creates a nondescript population neither slave, subject, nor citizen, and does not strengthen our frontiers. If this view be correct, then it would follow that the policy which led the Plantagenets to extend English rule over Wales in the 13th century was identical with the policy which impels Great Britain to establish a protectorate over Uganda today. But Prof. Hart's papers, while they must necessarily stir up controversy, will be valued by partisans of both sides for their clear statement of historic facts.

— *The Field of Ethics*. By George Herbert Palmer, '64. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.) Those who listened to the William Noble Lectures for 1899 by Prof. Palmer will be glad to review them in their present form, while others interested in the subject should not fail to acquaint themselves with this fresh, clear, and suggestive presentation of an important subject. At the outset Ethics is related to the Physical Sciences, to Philosophy, to History, as a "normative" science. Certain affini-

ties between law and ethics are admitted, but an essential distinction is insisted upon in that law is mainly objective, and so "inadequate to the moral demand," which is subjective. Next, the field of aesthetics is considered in this relation. Like ethics, this is "a science of worth," so that the methods of the two are similar, the Greek opinion constituting them even as identical. In seeking for a beautiful object assumed to be well known, the Shaw Monument is selected. Its details are analyzed, while the principle of organic wholeness is affirmed to be its central characteristic. So of a good deed, "at its very heart" is the same principle. But, not content with this, it is asked what will be its normal effect, its tendency? Three lines of distinction are now drawn between ethics and aesthetics. In fine, beauty is always finite, while goodness cannot be stated in finite terms. Thus we are to look for a province not merely of worth but of a worth unlimited and admitting of endless growth. These conditions are fulfilled only in religion. Various definitions of religion are considered, affinities and contrasts observed. To religion ethics owes its wide horizon, its stability, its hope. The two, however, are not to be merged. "The finite is the field of ethics, but under the guidance of that majestic word, *ought*, the moral man is ever seeking to connect the finite with the infinite." In conclusion, "ethics, as a science, is the study of how life may be full and rich, and not how it may be restricted." Valuable is the bibliography at the end of each chapter of the best and latest works referred to in the text.

— *The Real World*. By Robert Herrick, '90. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, \$1.50.) Henry James

somewhere admits that for him a novel is good or bad, and enough said. Readers of Mr. Herrick's latest story would hardly regard either characterization of it as adequate. Many will be interested by the book; fewer will find it agreeable. In a selfish, lustful, joyless world the rustic hero gropes after something real, — something to satisfy those longings for imagined good that have been the only solace of his unhappy youth. In this quest he meets (under highly improbable conditions) a maiden whose contact with polite society has served to sharpen and polish, but not in any true sense to refine her. From the girl's prattle he receives an impulse that sends him to college and lifts him above her. From her, too, he afterwards endures temptation to safe and pleasant sin. Happily the good she has wrought triumphs over the evil she intends, and in his successful struggle he finds his real world, — the world of "will that creates real from the unreal; the will that out of pain and labor gives peace." The author has serious things to say, and his book shows no less skill than care.

— *American Diplomatic Questions*. By John B. Henderson, Jr., '91. (Macmillan: New York.) This work is an agreeable evidence of the interest of the younger generation of Harvard graduates in the affairs of their own government. Mr. Henderson's experience as private secretary to the Hon. John W. Foster in his Chinese and Japanese mission and other relations with the State Department have given him the touch of experience which is necessary for a writer on diplomatic questions. The book is devoted to five subjects: The Bering Sea Question; the Northeastern Fisheries; the Inter-oceanic Canal Problem; Samoa;

and the Monroe Doctrine. Of these five questions the only two that can be said to be settled are the Bering Sea and the Samoan. The book is therefore to a large degree a study in the diplomacy of the twentieth century in the light of the nineteenth. Mr. Henderson has been able to get away from the conventional point of view of most of the writing on American diplomacy. He stands for an American policy, vigorous, but calm and cognizant of the conditions of the world to-day. His detail as to the history of these questions is intended to lead up to an impartial judgment as to whether the attitude of the United States has been in the long run serviceable for its own ends and for the peace of mankind. The only criticism upon the whole work might be that, except for the numerous quotations from documents, the footnotes are scanty, and hence students cannot avail themselves of the author's acquaintance with a large body of materials. This first work will doubtless encourage the author to go on in the same field: he has large advantages in his first-hand knowledge of the sources, in his skill as a writer, and in his broad views of American policy.

— *Beacon Biographies*. Three more volumes by Harvard men have recently been added to this entertaining series, viz.: Edwin Booth, by Charles Townsend Copeland, '82; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, by George Rice Carpenter, '86; and Alexander Hamilton, by James Schouler, '59. Of these subjects, Booth seems to us by far the most difficult. The great actor, like the great singer, living, enjoys boundless applause, and enters, while the play lasts, into the inmost emotions of his hearers; but dead, he quickly becomes only a name, a memory, which

the older generation brings out to chasten the enthusiasm of the younger when it raves over the latest star. The middle-aged now say, "Ah, but you should have seen Booth!" just as thirty years ago our elders said, "Your Booth is very well, but you never saw Macready;" and before them there were the generations to whom Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, Quin and Garrick, and so on back to Burbage possibly, were the nonpareils of the stage. Now the excellence of Mr. Copeland's little biography consists in this, that he has made Edwin Booth live for those who never saw him; he has traced his development as an artist, and described with sufficient detail the special features in each of Booth's most popular parts; and he has given enough of the background of Booth's private life, of his vicissitudes of fortune, of the calamity which overshadowed him by his brother's crime, and of his personal character, to attach the reader to this "brave and much-tried man." As a dramatic critic, Mr. Copeland certainly gives Booth full praise; perhaps he has not registered his limitations with equal emphasis. But after all, this does not matter. Booth held for a quarter of a century the highest place on the American stage, and "highest" when applied to dead actors must always be a relative term which can never be standardized. The main thing is that Mr. Copeland has succeeded in a difficult task. His little book, which will enliven many readers who were too young to see Booth, certainly ought to delight the army, still large though dwindling, of Booth's admirers. — The outward incidents of Longfellow's career were so few that Prof. Carpenter does right in making them subservient to the purely literary and critical aspects of the poet. Prof.

Carpenter gives altogether the best summary that we have seen of Longfellow's work. His final criticism may be quoted to show the critic's point of view. "Longfellow," he says, "is the poet of the comparatively immature and the comparatively inexperienced. It must at once be added that to be read and enjoyed by the classes we have mentioned is under no circumstances a reproach: it is indeed a high honor, for which most poets strive, and strive in vain. It is no small thing for a singer to have a heart so pure and simple, an intellect so little isolated by years of foreign travel, of special study, of long association with men of distinction, that there is no barrier between him and the heart and intelligence of the people at large, of nineteen twentieths of the race. . . . He is thus a preparatory, an educative poet, making ready the intelligences of the fit for the more weighty and intricate teachings of literature, the understanding of which is reserved for the few." If this be not exorbitant praise, it is reasonable, and it means, when read in the spirit in which it was written, that Longfellow runs no danger of becoming obsolete. — Mr. Schouler knew, of course, that Hamilton is one of those storm centres that defy the biographer, and that any biography of Hamilton coming from a Jeffersonian would be closely scrutinized for flaws. Nevertheless, he has braved the inevitable insinuation of partisanship, and has produced a sketch which, while it will not satisfy Hamilton's worshipers, will meet the approval of those who come unprejudiced to the subject. He certainly sets down naught in malice. The precocity, the versatility, the brilliance, and the unsafeness of Hamilton are depicted with admirable clearness: we

are told enough of his character to know why some men idolized him and others envied; we are allowed to see how Washington's influence acted as a check on Hamilton's sensational projects, and as a spur to his highest activity. Most valuable, because in these days most often hushed up, is Mr. Schouler's analysis of Hamilton's "fondness for British monarchy, his dislike of state attachments, his approval of standing armies and the appliance of force, and his deeply rooted opposition to democracy." That a man holding these views should be one of the founders of the republic, should indeed have done the republic immense service at critical times in its early years, and should now be regarded as an idol by one of the great political parties which would officially repudiate three out of four of these principles, greatly complicates the labor of his biographer. Mr. Schouler is to be congratulated on having produced an epitome which is at once comprehensive and readable, and so openminded that it constantly suggests the strongest reasons for holding conclusions opposite to those held by the author.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

. All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

The Field of Ethics. Being the William Belden Noble Lectures for 1899. By George Herbert Palmer, '64, Alford Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.10 net.)

American Traits. From the Point of View of a German. By Hugo Münsterberg, A'01. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, crown 8vo, \$1.60 net.)

School, College, and Character. By Le Baron Russell Briggs, '75. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.)

Records of the Court of Assistants of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay. 1630-1692. Printed under the supervision of John Noble, '50, Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court. Vol. I. (Boston: Printed by the County of Suffolk. Cloth, 4to, pp. xiii, 588; facsimiles.)

The Rights of Man. A Study in Twentieth Century Problems. By Lyman Abbott, A '90. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, crown 8vo, \$1.50.)

The Usurper. A novel. By William J. Locke. (John Lane: New York. Cloth, \$1.50.)

A Dictionary of Architecture and Building, Biographical, Historical, and Descriptive. By Russell Sturgis, and many Architects, Painters, Engineers, and Other Expert Writers, American and Foreign. In three volumes, Vol. II, F-N; Vol. III, O-Z. (Macmillan: New York. Quarto, cloth, illustrated, \$6 per vol.)

American History told by Contemporaries. Volume II. Building of the Republic, 1689-1783. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, '80. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.)

Arnold's Expedition to Quebec. By John Codman, 2d, '85. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.)

Commercial Trusts. The Growth and Rights of Aggregated Capital. An Argument Delivered before the Industrial Commission at Washington, D. C., December 12, 1899, corrected and revised. By John R. Dos Passos of the New York Bar. Questions of the Day, No. 97. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 12mo.)

The Natural History of Selborne. By Gilbert White. Edited with Notes by Grant Allen; illustrated by Edmund H. New. (New York: John Lane. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50.)

Israel Putnam: Pioneer, Ranger, and Major-General. 1718-1790. By William Farrand Livingston. American Men of Energy Series. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.35 net.)

The Destiny of Doris. A Travel-Story of Three Continents. By Julius Chambers. (Continental Publishing Company: New York. Cloth, illustrated, \$1.50.)

Beacon Biographies. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, by George Rice Carpenter, '86.—Alexander Hamilton, by James

Schouler, '59.—Edwin Booth, by Charles Townsend Copeland, '82. (Small, Maynard & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 16mo, 75 cents each.)

Mr. Munchausen. An account of some of his Recent Adventures beyond the Styx. By John Kendrick Bangs. Embellished with drawings by Peter Newell. (Noyes, Platt & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 16mo, \$1.50.)

A Spanish Anthology. A Collection of Lyrics from the Thirteenth Century down to the Present Time. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. D. M. Ford, '94, Instructor in Romance Languages in Harvard University. (Silver, Burdett & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, pp. lii, 390.)

Forest Trees and Forest Scenery. By G. Frederick Schwarz, Sp., '95. Illustrated. (Grafton Press: New York. Cloth, 12mo.)

The History of the Orient and Greece, for High Schools and Academies. By George Willis Botsford, Ph. D., former instructor in Harvard University. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated, \$1.20.)

Researches in the Central Portion of the Usumatsin Valley. By Teobert Maler. Report of Explorations for the Museum, 1898-1900. *Memoirs of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology,* Harvard University. Vol. II, No. 1. (Cambridge: Published by the Museum, 4to, \$3.50.)

Ó Locura ó Santidad, por José Echegaray. With Introduction and Notes, by Prof. J. Geddes, Jr., '80, and Asst. Prof. Freeman M. Josselyn, Jr.—*La Locandiera di Carlo Goldoni.* With Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by Prof. J. Geddes, Jr., '80, and Asst. Prof. Freeman M. Josselyn, Jr. Heath's Modern Language Series. (Heath: Boston. Cloth, 16mo, each 30 cts.)

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1900-1901.

[On Jan. 8, Pres. Eliot submitted to the Overseers his Report for the year ending Sept. 26, 1901. Several of the most important topics from the Report are printed earlier in this *Magazine*. Following is a summary of the remainder.]

By death the College lost E. W.

Hooper, '59, ex-Treasurer and Overseer, John Fiske, '63, Overseer, and C. C. Everett, t '59, Dean of the Divinity School. Professors C. C. Langdell, '51, J. H. Thayer, '50, and W. W. Goodwin, '51, resigned and were made *emeriti*; and Dr. A. McKenzie, '59, resigned the secretaryship of the Board of Overseers.

Athletics. It appears that tennis is the sport which still affords to the largest number of students the means of out-of-door exercise; 790 students were reported as playing tennis. The next most popular sport is rowing, 640 students having taken part in that sport. Football comes next with 242 players; and baseball fourth with 220. Track athletics engaged the attention of 146; and no other sport attracted so many as 100 persons. The 640 men reported as rowing constitute the membership of the Weld and Newell Clubs. Probably every one of them took part in rowing during the year; and at least 250 rowed constantly during the seasons. There were 27 eight-oared crews on the water at one time. The new boat-house has proved very useful. In spite of its exposed situation, it is comfortable during the winter, and the indoor exercises on the rowing machines and in the tank can be carried on through the cold weather.

Sickness. The principal disorders are colds, indigestion, diseases of the eyes, the grippe, surgical injuries, tonsillitis, diarrhoea, headache, and diseases grouped as miscellaneous. The number of cases of appendicitis, 33, was more than double the number of cases of typhoid fever, 15. The months in which most sickness prevailed were November, January, and March. The smallest percentage of reported sickness occurred in the Law

School; the next smallest in the Graduate School; and the next in the Divinity School. The College had the largest percentage of sickness, the younger students being apparently decidedly more liable to sickness than the older. The probability is that the older men do not so easily yield to or report slight disorders. The facts recall a remark which President Kirkland is said to have made to a malingerer student,—"that sicknesses prevail within the precincts of the College in a greater proportion to the deaths than in any other place."

Beneficiary Aid. The amount of money spent in the year 1900-01 at Harvard University in aid of students, including all fellowships, scholarships, and beneficiary aid, was \$105,802.21, of which \$88,988.66 was spent in the Department of Arts and Sciences,—that is, in the Graduate School, College, and Scientific School. In spite of this heavy expenditure, it appears in the report of the Dean of the Graduate School that there were 323 applications for fellowships and scholarships to be held in the current academic year, of which only 67 were successful. More scholarships are needed in Harvard College.

Scientific School. The rapid increase in the number of points required at the entrance examinations has not yet caused any decline in the number of the first-year class. More than half of the intended addition to the entrance requirements has now been made,—that is, the number of required points has been already raised from 15 in 1898, to 21 in 1901. Five points only remain to be added; but this last addition will, of course, tax severely the capacity of the smaller public high schools. Anticipating this difficulty, the School has been engaged

for several years in improving the class of students called "Special" students. Special students include, first, a limited number of persons of considerable maturity, who wish to engage in some particular study; and secondly, a larger number of persons who come from schools where they could not obtain an adequate preparation. For the second class the School has instituted an examination in entrance subjects aggregating twelve points, including the required entrance mathematics. A student who is thus admitted as a Special student is expected to make good his entrance conditions within two years, and to obtain regular standing. Besides passing at entrance the examinations in subjects aggregating twelve points, he is required to present from the master of the school whence he came a written consent to his admission as a Special student. Many such persons have obtained a degree in the School in not more than five years, by obtaining satisfactory grades in advanced studies which are in continuation of elementary studies entering into the entrance examination, and by working through the greater part of two summer vacations.

Graduate School. The practice of "migration" increases. Last year 139 persons, or about two fifths of the School, had already been graduate students elsewhere. The average age at which the M. A. and Ph. D. degrees are taken is still deplorably high — nearly 30 years for the latter. The President believes that theses of the magnitude now presented for the Doctor's degree should not be required, or even accepted. "They have seemed to him exaggerations of any work which it is reasonable to ask for as evidence of fitness for a degree which

should be taken by 25 or 26 years of age, if not earlier. This view, however, does not commend itself to the several departments of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, which have charge of candidates for the higher degrees."

Law School. "No progress was made during the year towards a satisfactory solution of the problems concerning the enlargement of Austin Hall. For a school of 650 students, the present building is inadequate as regards the number of lecture rooms and the number of desks in the reading room. Moreover, the School has been enlarging its library at a rapid rate; and by the end of the current year, the shelving in the present building will be filled. As there is no reason why the School should not spend \$12,000 a year on books, and as books are the sole apparatus required by a law school, the expediency of providing immediately more shelving on which to place the accessions is obvious. The chief distinction of the Harvard Law School — after its professors — is its admirable library. The Faculty of the Law School is in favor of limiting the instruction given in that School to law determined by courts. They therefore would not admit to the School such studies as institutional history, government, political science, and administration national, state, municipal, or colonial. The demand for instruction in these subjects at universities is manifestly increasing; but since the Law School is indisposed to take them up, they will have to be developed in the Graduate School."

Medical Faculty. The new method applied to first and second year work has been satisfactory except in anatomy. Mr. J. P. Morgan's great gift is recorded. In the Dental Infirmary

more than 7000 patients were treated, and 21,557 operations performed. The dental professors believe that the School can now bear a substantial increase of requirements for admission. The Veterinary School was discontinued, after a long struggle against annual deficits. "The University has never before been compelled to abandon a department of instruction once adopted by it. The fact seems to be that small domestic animals, like dogs, cats, and birds, engage the affection of their owners to such a degree that money will be spent freely to save their lives, or relieve their sufferings; but the larger animals, like cattle and horses, do not so much enlist affection, so that their moderate money value and the uncertainty of their restoration to usefulness are allowed to limit the expenditure upon them when disabled. In spite of the closing of the Veterinary School and Hospital, the University has not forgotten that all the great advances in human medicine during the last fifteen years have come through the study of comparative medicine, or, in other words, through the discovery of the effects on the human body of the access to it of other members of the animal kingdom, or of preparations derived from the bodies of other animals."

The Library. The President again calls attention to the urgent need of a new building. He then contrasts the cost of running the Library now and 25 years ago; and comments on the need of a new method for storing books. "It may be doubted whether it be wise for a university to undertake to store books by the million, when only a small proportion of the material stored can be in active use. Now that travel and the sending of books to all parts of the country have

become safe and cheap, it may well be that great accumulations of printed matter will be held accessible at only three or four points in the country, the great majority of libraries contenting themselves with keeping on hand the books that are in contemporary use, giving a very liberal construction to the term 'contemporary.' If the Congressional Library, the combined libraries in New York city, and the combined libraries in Chicago would undertake to store any and all books, making them accessible to scholars in every part of the country, the function of the thousands of other libraries in the United States might safely be considerably simplified." The cost of cataloguing books is very great. The system of card catalogues, invented by Dr. Ezra Abbott 40 years ago, is generally used in business.

Emerson Hall. "The Division of Philosophy formulated in the spring of 1901 their desires for a new building to be devoted wholly to the work of the Division, and expressed their wishes and hopes in a printed circular which was reprinted in the June number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*. Sketches drawn to scale were prepared to show the desired areas of the several floors, and the division of these areas into rooms. The Division also expressed their hope that the building might bear the name of Ralph Waldo Emerson. This plan is now to be drawn out with all necessary details by an architect; so that any intending benefactor, or group of benefactors, can see precisely what the Division of Philosophy thinks to be suitable accommodation for the varied and growing work of the Division. A site for the building has also been selected, — namely, the ground south of Sever Hall corresponding to the

site of Nelson Robinson, Jr., Hall, north of Sever Hall. The Psychological Laboratory would occupy the whole of the third story of the proposed building; and for this laboratory quiet is peculiarly desirable. A building placed about in the middle of the Quincy Street side of the Yard will be as far removed as possible from the highways which go towards Boston, and from the electric cars. It is very much to be wished that the hopes of the Division of Philosophy may be promptly fulfilled."

Miscellaneous. The Observatory needs a special building for its photographic plates. The gift of T. J. Coolidge, '50, to the Jefferson Physical Laboratory will stimulate original research. Nearly \$100,000 have been added to the endowment of the Arnold Arboretum. The Architectural Building, with its generous equipment and endowment, has been completed; the Engineering Building is now occupied; extensive repairs were made in Memorial Hall; the Simpkins Laboratory, the Semitic Museum, the Stillman Infirmary, the new section of the University Museum, and the Harvard Union were all in process of construction during the year under review.

The Harvard Union, "the great gift of Henry Lee Higginson, was opened a few days before the beginning of the current academic year. Its success has been immediate and decided, except that a few hundred more undergraduate members are still desirable, in order to make sure that its income will meet its expenditures. Many good uses have already been found for the building; and the experience of a single year is likely to solve all the problems which have arisen concerning its management, and to answer satisfactorily all surviving doubts as to its

utility, if any there be. Since the Union has hundreds of members who are not connected with the University, the building with the ground on which it stands is taxable by the city. The Union also pays a moderate ground rent to the University. It therefore brings no burden whatever on the University treasury."

Finances. It was a great satisfaction to the Corporation that the receipts "were a little larger than the expenditures, and particularly that the account called 'University, College, Scientific School, and Library' showed a small surplus for the year. The deficits of the two preceding years in this account had amounted together to \$78,497.45. This account paid the Veterinary School deficit of \$8456.45; but it meets this charge for the last time. The total endowment of the University continues to increase in three lines: First, the number of buildings increases with some rapidity, and it is noticeable that the style of construction has undergone within ten years a great change for the better, so that all the newer buildings of the University are practically fireproof. Secondly, the total of the investments of the University yielding an income steadily increases, — thus the gain between August 1, 1899, and July 31, 1901, was \$1,352,080.05. Thirdly, the collections of books, specimens, apparatus, and other appliances for teaching, increase from year to year. Nevertheless, many urgent needs weigh upon the minds of the Faculties and the governing boards, and impair in a very significant measure the usefulness of the University. The income of ten millions of dollars could be applied in a week to University objects long known and thoroughly studied; and even then the President and Fellows

could not think of relaxing for a moment the cautious and frugal methods in which they have heretofore used the money intrusted to them. Two interesting facts may be seen in the Treasurer's Statement: First, the Medical School now has a larger endowment than any other professional department of the University. This fact is the more striking because thirty years ago it had the smallest endowment among the professional departments. In 1869-70, the invested funds applicable to the Medical School amounted to \$46,135.54. On the 31st of July, 1901, the funds applicable in the Medical School amounted to \$1,098,489.74. Secondly, the benefactors of the University come from a wider territory than they used to, and represent a much greater variety of racial stock, religious opinion, and professional, commercial, or industrial connection."

TREASURER'S STATEMENT, 1901.

The statement of the University Treasurer, C. F. Adams, 2d, '88, for the year ending July 31, 1901, gives the principal of the general investments as \$11,084,977.47; principal of special investments, \$2,034,561.14; total, \$13,119,538.61, yielding an income of \$567,332.39. The rate of income was 4.70 per cent.; last year it was 4.56 per cent., and the total principal was \$12,614,448. The total income available for the College proper, including Scientific School, was \$697,575.99, of which College term bills produced \$484,974. Gifts for capital account (not including the Morgan gift to the Medical School and other promised benefactions) amounted to \$826,669.43; gifts for immediate use amounted to \$129,497.77.

The University, College, Lawrence Scientific School, and Library accounts, taken together, after paying the Veterinary School deficit of \$8456.45, show a surplus of \$2,347.91. In 1899-1900 there was a deficit of \$36,669.51.

The Divinity School has a surplus of \$223.33. In 1899-1900 there was a deficit of \$642.84.

The Law School has a surplus of \$33,225.35. In 1899-1900 the surplus was \$32,870.16.

The Medical School has a surplus of \$7609.83. In 1899-1900 the surplus was \$1306.84.

The Dental School has a surplus of \$4086.98. In 1899-1900 the surplus was \$4885.70.

The Museum of Comparative Zoology used the income of its restricted Funds as required by the conditions of gift. It has a surplus of unrestricted income of \$2453.50. In 1899-1900 the surplus was \$6098.81.

The General Account of the Observatory has a surplus of \$543.44. In 1899-1900 the surplus was of \$2431.64. The income of the Boyden Fund has been used for work in Peru, and the usual large gifts from Mrs. Draper have been used for the special research work of the Draper Memorial.

The Bussey Institution has a surplus of \$3767.09, after paying \$2454.34 towards the cost of new greenhouses. In 1899-1900 there was a surplus of \$6794.85.

The Peabody Museum has a deficit of \$968.29. In 1899-1900 the deficit was \$115.81.

The Veterinary School has a deficit of \$8456.45. In 1899-1900 the deficit was \$4206.96.

This year for the first time, thanks to Allen Danforth, '68, the controller, the various funds are arranged

alphabetically, with the date when each was started.

The general summary follows :—

	Receipts.	Payments.
University	\$92,810.33	\$110,276.94
College	751,625.15	676,572.88
Library	50,571.34	67,647.86
Divinity School	41,519.70	37,493.21
Law School	122,737.96	89,208.83
Medical School	177,768.14	163,014.02
Dental School	33,204.24	28,268.25
Museum of Comparative Zoölogy	37,454.62	37,551.68
Peabody Museum	9,738.50	10,394.48
Observatory	52,043.12	52,570.07
Busey Institution	20,725.81	17,958.72
Arnold Arboretum	14,406.78	19,261.83
Veterinary School	13,095.92	21,451.07
Sundry Funds	63,754.90	96,001.42
Construction Accounts . .	83,288.67	495,160.31
Sundry Accounts	703,007.26	661,601.88
	<u>\$2,267,854.44</u>	<u>\$2,589,433.45</u>
		2,267,854.44
Balance		\$321,579.01

Which is the net decrease of the Funds and balances, excluding gifts for capital account. This decrease is more than covered by payments on account of the construction of buildings, in excess of receipts therefor in the current year.

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of Nov. 11, 1901.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, for his generous gift of \$12,000, to be applied to extinguishing the debt incurred by the Department of Botany by the purchase and equipment of a portion of the Mineralogical section of the University Museum.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, for their first payment of \$625, for the year 1901-1902, on account of their annual gift

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of \$2500, for meeting the expenses at the Arnold Arboretum for increasing the knowledge of trees.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, for their generous offer of \$2500 a year for three years from June 18, 1902, in favor of Harvard College and the Arboretum, it being understood that \$500 of said amount shall be added annually to the present Fund of the Arboretum.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, for the gift to the Laboratory of Comparative Pathology of certain instruments now loaned by the Society to that Laboratory.

Voted that the gift of \$200, received through Mr. John F. Moors, treasurer, for the Library of the Department of Education, to be used under the direction of Professor Hanus, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$172.12, received from Mr. W. E. Byerly, toward the expense of publishing the *Annals of Mathematics*, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Theodore M. Davis for his gift of a mummy case to the Semitic Museum.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Chemistry, to serve from September 1, 1901; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Theodore William Richards, Ph. D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint George Dekkar Marvin as Proctor for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Meeting of Nov. 25, 1901.

The following letter was read to the Board : —

341 Beacon Street.

MY DEAR PRESIDENT ELIOT, — It has occurred to me that it would encourage students of the Classical Department in their work, if some well known scholar or literary man from abroad should give this year and next, four or more lectures under the auspices of the Department, on subjects of special interest for those who are fond of the literature of the Greeks and Romans. I have consulted the Classical Department about this, and have its approval.

I shall be glad to give the University whatever sum may be required to pay for these lectures. I suggest that each lecturer be paid \$1000.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) GARDNER M. LANE.

President CHARLES W. ELIOT,
Harvard University.

— and it was *Voted* that the generous offer of Mr. Lane be gratefully accepted on the terms named in the above letter.

Voted that the gift of \$25, received from the Rockefeller Institute, being the first instalment for research work under Professor Theobald Smith, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the additional gift of \$200, received through Mr. John F. Moors, treasurer, for the Library of the Department of Education, to be used under the direction of Professor Hannu, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported that he had received from the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, \$8000 in West End Street Railway 5 per cent. bonds, \$5000 in City of Omaha 4 per cent. bonds, \$3000 in Illinois Steel plain 5 per cent. bonds, and \$16,610, in cash, to be used for improvements and additions to The Soldier's Field, these improvements and additions to be made by said committee under the approval of the President and Fellows.

Voted to establish the T. Jefferson Coolidge Fund for Physical Research in Physics.

Voted to appoint Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Instructor in Landscape Architecture, from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint William Sturgis Bigelow, Arthur Astor Carey, and Arthur Tracy Cabot Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from Jan. 1, 1902.

The President nominated the following persons to be members of the Administrative Boards for 1901-1902, and it was *Voted* to appoint them : —

FOR THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

William L. Richardson, A. M., M. D., Dean; John C. Warren, M. D., LL. D., Edward S. Wood, M. D., Frederick C. Shattuck, M. D., William F. Whitney, M. D., Charles M. Green, M. D., Charles Harrington, M. D., Franklin Dexter, M. D., Frank Burr Mallory, M. D.

FOR THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

Eugene H. Smith, D. M. D., Dean; Thomas Fillebrown, M. D., D. M. D., Charles A. Brackett, D. M. D., William B. Hills, M. D., Edward C. Briggs, M. D., D. M. D., William P. Cooke, D. M. D., William H. Potter, D. M. D., Dwight M. Clapp, D. M. D., Waldo E. Boardman, D. M. D.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1901 : Lucien Eaton, in Mining and Metallurgy ; Frederick Warren Turner in Shop-work.

Voted to appoint Elwood Mead Instructor in Irrigation for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint Francis Darwin, Lecturer on Vegetable Physiology, for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Meeting of Dec. 2, 1901.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33, received Nov.

27, 1901, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted to appoint Edward Dana Durand Instructor in Economics for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint Emil Lorch Assistant in Architecture for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint William Arnold Colwell, A. B., as Proctor for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Meeting of Dec. 9, 1901.

The Treasurer reported that Mr. Edward W. Forbes had deposited in the Fogg Art Museum various pictures and other works of art, for exhibition, and it was thereupon *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Forbes, representing the owners of these works of art, for their generous interest in the Department of Fine Arts, and the aid which they have given to its work and influence.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Harold J. Coolidge for his gift of \$50, being his second annual payment on account of his offer of \$50 a year for five years for the purchase of books on the Chinese question.

Voted that the gift of \$50, received from Mr. Paul V. Bacon, to be added to the gifts for Collections for a Germanic Museum, be gratefully accepted.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Political Economy, to serve from Sept. 1, 1902; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Thomas Nixon Carver, Ph. D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Edward Robinson, A. B., Lecturer on Classical Archaeology, from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to reappoint Albin Leal Richards Assistant in Government for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1901: William Jay Hale, in Chemistry; Leon Carroll Marshall, in History.

Voted to appoint Charles Pomeroy Parker, A. B., a member of the Board of Examination Proctors for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint Gilbert Holland Montague, A. B., Proctor for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Meeting of Dec. 30, 1901.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33, received Dec. 27, 1901, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

The Treasurer reported that he had received the additional sum of \$25,000 from the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, to be used for improvements and additions to The Soldier's Field, these improvements and additions to be made by said Committee under the approval of the President and Fellows.

The Treasurer reported that he had received from Messrs. Charles U. Cotting and Charles H. Fiske, trustees under the will of Robert H. Eddy, the additional sum of \$11,500.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$500, received through Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, to be added to the gifts for the Pathological Department Laboratory, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$300, received from Mr. James Loeb, being the sec-

ond instalment for 1901-1902, of his annual gift for the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift from Mrs. D. P. Kimball, of a painting of the temple of Abou-Simbel in Egypt, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Waldo Story for his interesting and valuable gift of a marble bust of his father, W. W. Story, to be placed in Memorial Hall.

Voted to grant the request of Professor C. S. Minot for leave of absence for the first half of 1902-1903, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

The resignation of Elliot H. Goodwin as Austin Teaching Fellow in Government was received and accepted.

Voted to appoint William Howell Reed, Jr., Assistant in German for one year from Sept. 1, 1901.

Voted to appoint James Walter Goldthwait Assistant in Geology for the second half of 1901-1902.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Political Economy, to serve from Sept. 1, 1902; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that William Zebina Ripley was elected.

Voted to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of History, to serve from Sept. 1, 1902; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Charles Homer Haskins was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Meeting of Jan. 13, 1902.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. George

Sullivan Bowdoin for his generous gift of \$15,000, to be added to the principal of the Bowdoin Prize Fund founded by Governor James Bowdoin in 1791.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. H. F. Sears for his additional gift of \$1000 to the library of the Pathological Department of the Medical School.

Voted that the gift of \$25, received from Mr. E. S. Sheldon, to be used in paying for binding some books in the Lowell Memorial Library, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported that he had received the sum of \$50,000 from the estate of Henry Villard.

Voted that the gift of \$75, received from the Rockefeller Institute, being the second instalment for research work under Professor Theobald Smith, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Hollis for his energy and good judgment shown in arranging the site for the Engineering camp.

Voted to grant the request of Professor Barrett Wendell for leave of absence for the academic year 1902-1903, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

The following resignations were received and accepted: Francis Darwin, as Lecturer on Vegetable Physiology; Burt M. Bristol, as Instructor in Operative Dentistry.

Voted to reappoint Walter Appleton Lane, A. B., M. D., Assistant in Chemistry for the second half of 1901-1902.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for the second half of 1901-1902: Wilder Tileston, A. B., M. D., and Walter Channing Bailey, A. B., M. D., in Chemistry.

Voted to appoint Samuel Tuttle Elliott, D. M. D., Instructor in Opera-

tive Dentistry for the remainder of the current academic year.

Voted to establish two Austin Resident Fellowships in Architecture, each with an income of \$300.

Voted to establish one Austin Resident Fellowship in Landscape Architecture, with an income of \$300.

Voted to establish a Nelson Robinson, Jr., Traveling Fellowship in Architecture, with an income of \$1000; the holder of the Fellowship not to be more than twenty-six years old at the time of his appointment.

Voted to appoint Lewis Dana Hill Assistant in Physics for the second half of 1901-1902.

Voted to appoint James Butler Studley, A. M., Assistant in Government from Jan. 1, 1902, for the remainder of the current academic year.

Meeting of Jan. 27, 1902.

Voted that the sum of \$5000, received from the estate of Mrs. S. D. Warren under the following clause in her will, be gratefully accepted: "Article 17: To the President and Fellows of Harvard University, to be used for the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, the sum of five thousand (5000) dollars."

Voted that the gift of \$250, received through Messrs. Storey and Putnam, trustees, being the first and second quarterly payments for 1901-1902, toward a certain salary in the Medical School, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$1000, received from the "ten survivors of the Class of 1841," to be added to the Fund of "the Scholarship of the Class of 1841," be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$800 for the general uses of the College be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. F. K. Copeland for his welcome gift of a Sullivan rock-drill to the Department of Mining.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. James Ford Rhodes for his gift of \$1000 for the Department of American History.

The resignation of Professor C. L. Smith, as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, was received and accepted to take effect at the end of the current academic year. *Voted* to grant the request of Professor C. L. Smith for leave of absence for the academic year 1902-1903, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to appoint James Forrest Sanborn Instructor in Hydraulics for the remainder of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Cecil Albert Moore, A. B., as Proctor for the remainder of the current academic year.

BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

Meeting of Dec. 11, 1901.

Mr. Storey, for the Committee to which at the last meeting of the Board was referred the statement in regard to the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, adopted by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, November 5, 1901, reported that said Committee finds nothing which calls for any action on the part of this Board; in view, however, of the statement contained in the communication from the Dean that the Faculty is considering further action in regard to the conditions under which the degree of Bachelor of Arts may be obtained, said Committee recommends the passage of the following vote: "The Overseers are gratified to find in the

Catalogue a clearer statement of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and they await with interest and sympathy the report of the Faculty which will recognize in a more formal way the system by which students may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts in three years." The Board voted to accept said report.

Dr. Everett thereupon moved to amend said vote by striking out therefrom the words "and sympathy."

Mr. Storrow thereupon moved further to amend said vote by inserting after the word "students" the words "of unusual diligence or marked mental capacity." After debate upon said amendments, it was voted to reject the amendment proposed by Dr. Everett, to accept the amendment proposed by Mr. Storrow, and to adopt the vote in the following form: "The Overseers are gratified to find in the Catalogue a clearer statement of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and they await with interest and sympathy the report of the Faculty which will recognize in a more formal way the system by which students of unusual diligence or marked mental capacity may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts in three years."

Mr. C. F. Adams, for the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, reported back the report of the Committee to visit the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, with the recommendation that the same be printed, and that the following vote be adopted in connection with said report, to wit: "That the attention of the President and Fellows be especially called to the recommendation in the report of the Committee to visit the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, that a joint committee of the Corporation and this

Board be appointed to confer with Mr. Alexander Agassiz and request him to sit for a portrait to be placed in the Museum as a gift from friends of his and of the University, there to remain a memorial of the great service rendered by Mr. Agassiz to that Department; that the Board of Overseers will at any time concur with the President and Fellows in the appointment of a joint committee as above proposed." The Board voted to accept said report, and the recommendations thereof, and to adopt said vote.

Meeting of Jan. 8, 1902.

The President of the University presented his Annual Report for the academic year of 1900-1901.

The Treasurer of the University presented his Annual Statement of the financial affairs of the University for the year ending July 31, 1901.

Mr. Warren presented and read a letter from Dr. Everett, addressed to the President of the Board, in relation to changing the regular hour of the meetings of the Board to three o'clock in the afternoon, and in the absence of Dr. Everett, and on his behalf, moved that the change so suggested be made. Mr. Warren then further moved that the subject of this change in the hour of meeting be laid upon the table, to be brought up at some future time upon due notice being given, and the Board voted to adopt this latter motion.

Mr. C. F. Adams, for the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, reported back the Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer of the University, with the recommendations that they be printed, and that the following vote be adopted in connection therewith: "In view of the necessary size of the volume containing the re-

ports of the President, Treasurer, and the heads of the several Departments, this Committee would suggest that a separate edition be printed of the Reports of the President and Treasurer, with a view to their more general distribution and perusal." The Board voted to accept said report and the recommendations thereof, to adopt said vote, and to refer said vote to the President and Treasurer with full powers in the matter of the distribution of their reports.

Meeting of Jan. 29, 1902.

Mr. Higginson presented, and moved the adoption of, the following vote: "That the Committee on Reports and Resolutions be instructed to consider and report as to so arranging the Committee on Treasurer's Accounts, that the said Committee shall be continued so as to cover the proper period for examining said accounts." The Board voted to adopt said vote.

MARRIAGES.

1881. George Dickson Markham to Mary McKittrick, at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 5, 1902.
1884. Theodore Longfellow Frothingham to Elizabeth Frothingham Mason, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1901.
1888. George Washington Cram to Elizabeth Hixon Bent, at Cambridge, Jan. 1, 1902.
1888. Edward Bigley Pratt to Alice Louise Fearing, at Hingham, Nov. 14, 1901.
1889. John Tilden Davis to Edith January, at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 18, 1902.
1890. William Nickerson Bates to Edith Newell Richardson, at Chestnut Hill, Dec. 28, 1901.
1890. Brenton Halliburton Dickson to Ruth Wilbur Bennett, at Wayland, Dec. 4, 1901.
1890. Edward Sturgis to Josephine Putnam, at Boston, Jan. 14, 1902.
1891. Dudley Stuart Dean to Kate Saxton Reynolds, at Las Vegas, New Mex., Dec. 12, 1901.
1891. David Crowell Percival, Jr., to Harriette Williamson, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jan. 21, 1902.
1891. Allen Hamilton Williams to Marion Bartholow Walker, at McMahan Island, Me., Sept. 2, 1901.
- [1892.] Arthur Hugh Jameson to Rebecca Jameson, at Kenwood, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28, 1902.
1893. Ralph Hartt Bowles to Namee Clopton Henderson, at Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1901.
1893. William Hartley Dennett to Mary Coffin Ware, at Boston, Jan. 20, 1900.
1893. Samuel Prescott Hall to Sarah Kidder Thomson, at Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1901.
1893. Joseph Clark Hoppin to Dorothy Woodville Rockhill, at Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1901.
- [1893.] William Edward Kent to Mary Louise Roberts, at Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1898.
- [1893.] Percival Manchester to Nena A. Tillson, at Evanston, Ill., June 6, 1901.
1893. Roland Jessup Mulford to Margaret Guest-Blackwell, at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21, 1901.
1893. Louis Peek Sanders to Helen Fitzgerald, at San Anselmo, Cal., April 18, 1900.
- [1894.] John Lincoln Benbow to Happy Melissa Plumer, at Fort Madison, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1901.
1894. William Arthur Dupee to Clara

- Ethel Purdon, at Boston, Nov. 27, 1901.
1894. Jeremiah Denis Matthias Ford to Anna Winifred Fearn, at Cambridge, Jan. 1, 1902.
1894. William Ogden Harrison to Margaret Mack, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1901.
1894. William Gerry Keene to Susan Putnam Newhall, at Lynn, Oct. 7, 1901.
1894. Richard Dresser Small to Grace Florence Cogswell Potter, at Boston, Nov. 26, 1901.
1895. Henry Adsit Bull to Cornelia Wilcox, at Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1901.
1895. Edwin Godfrey Merrill to Adelaide Isabel Katte, at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1902.
1895. Alfred Samuel Williams to Maude Frances Keller, at Newton, Jan. 15, 1902.
1896. Reginald Brooks to Phyllis Langhorne, at Basic City, Va., Nov. 14, 1901.
1896. Paul Mascarene Hamlen to Dorothy Devens, at Hamilton, Dec. 7, 1901.
1896. George Homer Spalding to Harriet Wheeler Conant, at Lowell, Jan. 30, 1902.
1896. Vernon Munroe to Sally Sprague Cook, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1901.
- [1897.] Frederic Willis Brown to Eleanor Merrill, at Concord, Sept. 26, 1901.
1897. William Byrd to Rita Fox, at Torresdale, Pa., Dec. 4, 1901.
1897. William Hearne Grimes to Isabel Seguenot, at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 5, 1902.
1897. Frederick Taylor Lord to Mabel Delano Clapp, at Boston, Nov. 25, 1901.
1897. Howard Wayne Waterman to Evelyn Lanstrum, at Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 26, 1901.
1898. George Arthur Martell to Belle Orinda Goldthwait, at Holyoke, Dec. 3, 1901.
1898. John Butler Swann to Marguerite Gray, at Stockbridge, Jan. 7, 1902.
1899. Henry Marion Hall to Alice Louise Haskell, at Boston, Nov. 28, 1901.
1899. John Henry Sherburne, Jr., to Mary Patterson Hams, at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 26, 1901.
- [1900.] Wirth Stewart Dunham to Mary Louise Ward, at Evans ton, Ill., Oct. 7, 1901.
1900. Andrew Light Horst to Vir do Olivia Snider, at Waynesboro, Pa., Sept. 19, 1901.
- [1900.] Herbert Wallis Moses to Edith W. Hagan, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1901.
1900. Richard Rees Price to Louise Snow Wood, at Hutchinson, Kan., Aug. 28, 1901.
1900. Sydney Bruce Snow to Marguerite Kennedy, at Windsor, Vt., Dec. 25, 1901.
- LL. B. 1885. Grenville Davies Braman to Martha Edith Estelle Kellar, at Marion, Ind., Nov. 1, 1901.
- S. B. 1894. Andrew Henderson Whitridge to Madeleine Lavinia Gary, at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14, 1901.
- S. B. 1894. Henry Levi Newman, Jr., to Mary Farquhar Chittenden, at Detroit, Mich., Jan. 7, 1902.
- M. D. 1897. Harry Edwin Williams to Emma Josephine Tyler, at Augusta, Me., Dec. 25, 1901.
- M. D. 1900. Charles Ellsworth Bedell to Marion Van Buren, at Roxbury, Oct. 24, 1901.
- [Sc. Sch. 1900.] William Brewster

Ely to Bessie Chapman, at London, Eng., Sept. 24, 1901.

[L. S. 1891.] John Atkinson Thayer to Katherine Reinhart, at Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 11, 1901.

NECROLOGY.

NOVEMBER 1, 1901, TO JANUARY 31, 1902.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

PREPARED BY JAMES ATKINS NOYES,
*Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of
Harvard University.*

The College.

1836. John Healy Heywood, Div. S., b. 30 March, 1818, at Worcester; d. at Louisville, Ky., 13 Jan., 1902.
1845. George Phinehas Upham, b. 1 Jan., 1826, at Boston; d. at Boston, 20 Nov., 1901.
1849. Thomas Garton Sparks, b. 11 July, 1828, at Lacaches, Miss.; d. at Pointe Coupée, La., 4 Dec., 1901.
1850. Joseph Henry Thayer, S. T. D., b. 7 Nov., 1828, at Boston; d. at Cambridge, 26 Nov., 1901.
1852. John Taylor Perry, b. 5 April, 1832, at Exeter, N. H.; d. at Exeter, N. H., 29 Nov., 1901.
1855. William Dean Philbrick, b. 24 July, 1834, at Brookline; d. at Boston, 27 Jan., 1902.
1856. George Campbell Barrett, b. 21 April, 1835, at Boston; d. at Roxbury, 23 Jan., 1902.
1860. Audley Haslett, b. 24 May, 1841, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; d. at the Baths of Lucca, Italy, 8 July, 1901.
1861. Joseph Bradford Hardon, b. 31 March, 1834, at Attleborough; d. at Cambridge, 1 Jan., 1902.
1863. Stuart Faucheraud Weld, b. 14 Dec., 1839, at Fort Lee, N. J.; d. at Hyde Park, 8 Nov., 1901.

1864. Samuel Badger Neal, b. 29 April, 1842, at Portsmouth, N. H.; d. at Kittery, Me., 25 Dec., 1901.

1864. Thomas Waterman, M. D., b. 17 Dec., 1842, at Boston; d. at Boston, 14 Dec., 1901.

1869. Prescott Hall Butler, b. 8 March, 1848, on Staten Island, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 16 Dec., 1901.

1870. Melville Moore Weston, LL. B., b. 11 Aug., 1848, at Bangor, Me.; d. at Boston, 25 Dec., 1901.

1876. Daniel Carpenter Bacon, b. 2 July, 1854, at Jamaica Plain; d. at Laramie, Wyoming, 3 Nov., 1901.

1879. Jesse Rowland Norton, b. 22 April, 1858, at Wheeling, W. Va.; d. at Ironton, O., 25 Jan., 1900.

1879. Charles Franklin Sprague, b. 10 June, 1857, at Boston; d. at Providence, R. I., 30 Jan., 1902.

1884. Dunlap Smith, b. 14 July, 1863, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 25 Dec., 1901.

1887. Hamilton Kuhn, LL. B. and A. M., b. 8 Jan., 1866, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Nassau, Bahama Islands, 27 Jan., 1902.

1890. George Bridges Henshaw, M. D., b. 6 May, 1867, at Jamaica Plain; d. at New Rochelle, N. Y., 19 Dec., 1901.

1895. George Snow Taft Newell, LL. B., b. 4 March, 1873, at Providence, R. I.; d. at Boston, 20 Jan., 1902.

Medical School.

1843. Alexander Jackson, b. 18 May, 1819, at Winthrop, Me.; d. at Boston, 12 Dec., 1901.

1844. Freeman Hopkins Jenkins, b.

25 Dec., 1815, at West Barnstable; d. at West Barnstable, 4 Jan., 1902.

1860. Francis Dyer Beer, b. 24 Dec., 1838, at Charlottetown, P. E. I.; d. at Charlottetown, P. E. I., 5 Dec., 1901.

1888. Daniel Waldo Stearns, b. 12 Nov., 1864, at Newton; d. at Newton, 9 Jan., 1902.

1895. Richard Edward Edes, b. 26 Oct., 1869, at Roxbury; d. at Jamaica Plain, 25 Nov., 1901.

1897. Thomas Henry McCormick, b. 20 March, 1875, at Taunton; d. at Taunton, 31 Dec., 1900.

1900. Charles Marsh Spalter, b. 21 Sept. 1875, at Keene, N. H.; d. near New Rochelle, N. Y., 7 Nov., 1901.

Dental School.

1875. Eben Francis Whitman, b. 31 Jan., 1848, at East Bridgewater; d. at Boston, 3 Jan., 1902.

Law School.

1843. Thomas Hale Williams, b. 1 Aug., 1813, at Providence, R. I.; d. at Minneapolis, Minn., 9 March, 1901.

1848. Napoleon Bonaparte Bryant, b. 25 Feb., 1825, at East Andover, N. H.; d. at East Andover, N. H., 28 Jan., 1902.

1852. Archibald Falconer Cushman, b. 4 June, 1830, at New York, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 10 Dec., 1901.

1853. Edwin Miller Wheelock, Div. S., b. 30 Aug., 1829, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Austin, Texas, 29 Oct., 1901.

Scientific School.

1862. Alpheus Hyatt, b. 5 April, 1838, at Washington, D. C.; d. at Cambridge, 15 Jan., 1902.

Temporary Members.

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University. Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to James Atkins Noyes, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

[1838.] William Ellery Channing, b. 29 Nov., 1818, at Boston; d. at Concord, 23 Dec., 1901.

[M. S. 1854.] Benjamin Hale, b. at Saco, Me.; d. at Newburyport, 22 Dec., 1901.

[M. S. 1895.] George Howard Sullivan, b. at East Boston; d. at New York, N. Y., 22 Dec., 1901.

[L. S. 1848.] James Fletcher Hamilton, d. at Chicago, Ill., 11 Jan., 1902.

[L. S. 1851.] Horace Montague Smith, b. 9 Feb., 1828, at Ashfield; d. at New Haven, Conn., 14 March, 1901.

[L. S. 1854.] Henry Seymour Sanford, d. at New Milford, Conn., 2 Nov., 1901.

[L. S. 1854.] William Shepard Bidle, d. at Grosse Isle, Mich., 14 Nov., 1901.

[L. S. 1855.] Joseph Ashley Welch, b. 13 Aug., 1830, at Brooklyn, Conn.; d. at New York, N. Y., 11 April, 1901.

[L. S. 1856.] Henry Baldwin, d. at Allston, 22 Jan., 1902.

[L. S. 1879.] Paul Revere, b. in 1856, near Morristown, N. J.; d. at Morristown, N. J., 10 Nov., 1901.

[L. S. S. 1903.] Louis Howard Switzer, b. in 1881; d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 Nov., 1901.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Prof. A. E. Verrill, s '62, W. C. Sturgis, '84, C. E. Preston, '99, and R. S. Hosmer, a '94, are among the instructors at the Yale Forest School

this year. Among the Harvard men registered there as students are G. E. Clement, '00, R. T. Fisher, '98, R. S. Hosmer, a '94, A. W. Cooper, '01, W. J. Gardner, '00, Frank Hinckley, '96, and W. D. Sterrett, '01.

D. H. Burnham, a '93, C. F. McKim, a '90, Augustus St. Gaudens, a '97, and F. L. Olmsted, Jr., '94, are a commission to beautify Washington, D. C.

By the will of Mrs. S. D. Warren, of Boston, the Peabody Museum receives \$5000.

At a meeting of the University Council, on Nov. 13, the report of a special committee of the Council on the wearing of caps and gowns was considered and was finally adopted. This report, printed in full in the *Graduates' Magazine* for June, 1899, was drawn up in 1897 by a committee composed of Professors W. James, M. H. Morgan, and E. Wambaugh. Certain academic costumes were recommended to distinguish holders of degrees, officers of the University and undergraduates, but the scheme outlined was considered too elaborate by the Corporation and was not adopted. The report now favored by the Council is practically the same as that of 1897 except that provision is made for an alternative of plain black trimmings for the gowns, which may be substituted if desired for the colored trimmings originally suggested. The Corporation will again consider the matter.

The announcement of Academic Distinctions took place in Sanders Theatre, Dec. 18. Dean Briggs presided and distributed deturs. Judge F. C. Lowell, '76, made an address on "Veritas."

At the coming session of the Summer School, which will be held from July 5 to Aug. 15, about sixty courses will

be given in modern and ancient languages, history and government, psychology, education, public speaking, mathematics, designing, music, science, geography, and physical training. These courses will be conducted almost entirely by Harvard instructors, and will be especially adapted to meet the needs of teachers now in service and those who intend to become teachers. Some of the more elementary courses, however, are also intended for beginners. In addition to the regular courses a series of lectures will be given by superintendents and principals of schools, open to all members of the university, on contemporary educational activities. The committee in charge consists of Professors N. S. Shaler, P. H. Hanus, C. R. Sanger, J. L. Love, and B. S. Hurlbut.

John Joseph Hayes, instructor in elocution at Harvard from 1886 to 1900, died at Milton on Feb. 2, aged 46. His health broke down nearly three years ago.

The Pierce Engineering Building and the Robinson Architectural Building have been in use since January.

Circular No. 63, of the Harvard Observatory, dated Nov. 19, 1901, describes "An Asteroid Orbit of Great Eccentricity." No. 64 (Jan. 18) discusses "Early Observations of Algol Stars."

The Harvard Memorial Society has voted to place on Hollis Hall, a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription: Hollis Hall—Built by the Province of Massachusetts in 1763—Named in Honor of Thomas Hollis of London, Merchant, and other Members of the Same Family, Constant and Generous Benefactors of Harvard College, from 1719 to 1804.—Occupied by Continental Troops in 1775–1776.

— *M. Hugues Le Roux*, the Cercle Français lecturer for 1902, was born at Le Havre, France, Nov. 23, 1860, of an old Norman family of ship-owners. Gen. Gourgaud, Napoleon's companion at St. Helena, was a kinsman of his mother. At 18, while finishing his studies for the licentiate degree of philosophy, ruin having befallen his family, he was plunged into the struggle for existence and became secretary to Alphonse Daudet. He married at 23, full of confidence in his own energy, and then began one of the most curious lives that a modern man has lived. He investigated all sides of Parisian life; knew Renan and Maupassant; interviewed Ibsen and the Russians: and wrote books on them all. Then he sought the solitude of a farm in Algeria. He crossed the Sahara by caravan, and more recently he has traveled in Southern Europe and Abyssinia. Of his 20 or more books mention may be made of "L'Enfer Parisien," "Les Larrons," "Gladys," "Tout pour l'Honneur," "La Russie Souterraine," "La Norvège," "Je deviens Colon," "Gens de Poudre," "Ménélik et Nous." M. Le Roux is an Officer of the Legion of Honor. After finishing his Harvard course he will visit some 40 American cities and deliver 100 lectures.

The photographs taken at the Harvard Observatory during the showers of Leonids on Nov. 15 show satisfactory results. About 100 plates were exposed. On two of them were found three trails and a single distinct trail was found on twelve others. Considering that only about 450 Leonids in all were seen during the shower, this gives a remarkably large proportion of successful exposures. It will now be possible to locate the radiant from which the Leonids proceed, by

tracing back the trails photographed on the plates and determining the point at which they intersect. One Leonid was photographed with two cameras a mile apart. By the parallax method, this mile being used as a base line, it will be possible to determine the height of the radiant.

The Germanic Museum Association, founded last spring, has grown rapidly. The Corporation have assigned it the Old Gymnasium for a museum, and Prof. Francke, who has been in Germany this winter, has been arranging for collections. It is reported that the German Emperor intends to present to the museum a large number of valuable objects, but at this writing no details of the gifts have been received. The Hon. Carl Schurz, *h* '71, is president of the Germanic Museum Association; H. W. Putnam, '69, is chairman of the board of directors; F. S. Goodwin, '90, No. 183 Essex St., Boston, is treasurer, and Herbert Small, ['91], No. 244 Washington St., Boston, is secretary. Life membership, \$25; annual membership, \$2.

A fire broke out in the store of I. C. Snow, in the A. D. Building on Jan. 18. Owing to the prompt work of the fire department, the damage was confined to the rear of Snow's store.

By the will of the late Ellen Osborne Proctor, of Brookline, \$50,000 are bequeathed to Harvard College, to be known as the Proctor Fund for the study of chronic diseases, the income to be devoted to the care in hospital of persons afflicted with chronic diseases and to investigation.

At the general meeting in New York (Dec. 26-28) of the Archaeological Institute of America, the president, Prof. J. W. White, *p* '78, presided, and the following papers by Harvard men were read: "A Kylix



HUGUES LE ROUX,
Cercle Français Lecturer,
1902.

in the Style of Doris," Prof. J. C. Hoppin, '93; "The Language and Style of the Preamble to Diocletian's Edict *De Pretiis Venalium Rerum*," Prof. J. C. Rolfe, '81; "An Ancient Herm from Trachones," Prof. F. C. Babbitt, '90; "The Draped Figures from the Acropolis of Athens," Dr. E. von Mach, '95; "Mound Explorations in Mississippi in 1901," Dr. Chas. Peabody, p '90; "Heracles Alexicacus," Prof. J. R. Wheeler, p '85; "Some Terra-Cotta Types from the Heraeum," Dr. G. H. Chase, '96; "Some Aspects of the Work of Heinrich Brunn," Dean J. H. Wright; "Fragment of a Treasure List found in the Acropolis Wall of Athens," Dr. C. N. Brown, '91; "Etruscan Horseshoes from Corneto," Prof. W. N. Bates, '90.

Fifteen of the 22 Harvard men living in Keene dined at the Cheshire House on Dec. 13, and celebrated the football victory of Harvard over Yale. The occasion proved very enjoyable, and may lead to other meetings of a similar character. The diners were, in the order of graduation: H. S. Macintosh, the Rev. J. L. Seward, W. H. Elliot, the Hon. F. C. Faulkner, the Rev. C. B. Elder, T. W. Harris, Dr. J. B. Hyland, the Hon. Bertram Ellis, J. J. Colony, Dr. H. K. Faulkner, Arthur Faulkner, R. E. Faulkner, L. A. Piper, Judge J. E. Allen, and P. S. Brayton. Graduates who were unable to be present were: the Rev. E. A. Renouf, G. A. Wheelock, Lemuel Hayward, Walter Jones, J. C. Faulkner, Dr. W. E. Faulkner, and Dr. S. F. Wadsworth.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has given the Harvard Medical School \$1,000,000 on condition that \$500,000 be raised.

Prof. Royce will lecture at the University of California next summer.

FROM A CLASSMATE.

They think they know him,
And perhaps they do,
Concerned to note our nation's Chief to-day—

The soldier-statesman ever holding to
His own undriven way.

But we who knew him,
In youth's storm and stress,
Young pundits, then, in learning's dreamy mart,

Dare fancy somehow 't is his naturalness
Has touched the plain folks' heart.

—N. Y. Sun. A. L. Hanscom, '80.

Prince Henry of Prussia is expected at Harvard on March 6. The Corporation will entertain him at luncheon in the Faculty Room; there will be a reception by the students at the Harvard Union, and a meeting in his honor at Prof. Münsterberg's.

The Harvard Observatory has sent out a description of the first photograph ever taken of the spectrum of a flash of lightning.

At the Buffalo Pan American Fair gold medals were awarded to Harvard University and the Harvard Observatory for the display of educational and observatory methods. Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, of the Peabody Museum, received a silver medal for a reproduction of ancient Mexican codices.

The hearings on the erection of a dam for the Back Bay Basin have not been finished. J. J. Storrow, '85, has led the advocates of this improvement.

The University Museum has lately received several rare animals from Mr. F. C. Bostock.

District Attorney Jerome of New York has appointed six Harvard men to be assistant or deputy assistant district attorneys, viz: H. S. Gans, '92, M. B. Clarke, '88, W. H. Rand, '88, A. C. Train, '96, H. G. Gray, '97, and J. H. Iselin, '96. Gans was prominent

in police prosecutions ; Rand was counsel in important litigations, including the Brush will and the Ice Trust cases ; and Train served under the preceding district attorney.

The old Society Building on Holmes Field, until recently occupied by the Architectural Department, will be used in the future for the courses in Astronomy.

— *Parkway Approach to Harvard.* The following petition asking for the construction of a parkway between Harvard College and the Cambridge park system along the Charles River was filed with the Cambridge Board of Survey late in December, by Harvard College and the University Associates Trustees, the latter representing a real estate trust which owns considerable property in the neighborhood of the Yard : "The undersigned respectfully request the Board of Survey of the City of Cambridge to consider the advisability of a widening and relocation of De Wolfe and Bow streets, between the Charles River Parkway and Quincy Square, with a view to providing a dignified and suitable roadway between these two points. And they further request that the said Board shall cause to be made, under their direction, such plans for this purpose as they may deem necessary ; and shall give public hearings thereon as provided for in section 3, chapter 405 of the Acts of 1900 : and shall thereafter approve, sign, mark, file and attest said plans, as provided for in said act." The petition is signed by President Eliot, C. F. Adams, 2d, '88, and R. H. Dana, '74, for the College, and by A. Bowditch, '76, E. M. Parker, '77, and H. J. Coolidge, '92, for the University Associates. The general plan coincides with that outlined by F. L. Olmsted, Jr., '94, in the *Gradu-*

ates' Magazine for December, 1898. No decision has yet been reached.

E. B. Young, '86, has been elected Historian of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Minnesota. G. B. Young, '60, W. G. White, '75, and H. B. Wenzell, '75, have been reelected to the offices in the society they held last year.

A table has been compiled showing the registration in the University by States and countries. Massachusetts leads, with 2222 students out of 4152. New York comes next, with 447 ; Pennsylvania has 162, Ohio 148, Illinois 139, Maine 123, Rhode Island 88, New Hampshire 85, and California 50. Canada sends a delegation of 40, half of whom are in the Graduate School. There are eight students from Hawaii, seven each from Germany and Japan, and there are one or more representatives from Bulgaria, England, France, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Venezuela, and Trinidad.

Prof. Camillo Von Klenze, '86, of the University of Chicago, has been announced to give four lectures on the "Evolution of the Nature-Sense in Literature and Art," and two lectures on "Goethe's Attitude towards Antiquity." Another series is to be given by Prof. Edward A. Ross of the University of Nebraska, on "The Growth and Present Stage of the Literature of Sociology."

An anonymous benefactor has given \$100,000 for a new recitation hall, which is building from designs by Guy Lowell, '92, on the former site of the Foxcroft Club, corner of Kirkland and Oxford sts. Foxcroft House has been moved to the back of the lot.

The Coöperative Society dividends amount this year to \$8692.55, as against \$6894.36 paid last year. The

society, in its Cambridge and Boston departments, is now carrying a stock valued at \$50,000. The Cambridge department has now a regular wagon delivery service.

W. W. Vaughan, '70, is president, and C. S. Thurston, '98, is secretary of the Mass. Civil Service Reform Association.

Pres. C. W. Eliot, '53, C. F. Adams, '56, and C. J. Bonaparte, '71, are members of the general arbitration committee to adjust differences between capital and labor.

By the death of the widow of John Langdon Sibley, '25, former librarian of Harvard, the Mass. Historical Society receives over \$100,000, "the income thereof to be applied to the publication of biographical sketches of the graduates of Harvard University written in the same general manner as the sketches already published by me, and in continuation thereof."

— *A Letter of Emerson's.* Prof. F. W. Taussig, '79, kindly allows the *Magazine* to print this hitherto unpublished letter of R. W. Emerson, '21. It is addressed to "Dr. David Gorham, Exeter, New Hampshire," and dated Concord, 6 July, 1866: "MY DEAR GORHAM, You have heard that the 'Harvard Memorial' has at last taken shape as an 'Alumni Hall,' which proves satisfactory to the great majority of Cambridge men; Alumni Hall, with the needed adjuncts of Academic Theatre and Dining Hall, and, in general design and in special arrangements, adapted to commemorate the patriotism and sacrifices of our heroes. Meantime, it prospers in favor and in means. Last Saturday, the Committee of Six assured me that they now felt that \$220,000 (inclusive of the 'Sanders Fund') were secure. They now call for contributions of

Classes, as Classes. It happens, I am sorry for it, that neither Lowell nor Reed profess much sympathy with the enterprise, and Upham writes me that his private engagements hinder him from any activity. Still, both he and Reed will contribute. As one of the Committee of Fifty, appointed a year ago, and one of a sub-committee of that, I promised to aid, if necessary, our Class Committee in calling the attention of our men of 1821 to the matter. In looking over the catalogue I count twenty men who, I think, will give each something, — a few who may give much. But it were a pity that our Class alone should make no contribution to this important benefit, simply for want of being appealed to. I think it will be easy for the Class to pay the one thousand dollars, the sum assessed by the Committee on each Class of or near our standing. Like so many others, I have little money to spare, but will strain a point to pay one hundred. If you should speak or write to any member I entreat you to urge his coming to our quinquennial meeting which you will surely attend on the 18th instant, and stir their pure hearts by way of remembrance. And there and then we can do ourselves and the College justice. — Ever your affectionate, R. W. EMERSON."

— *Downing of Downing Street.* At a banquet in Guildhall, London, J. H. Choate, '52, the American Ambassador, spoke as follows concerning George Downing, A. B. 1642, about whom even Harvard men are not always well informed: "I doubt whether many within the sound of my voice know why it is called Downing Street. Now, at the school which I had the good fortune to attend in Massachusetts — the best colony that

was ever planted under the English flag, and planted in the best way, because you drove them out to shift for themselves — at that school, over the archway or entrance, there were inscribed the words 'Schola publica prima' — the first school organized in Massachusetts. Underneath was inscribed the name of George Downing, the first pupil of that school. Then at Harvard College we find him a graduate of that institution in the first year that it sent any youth into the world — the year 1642. He soon found his way to Colonel Oakley's army under Cromwell, and soon began to display the most extraordinary faculty in the art of diplomacy of any man in his day. It was the old diplomacy. He developed into a wonderful master of the art of hoodwinking, in which that kind of diplomacy chiefly consisted. In the first place, he hoodwinked Cromwell himself, which showed that he was a very astute young man, and persuaded him to send him as ambassador to The Hague. Well, after the Protector died, he tried his arts upon the Rump, and he hoodwinked the Rump, and they appointed him ambassador to The Hague. When the Restoration came, he practiced his wily arts upon the Merry Monarch soon after his return, and induced him to send him again as ambassador to The Hague. He made lots of money, and finally he induced the Merry Monarch to grant him a great tract of land at Westminster,

provided that the house to be built upon the premises so near to the royal palace should be 'handsome and graceful.' So he built him a house opposite Whitehall, and he built a lot more mansions between there and Westminster Abbey, and old annals of that time describe those houses as 'pleasant mansions, having a back front upon St. James Park.' In the natural course of things he would have been hauled to Tyburn and hanged by the neck until he was dead, but he won his way into the favor of King Charles by convincing the king that he must forgive his subject's backsliding because of the vicious principles received, as he said, in his early New England education. Finally he died, and by his will devised his immense estate at Westminster to his children. Now they are all gone, leaving no wrack behind except that little bit of ground 100 yards long and 20 yards wide, sometimes narrowing to 10, which bears the illustrious name. It is the smallest and at the same time the greatest street in the world, because it lies at the hub of the gigantic wheel which encircles the globe under the name of the British Empire."

As the *Magazine* goes to press it is announced that, as Yale has organized a permanent Athletic Committee, negotiations are in progress for a continuation of athletic relations between Harvard and Yale.

Prof. James Bradley Thayer died suddenly on Feb. 14.

CORRECTION.

Vol. X, No. 38, p. 335, col. 1. For "1871. George Leverett Stowell," read "Sp. 1897. George Leverett Stowell, Jr."

THE HARVARD GRADUATES MAGAZINE

VOLUME X.—JUNE, 1902.—NUMBER XL.

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SPECIAL NOTICE. — REMOVAL.

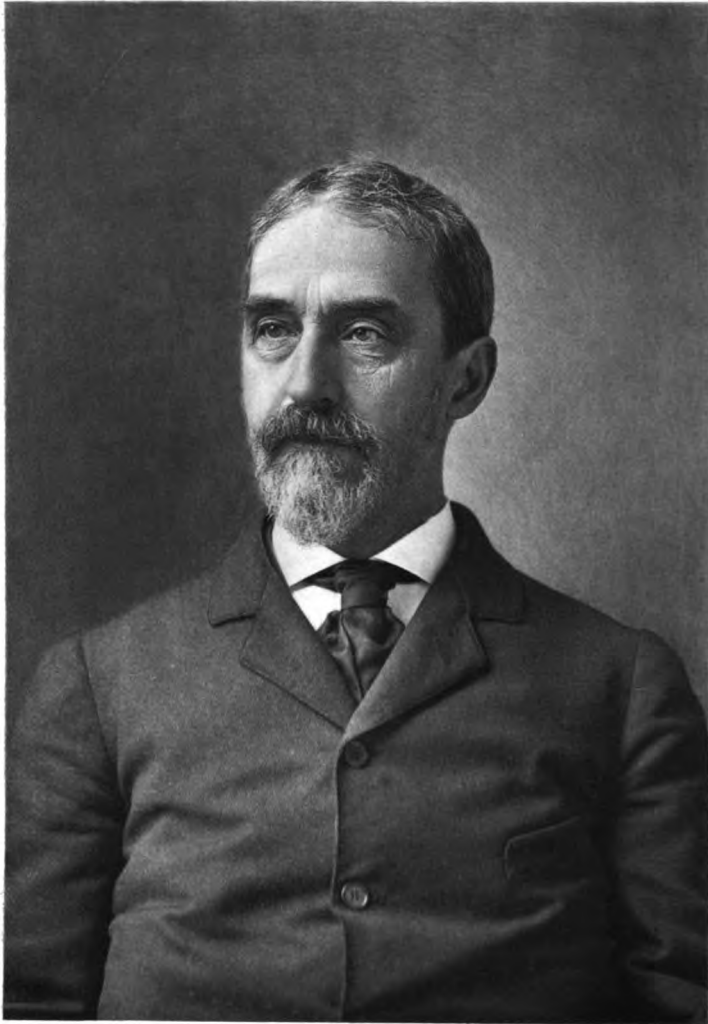
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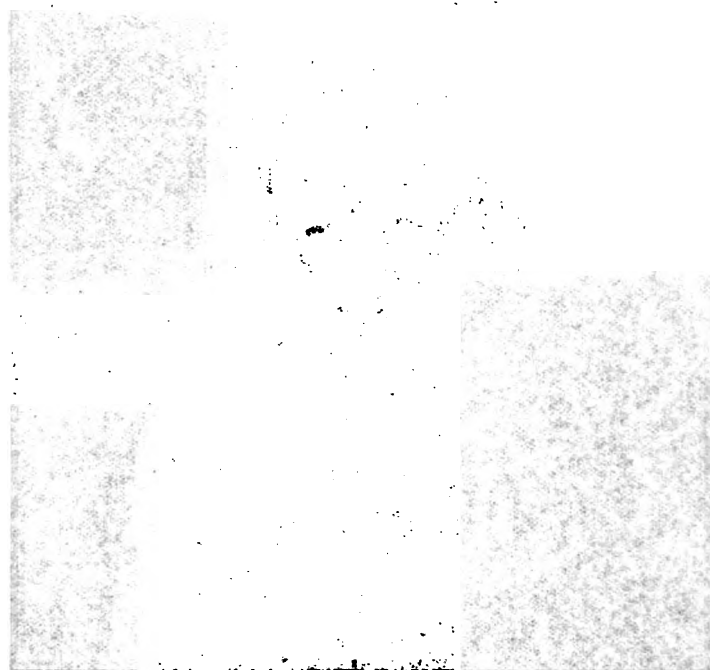
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James Bradley Thayer

¹ Such a measure of the effect of the two factors is given by the χ^2 statistic. The χ^2 statistic is always non-negative, and the larger the value, the more significant the association.



James B. H. H. H. H.

THE HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. X. — JUNE, 1902. — No. 40.

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.¹

MR. MAYOR, YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, YOUR EXCELLENCY : — The nation's guests — Boston's this evening — have just had some momentary glimpses of the extemporized American cities, of the prairies and the Alleghanies, of some great rivers and lakes, and of prodigious Niagara ; and so they have perhaps some vision of the large scale of our country, although they have run over not more than one thirtieth of its area. But now they have come to little Massachusetts, lying on the extreme eastern seacoast — by comparison a minute commonwealth, with a rough climate and a poor soil. It has no grand scenery to exhibit, no stately castles, churches, or palaces come down through centuries, such as Europe offers, and for at least two generations it has been quite unable to compete with the fertile fields of the West in producing its own food supplies. What has Massachusetts to show them, or any intelligent European visitors ? Only the fruitage — social, industrial, and governmental — of the oldest and most prosperous democracy in the world.

For 280 years this little commonwealth has been developing in freedom, with no class legislation, feudal system, dominant church, or standing army to hinder or restrain it. The period of devel-

¹ Speech at a banquet given at the Hotel Somerset, March 6, 1902, by the city of Boston, to Prince Henry of Prussia. Mayor P. A. Collins, 1871, presided. President Eliot, in opening, addressed the Mayor, the Prince, and the Governor.

opment has been long enough to show what the issues of democracy are likely to be ; and it must be interesting for cultivated men brought up under another régime to observe that human nature turns out to be much the same thing under a democratic form of government as under the earlier forms, and that the fundamental motives and objects of mankind remain almost unchanged amid external conditions somewhat novel. Democracy has not discovered or created a new human nature ; it has only modified a little the familiar article. The domestic affections, and loyalty to tribe, clan, race, or nation still rule mankind. The family motive remains supreme.

It is an accepted fact that the character of each civilized nationality is well exhibited in its universities. Now Harvard University has been largely governed for 250 years by a body of seven men called the Corporation. Every member of that Corporation which received your royal highness this afternoon at Cambridge is descended from a family stock which has been serviceable in Massachusetts for at least seven generations. More than 100 years ago Washington was asked to describe all the high officers in the American army of that day who might be thought of for the chief command. He gave his highest praise to Maj.-Gen. Lincoln of Massachusetts, saying of him that he was "sensible, brave, and honest." There are Massachusetts Lincolns to-day to whom these words exactly apply.

The democracy preserves and uses sound old families ; it also utilizes strong blood from foreign sources. Thus, in the second governing board of Harvard University, — the Overseers, — a French Bonaparte, a member of the Roman Catholic Church, sits beside a Scotch farmer's son, Presbyterian by birth and education, now become the leader in every sense of the most famous Puritan church in Boston. The democracy also promotes human beings of remarkable natural gifts who appear as sudden outbursts of personal power, without prediction or announcement through family merit. It is the social mobility of a democracy which enables it to give immediate place to personal merit, whether inherited or not, and also silently to drop unserviceable descendants of earlier meritorious generations.

Democracy, then, is only a further unfolding of the multitudinous human nature, which is essentially stable. It does not mean the abolition of leadership, or an averaged population, or a dead-level of society. Like monarchical and aristocratic forms of government, it means a potent influence for those who prove capable of exerting it, and a highly diversified society on many shifting levels, determined in liberty, and perpetually exchanging members up and down. It means sensuous luxury for those who want it, and can afford to pay for it; and for the wise rich it provides the fine luxury of promoting public objects by well-considered giving.

Since all the world seems tending toward this somewhat formidable democracy, it is encouraging to see what the result of 280 years of democratic experience has been in this peaceful and prosperous Massachusetts. Democracy has proved here to be a safe social order — safe for the property of individuals, safe for the finer arts of living, safe for diffused public happiness and well-being.

We remember gratefully in this presence that a strong root of Massachusetts liberty and prosperity was the German Protestantism of four centuries ago, and that another and fresher root of well-being for every manufacturing people, like the people of Massachusetts, has been German applied science during the past fifty years. We hope, as your Royal Highness goes homeward-bound across the restless Atlantic, — type of the rough “sea of storm-engendering liberty,” — you may cherish a cheerful remembrance of barren but rich, strenuous but peaceful, free but self-controlled Massachusetts.

Charles W. Eliot, '53.

JAMES BRADLEY THAYER.

THE death of Prof. James Bradley Thayer, which occurred in Cambridge, Feb. 14, 1902, is no common loss, either to the Harvard Law School, with which he had been connected for nearly thirty years, or to the College itself, of which he was so faithful and

distinguished a son. The warm testimonials already called out by his death are a touching tribute to an unassuming and gifted scholar.

Mr. Thayer was born Jan. 15, 1831, in Haverhill, Mass.; but a few years later the family removed to Northampton, then a country village of exceptional intellectual character, where, under stimulating social influences, the young student prepared for college. He entered Harvard College in 1848, and found his place at once in a group of congenial spirits who even then lent lustre to university annals, and have since more than borne out their youthful promise. Mr. Thayer's standing among these comrades was prominent from the first, both in companionship and in scholarship; and his reputation as writer and lover of good literature higher even than his rank upon the college books. He graduated in 1852, and after two years in the Harvard Law School was admitted in 1856 to the Suffolk bar. Here he devoted himself with sufficient assiduity to his chosen calling, yet seems to have made slight ventures from the first into the field of literature, for which his natural tastes were quite as marked as for the law. As early as 1854, indeed, before entering the professional school, he contributed to a volume called "*Homes of American Statesmen*" a biographical sketch of Fisher Ames, written in easy style and with full command of his materials. Though of no unusual literary value, this brief essay showed some of the traits which characterized all his later writings, especially a certain delight in the humorous aspects of his theme, added to honest study and a mature recognition of the qualities of Ames's genius. It was at about this time that he took some part with comrades of similar tastes in the conduct of a little periodical called *To-Day*, whose brief life gave passing gayety to the hour, and testified to the literary resources of the graduates of that period.

Mr. Thayer's professional duties became at once absorbing; yet in each decade of his course came some contribution of distinct literary value as evidence that the Law, however jealous a mistress, could not extinguish the broader and more generous tastes born of his earlier studies. In 1878 appeared the "*Letters of Chauncey Wright*," a loving memorial to a classmate and very dear friend,

whose few writings had created the highest expectation on both sides of the Atlantic, and whose early death was a serious loss to American philosophy. It was a volume involving great delicacy of treatment and infinite toil on the editor's part, and presenting in its biographical passages a striking picture of one of the most interesting and perplexing characters of the time. In 1884 he published a slight but delightful paper called "A Western Journey with Mr. Emerson." It was taken from hasty notes written during the journey in 1871, and shows us in off-hand style the great seer of the last generation in his idle hours, drawn into fragmentary conversation by the most appreciative of listeners, and one able to reproduce the indefinable atmosphere which surrounded Mr. Emerson. In 1888 and 1897 came memorial sketches of Mrs. Samuel Ripley, one of the most noteworthy and best-beloved women of the past generation, and of the Rev. Samuel Ripley of Waltham, Mr. Thayer's father-in-law. This last biography, of modest dimensions and printed for private use, gives a singularly attractive picture of the New England ministry of the early part of the century, when the young candidate could preach indiscriminately in Congregational and Episcopal pulpits, hardly knowing for the time where he belonged or which ranks he should finally enter. If we add to these the little volume of the "Riverside Biographical Series," entitled "John Marshall," published in 1901, equally judicial and popular in its style, which gave Mr. Thayer such congenial occupation during the last year but one of his life, we can see that whatever leisure hours his exacting duties left him were well employed.

In all these writings we find so rare a literary sense, and such purity and grace of style that we are not surprised to learn that before being called to the Law School he had been offered a professorship in the English department in Harvard College. This was about 1872. In 1873, having declined the earlier call, he was appointed Royall Professor in the Harvard Law School, in whose active service (after 1893 as Weld Professor) he continued until his death.

In view of his entire career we cannot regret this decision perhaps, nor count it on the whole a loss to literature. Fortunately

the native instinct was too deeply rooted in him and had been too carefully nurtured to be quenched even by the grimmest professional or professorial labors ; and he remained to the end, first the cultivated scholar, second the student and teacher of law. There were instances at the Suffolk bar before Mr. Thayer entered it which were no doubt held up to him as a solemn warning against dabbling in "belles-lettres ;" but he had no cause to heed these warnings. He seems to have found room in strictly legal fields for whatever intellectual training or literary feeling his university culture had given him. I suppose that it is not too much to claim that the large estimate of his calling which characterized Mr. Thayer, and his alliance of it with all that is most generous and elevated in human interests, sprang in large measure from the fine discipline of the humanities in which his career began. It is pleasant to notice that his colleagues, to whom it belongs to estimate his legal eminence, recognize the lucidity of style and clearness of exposition underlying his erudition as one of the secrets of his power. As to his place in his profession, had there been doubt before, it would disappear in the swift acknowledgment of his fellows that a great jurist, known as such on both sides of the ocean, has fallen from their ranks.

As examples of these estimates we quote here with pleasure the following striking tributes from the *Harvard Law Review* of April, 1902.

"Wherever the Harvard Law School is known, he has been recognized for many years as one of its chief ornaments. When, in 1900, the Association of American Law Schools was formed, it was taken for granted by the delegates that Prof. Thayer was to be its first president. No one can measure his great influence upon the thousands of his pupils. While at the School they had a profound respect for his character and ability, and they realized that they were sitting at the feet of a master of his subjects. In their after life his precept and example have been, and will continue to be, a constant stimulus to genuine, thorough, and finished work, and a constant safeguard against hasty generalization or dogmatic assertion. His quick sympathy, his unfailing readiness to assist the learner, out of the class room as well as in it, and his attractive

personality, gave him an exceptionally strong hold upon the affections of the young men." (Dean J. B. Ames.)

"It is appropriate that I should speak here especially of his historical labors, and it was his historical work that he loved the best. Its bulk is not large. Mr. Thayer was fastidious, not in judging what others had done, for he was a generous and kindly critic, but in passing upon his own work. To discover or verify a fact which might make his material more complete, to arrange and rearrange that material so that its expression might be more perspicuous, no time or trouble seemed to him too great. But though the pages which he wrote cut no great figure when measured by the base modern standard of so many thousands of words, their quality is high.

"The law of evidence is the most characteristic feature of the common law; no part of the law has reacted so strongly upon the English race. In the love of facts, and in the desire of getting those facts at first hand, which distinguish us, the common law of evidence has played a considerable part. Every one knew in a general way that our law of evidence was the offspring of the jury, but only in a general way. Here was Mr. Thayer's good fortune. There was a new country to be discovered; he seized the opportunity, and in the essays afterwards collected, revised, and published in his '*Preliminary Treatise on the Law of Evidence*,' he worked out not only the general lines but the details of the subject in a masterly manner which ultimately satisfied that severest of judges — himself — and gave him a distinguished place among those eminent jurists whose contributions to legal history have illustrated the closing years of the last century." (Prof. J. C. Gray.)

As a citizen, I cannot but feel that Mr. Thayer represented a very rare type. No quality in him was more vital than his public spirit. No important cause, especially no movement of political reform, found him indifferent, though to advocate it meant endless draughts upon his time. At variance often with the policy of the hour, he was not content simply to criticise or complain, but believed in attacking the system which he hated and superseding it with a better. He was saved from pessimism by his clear insight

into the political condition, and readiness to detect a possible remedy. Where others gave up in disgust, he was able to accept the situation, and work hopefully for ultimate reform. To many of the important measures of the hour he gave the intelligent counsel which makes sympathy of double worth.

Behind all callings stands the man ; and with Mr. Thayer all these high attainments in such varied fields go back, in their last analysis, to his rich and engaging personality. None failed to feel the charm of his presence : those who came nearest knew best the fulness and depth of his nature. There was nothing intricate or baffling in him ; all seemed natural and transparent ; yet it would be hard to put into words the secret of an attractiveness so potent and so beautiful. He was one in whom simplicity bore its choicest fruits. His was a New England simplicity, aware of its homely surroundings, prizing its privacies and its freedom from circumstance, yet honoring social eminence or distinction and meeting it on equal terms. He belonged by native right, no less than by the accident of residence, to the informal village life of Northampton, as well as to the rarer Concord atmosphere into which he was ushered by marriage, where Wordsworth's "plain living and high thinking" found its predestined home. To these traditions he was never false.

His friendship was something to be proud of ; so quick his recognition of whatever was finest in character, so prompt his intolerance of whatever was pretentious or base. His love of uprightness was supreme, yet with nothing of Puritan severity in it. He welcomed all phases of excellence and was at home with gayety and good cheer, saved from rigidity by the inimitable play of humor which so irradiated his youthful days, and which fortunately was unquenchable to the last. To all the rest must be added a rare conversational grace, which seemed to grow as much out of exact knowledge and keen observation as from graphic and entertaining speech. It was unstudied always, sacrificing nothing to effect, and receiving as much as it gave.

Prof. Thayer received the degree of LL. D. from Iowa State University in 1891, from Harvard in 1894, and from Yale in 1901. He was Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences,

Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Vice-President of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. In 1900, Pres. McKinley offered him a position on the Philippine Commission, but Mr. Thayer declined. Mr. Thayer's works on legal subjects include the following: "The Origin and Scope of the American Doctrine of Constitutional Law;" "The Teaching of English Law in Universities;" "Cases in Evidence;" "Cases in Constitutional Law;" "The Development of Trial by Jury;" "A Preliminary Treatise on Evidence at the Common Law."¹

Edward H. Hall, '51.

THE SIGNET.

DURING the winter term of 1870, fifteen Harvard Juniors, feeling that class politics had come too firmly under the control of well-organized cliques, in the guise of social clubs, determined to form a club of their own that should stand for purity in class elections. They were, as Mr. C. J. Bonaparte, the first president of the Signet, describes them, the first Harvard mugwumps. But the instinct of mugwumpery has been an inheritance of Harvard men for several centuries; in fact, since the landing of the Puritan fathers, who, from one aspect, may in all reverence be called ecclesiastical mugwumps. Somewhat similar to the feeling of the Puritans toward the civil and ecclesiastical control of the Establishment was the feeling of these first Signet men toward the political domination of the undergraduate clubs. But for a time there was a danger that the Signet would go through the process of narrowing and crystallization common to all sectarian or mugwump movements. The Puritans, fleeing from religious persecution, soon set up a religious tyranny as obnoxious to a citizen of differing faith as that from which the Puritans themselves had escaped. So these early Signet men, objecting to the exclusiveness, the secrecy, and the political manipulations of the well-established clubs of 1870, presently devised rules which excluded "club" men from membership, and insured the most painstaking

¹ Part of this sketch appeared in the *Christian Register*, March 6, 1902.

secrecy; and finally, if tradition is to be believed, they were not at all averse themselves to playing politics when Class-Day elections came round. Soon, however, the Signet recovered from these imitative tendencies: it rescinded all its rules which concerned secrecy; it opened its membership to any Junior of proved ability; and it declared that no proposition to influence class elections should be in order.

What principles were left, then, for the Signet to rally round, and in the name of which to perpetuate itself? The same, really, as those which actuated its founders: a desire to see the best man win on his own merits, to render independence of thought and action effective, to foster a comradeship among young men that should be intellectually stimulating. And the Signet has never formulated its aims more definitely. It elects no man simply because he is a scholar or a budding genius, an athlete or a "good fellow," a Christian worker or a chauffeur; but at a meeting of the society the first scholar of the class and the crack chauffeur of the University, the heir to a railway system and the College pensioner, will foregather, to their mutual benefit and satisfaction. It tries to draw to itself young men who are companionable and interesting, who have individual minds and a few enlightened tastes in common; and these it urges, in its Platonic motto, to "make music and work." One hears the Signet occasionally spoken of as a "literary society," but it is rather a society for the cultivation of life and the humanities. And as a taste for one or the other predominates in succeeding classes, the pendulum swings gently between the two without the society as a whole ever reaching either dangerous extreme of "sportiness" or preciosity.

The Signet, now in its thirty-third year, has nearly five hundred graduate ("associate") members. It may be interesting to see what they have been doing since 1871. At this moment I have only the catalogue of the society which was issued in 1896; my figures are therefore incomplete. They are, however, sufficiently accurate to enable one to see what, in general, have been the tendencies of Signet men after graduation. Of 376 alumni whose occupations are given, there are 138 lawyers, 67 teachers, 52 "business men," 41 physicians, 29 clergymen, 26 journalists and men of letters, 12

architects and artists, 6 scientists, and 5 musicians. The proportion of professional men to business men (324-52) is striking, — very nearly ninety per cent. And it is true of all of these men that, since leaving their Alma Mater, in one way or another they have really been making “music,” as the Platonist understands the word, and working, — often with distinguished success. Once a year, for more than three decades, all of them who could, have dined together with the undergraduates. This spring, for the first time, the Signet as a whole dined in its own house.

The first meeting-place of the society was in Roberts Block, where it leased two large rooms. Here, on Friday nights, some twenty or more Juniors, with occasionally a handful of graduate students and University officers, used to gather for a cup of chocolate and an hour's talk. The secretary read his minutes, which were invariably in verse, to a good-natured audience, a college editor bored or entertained his fellows with an unedited manuscript, somebody played the piano, and everybody listened or talked according to the musician's skill or wish. For many years the Signet lived here contentedly, the rooms growing comfortably shabbier, and gathering about them pleasant memories and traditions. An old member coming back would notice a swarthier hue on the Venus over the piano, a grayer tint in the yellow ribbon across the portrait of the society's “First Consul.” At last, however, in the summer of 1897 (I quote from a circular letter to the graduates), “The Signet, finding that the rooms which the society had now occupied for twenty-five years had become both shabby and dilapidated, and no longer a pleasant meeting-place for the literary and social intercourse which it is the purpose of the society to cherish in the undergraduate life of Harvard, determined by a unanimous vote of the resident members to hire a house for the following year, and leased No. 55 Mount Auburn Street. In taking this important step,” the circular continues, “the members were animated solely by a desire to further the best interests of the society, and to give it at last a home worthy of the dignified position in Harvard which the Signet had held for more than a quarter of a century.”

In this second home the society rested for a college generation ;

and during the four years the conviction of the necessity of a permanent home steadily strengthened among the younger members. At last, at the thirtieth annual dinner, a graduate of two years' standing offered to give half of such a sum as should be necessary to purchase a house and endow a library for the society, providing that the remainder of the sum be raised within a year. Among Mr. James H. Hyde's many benefactions to the University, not the least is this gift of his to the Signet. The sum was readily raised, and in the summer of 1901 the old-fashioned frame building on the southeast corner of Mount Auburn and Dunster streets was purchased from the trustees of the A. D. Club.

This final home of the Signet was built, so far as I can discover, in the last years of the eighteenth century. It was owned during the first quarter of the nineteenth by a Captain Bascom; then, in 1881, it was purchased by Mr. Charles Willard, from whom it descended to his son-in-law, Mr. C. H. Sanders. Mr. Sanders sold it in 1877 to Mr. James Kernan, who in turn sold it to the A. D. Club in 1878. In 1881 an addition which nearly doubled the size of the building was put on, and during the twenty-three years the A. D. owned the house many alterations and other slight additions were made, always with a view to convenience and comfort, but not always with a clear vision of architectural taste or congruity. The pleasant, ugly, dark slate-colored building has been a familiar landmark to many generations of Harvard men. The building committee of the Signet, with adequate funds and a considerable antiquarian enthusiasm, at once determined to "restore" the house: in the words of the chairman of the committee, "It was not intended to restore the house as it originally was, but, rather, as it originally ought to have been." A colonial balustrade, pilasters, and a pediment above the porch were added; new front doors were made, with eighteenth century latches, and knockers; the hybrid "Queen Anne" bay-window, which the architects (Messrs. Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson), whose sense of propriety was keener than the committee's, urged to have removed, was rendered as inoffensive as possible; and with white paint on its clapboards and bottle-green on its blinds, the ancient house resumed, or assumed, a pleasant quaintness and dignity. In



Photographed by Tupper.

**Θ. Δ. Χ.
Fraternity House.**

**THE NEW SIGNET BUILDING.
formerly the A. D. Club.**

the porch the early architectural solecism of the two orders, Doric and Ionic, has been jealously retained (it is due to the architects to say that it was again contrary to their advice); and above it, where a window used to be, in the afternoon sunlight shine the arms of the Signet, in the style of those on Holden Chapel. They may be blazoned roughly as follows: On a field gules, a signet ring, or, surrounded by seven bees, of the same, striped with sable. Crest: a forearm vested in sable, with white cuff, the hand holding an open book, across which is inscribed "Veritas." Motto:

ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗΝ ΠΟΙΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΡΤΑΖΟΥ

Pierre la Rose, '95.

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW.

THERE are two athletic problems, — or rather, two aspects of a single problem — over which, like the search for the North Pole, we shall continue to speculate until they are solved. Are the English university athletes necessarily better than ^{Yankee} ours; or is their apparent superiority due to a better ^{vs.} ^{Briton} system of training? These are the questions. In track athletics we have beaten the Englishmen here, and they have beaten us at home. In rowing, they have systematically beaten the best American college crews which have rowed on the Thames. And yet all the experience up to the present does not really settle the question of superiority. The best crews which Harvard and Yale have produced have never crossed the ocean; and Oxford and Cambridge may likewise say that their team which lost here last September was far from being the best in their history. The record simply goes to show — what we all knew before — that teams are usually at a disadvantage away from home.

To settle the question of international athletic superiority we should need to have records covering many years. Then it would be possible to determine how much allowance ought to be made for difference in climate, how much for different systems of training, and how much for social and racial conditions. Without such a long-continued test, no general deductions on these vital matters can be made.

There is a common belief that as our American athletes are more

nervous than the English, they excel at short distances and spurts, while the English, more stolid but more enduring, win the long races. I do not for a moment admit this conclusion. A more highly developed nervous organization does not necessarily imply lack of staying power. If we take war as the supreme test of physical strength, endurance, mobility, and nerve, we shall find that England has had in modern times no army comparable in these respects to Grant's and Sherman's veterans, or to Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Since the campaign in the Peninsula, indeed, England has, except in the Crimea and the Transvaal, engaged only in man-hunting parties on a large scale, — expeditions which have often required daring and courage, but which cannot be dignified by the title of war. What shall we argue from the fact that Wellington's best Peninsular troops fled at New Orleans before Jackson's raw volunteers? Certainly no nation would care to base its claim to martial superiority on the British record in the Crimea and in the Transvaal. In the latter war the English did unquestionably show staying power at Mafeking and Ladysmith, — for the very good reason that they could not get away.

Let us rid ourselves, therefore, of the fallacy that since we Yankees are a nervous people, we must lack the quality that wins in the long run. Harvard and Yale might with equal justice complain that their students have by nature less endurance than the Cornell men, because the Cornell crews have invariably distanced the crews of Harvard and Yale. Let us not assume any inferiority in stock between ourselves and the English, but seek elsewhere for the probable sources of their athletic superiority. If one of these sources turns out to be climate, we shall have to work all the more intelligently, for we cannot change that; but when we have annual international contests, alternating between America and England, the question of climate will disappear. Who can say that had five or six English university crews rowed on this side of the Atlantic in the past thirty years they would have invariably won? Or, is it even certain that some of the American crews which were beaten in one race in England might not have done better at a second trial? Some Harvard men who remember the race of 1869 have never felt sure that the Oxford crew was really better than ours; it was better on the day of the race, when some of our men had dysentery, but could it have won two races in three, if our original crew had been uniformly in condition?

Such considerations simply illustrate how deceptive athletic records are as a basis from which to draw general conclusions. We may sweep aside at once the assumption that the English athletes are by temperament and physique superior to our own. Admitting that they have proved themselves superior in the few competitions held thus far, we should seek the cause elsewhere than in their nervous and muscular organization. The English are athletic by inheritance. The fathers and grandfathers of the men who to-day make up the 'Varsity teams sat in a boat or played on an eleven. More important still, the Englishman begins his sports when he is a small boy. Then, the English climate permits of exercise almost the entire year; it is a moist climate, and the houses are so damp and uncomfortable that without much outdoor activity the blood would be chilled. Finally, their long habit of sports has taught the English the system of training best adapted to their conditions.

Now, we cannot boast of an athletic inheritance, for it is only within about thirty years that rowing and baseball have been common in our larger colleges, and football is still more recent. Likewise, until lately, few of our 'Varsity team men began their sports in childhood, and even now only those who fit at one or two of the large preparatory schools have any experience in rowing before they enter college. Baseball is played everywhere by schoolboys, and football likewise may be said to be endemic. So far as having an athletic background goes, we shall approach the English, if we do not equal them, within the next generation. The radical differences in climate cannot be altered; our three or four months of real winter will always preclude outdoor sports, except hockey and skating, while the snow and ice last.

In the matter of training, however, we can still learn much from the English. Not merely in their physical training, but in their general attitude towards athletics, in their sense of honor and love of fair play, and in their instinct for amateurship, they easily discount us. Although Oxford and Cambridge have, year after year, their great contests in rowing, football, and cricket, which the entire British public takes eager interest in, yet one gets the impression that the university men and the athletes themselves regard these sports as pastime and not as the main business of life. One misses — happily! — that gladiatorial atmosphere

which pervades the athletic section of our American colleges. As we shall never get the healthiest enjoyment from college sports until we take the English view, is it Utopian to hope that the intensity of training which is now exacted may gradually be relaxed?

The substitution of a spirit of pastime for the gladiatorial spirit would be a sufficient reason for agitating this reform; but there are other reasons. Has it been proved, for instance, that equally good results might not be reached by less training? If we now train longer and harder than we need, and make a business of what should be pleasure, we partly defeat our object in having sports at all. Fortunately, football training must be concentrated into the first eight or nine weeks of autumn, so that, although it is intense, it cannot be long; and baseball, in spite of practice in the cage, is really a spring sport. But in rowing, the period of training has been pushed farther and farther back, until it practically covers the college year from October to the end of June: eight months of athletic grind for a single race of twenty minutes' duration! The football and baseball men have at least a game every few days to compensate for their severe discipline.

Is this not a case where we shall do well to imitate our English friends? The Oxford and Cambridge 'Varsity crews spend hardly two months in strict training for the great race. It will be said, of course, that their climate permits them to do this; but what is the difference between ten weeks in late winter and early spring over there, and ten weeks in the late spring here? The season makes no difference if the duration of outdoor training is the same. Would it not be worth while to try the experiment, Harvard and Yale agreeing that they will not begin to train for their New London race before, say, April 1st? If English university oarsmen can, in one third of the time we require, get together and develop first-rate crews, may not the very shortness of their hard training be the secret of their success? At any rate, their system relieves rowing of the "demnition grind" which has come to characterize it on this side of the water.

Whatever we can do to recover the old ideal that college sports should be recreation and not hard labor, we must do. And so long as the English university men can teach us this spirit, we must look to them for guidance. There is nothing peculiar in the

constitution of their muscles and nerves which assures their superiority over our athletes; but there is much in their attitude towards sports which, whether it contributes directly to victory or not, is most desirable for its own sake. Let us try to get this. The widely diffused interest in open-air exercise and sports is one of the chief gains America has made in the last twenty years; it is bound to go on expanding. All the more reason, therefore, why our great universities — and Harvard first of all — should set up the standard of true amateur sport. Work hard and play hard is an excellent rule; but what of play which is harder work than work itself?

REASONS FOR LOCATING A GREAT MEDICAL PLANT AT HARVARD.¹

MEDICAL teaching must be carried on in large establishments. So long as the old method obtained, of teaching by lectures, with only a very little laboratory work, it was possible to establish a medical school almost anywhere, and on an independent basis, as the medical schools of the earlier days were money-making concerns. This, however, was a bad thing for the country, as these schools were able to give degrees, and resulted in turning out a vast horde of wretchedly educated practitioners. The improved method will tend in a large measure to do away with this abuse, as the small schools can no longer furnish the instruction which modern methods require. The great medical schools of to-day must be connected with large universities. They are no longer self-supporting, as the increased cost of the training under the new methods largely exceeds any possible revenue from students. It is necessary, therefore, that they should be heavily endowed, and such endowment cannot be secured except for schools which are under the conservative control of the larger universities. A further reason for this university connection is that it is impossible to get men of first-class ability and reputation to connect themselves with schools which do not have the university association.

In the second place, such a school must be in a large city in order to have access to the hospital material. In order to get this there is some-

¹ Before making his million dollar gift to the Harvard Medical School, Mr. Rockefeller caused the School itself and the hospital facilities of Boston to be thoroughly investigated by an expert, Mr. Starr J. Murphy. The following extract from Mr. Murphy's report shows why he found Harvard fitted to control a great medical establishment. A few passages, containing references to other colleges, are omitted. — ED.

times a wide geographical separation between the university and its medical school. . . . The distance, however, between the Harvard University at Cambridge and its Medical School in Boston is so small as to present no practical difficulties.

Harvard University is particularly well situated for the maintenance of a great medical school by reason of its relations to the hospitals in Boston. The claim is made that the Harvard Medical School controls probably more clinical material than any other one school in the country. Practically all of the general and special surgical material in the city of Boston is controlled by surgeons who are members of the teaching staff of that School. The surgical wards of the Massachusetts General, Boston City, Carney, Boston Lying-in, Children's, and St. Elizabeth's Hospitals, Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Long Island Hospital are open to the students of the Harvard Medical School. Besides these hospitals there is a number of small institutions, the patients in which can be used for clinical instruction. All of these hospitals are accessible to the Medical School, and in all of them it is possible not only to show patients in the public clinics, but to admit students in the wards for sectional and bedside teaching.

The number of surgical patients thus available are approximately as follows: *Surgery*. Surgical beds, 526; surgical cases treated, 7421; surgical operations, 4615; surgical out-patients, 25,917. *Gynaecology*. Surgical beds, 126; surgical cases treated, 1447; surgical operations, 1700; surgical out-patients, 1917. *Orthopedics*. Number of patients, 110; surgical cases treated, 667; surgical operations, 300; surgical out-patients, 3929. *Ophthalmic and Aural*. Number of patients, 200; surgical cases treated, 2528; surgical operations, 3827; surgical out-patients, 28,767. *Obstetrics*. Number of patients, 30; surgical cases treated, 647; surgical out-patients, 1670. . . .

There are in Boston three large, completely equipped laboratories for general pathological research,—the Sears laboratory at the Medical School, the Pathological laboratory at the Boston City Hospital, and the Pathological laboratory at the Massachusetts General Hospital. At both of the hospital laboratories are large autopsy rooms. At the Boston City Hospital an average of 300 autopsies yearly are performed, and 1200 surgical specimens are examined yearly. At the Massachusetts General Hospital 250 autopsies are performed, and 1500 surgical specimens are examined. At the Long Island Hospital there is an autopsy room, where 150 autopsies a year are performed. These autopsies provide a large amount of surgical pathological material which can be used for the study and elucidation of surgical problems. These laboratories also provide preliminary instruction for a large number of scientifically trained ob-

servers, who can be drafted for further advanced work on surgical problems.

I was much impressed by the way in which the records of these laboratories are kept, and the way in which they are made available for students and those engaged in research. A carefully written record of each autopsy is kept, giving in detail the history of the case as far as possible and a written description of the results of the autopsy. A portion of each organ and tissue in the body is preserved in alcohol, and these are filed systematically and carefully indexed by means of a card catalogue index. Smaller portions of these specimens are "fixed" and mounted in paraffine and these are also carefully filed and indexed. From these paraffine specimens microscopic sections are made, which are also filed and indexed. The microscopic sections are so filed that each small drawer contains a microscopic section of every organ and tissue in the body from which that material came. As these collections increase in size their value can hardly be overestimated. A student desiring to make himself familiar with the effects of a given disease can have not only the written account of the history of the disease and of the results of the autopsy, but he can have access to the microscopic sections, or if he desires fresh sections for further investigation, those can be got from the paraffine preparations, or if it is necessary to go still farther back, the actual tissues and organs preserved in alcohol are available. Not only is the material furnished by a single case thus available, but he can also compare the results from an indefinite number of cases of the same disease. The material for research work in these institutions impressed me greatly.

The further claim made in favor of Boston as a site of a great school of this kind is the general point of view prevailing there. It is claimed that in New York the idea is to establish a large practice as early as possible, while in Boston the desire for scientific work has been very marked in recent years, and has taken precedence of the desire to make money. As a result there is a large proportion of well-trained scientific observers, enthusiastic young men, who are desirous and able to pursue scientific investigations, and who have been trained as investigators and teachers, and not as practitioners. These investigators must be discovered. They cannot be made. I am inclined to think that this claim is well founded. Professor Minot stated that Harvard is the only medical school in the world proposing to offer a special regularly graded course, leading to a degree, to train men to become investigators in medical science. It must not be supposed, however, that the Harvard Medical School is mainly devoted to the training of investigators, as distinguished from practitioners. About 98 per cent. of the graduates of the Harvard Medical School become practitioners, and only from one to two per cent. are capable of

becoming original investigators. The best of these are taken on the teaching staff of Harvard, or are called to similar positions in other schools. In this way the best ideas of a school are spread over the country, and one teacher thus trained and called elsewhere may, in the end, do more good for the community, by increasing the knowledge and the power to use it in the students under him, than a thousand poorly trained practitioners.

As the result of my examinations I am satisfied that Harvard is one of the best managed institutions in the country. President Eliot made the statement to me that they had never lost a fund. Their rule that they will not go into debt is an admirable one, and their refusal to proceed under Mr. Morgan's gift until full provision is made for adequate endowment is an example of conservatism which could well be followed by other institutions in the country. The fact that they figure the endowments on the basis of an income of four per cent. is another illustration of their conservatism. They are actually earning somewhat more than that, the average for last year being about four and seven tenths per cent. I am satisfied also that Harvard is an institution well qualified to manage a large medical school and to do the best grade of work. The City of Boston is large enough to furnish all the hospital material which is needed, and the relation of the School to the hospitals is such as to enable the School to avail itself to the full of the material which is there. I would, therefore, recommend a substantial gift.

W. H. MOODY, '76, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

ON May 1 William Henry Moody, '76, became Secretary of the United States Navy, succeeding John D. Long, '57, who resigned after more than five years' service. The son of Henry L. and Melissa A. (Emerson) Moody, he was born at Newbury, Mass., Dec. 23, 1853. He prepared for College at Phillips Andover Academy, entered Harvard in 1872, and graduated with the Class of 1876. He then studied law in the office of the late Richard H. Dana, '37, was admitted to the bar in April, 1878, and began to practice at Haverhill in partnership with E. N. Hill, '72. Later, he was associated with J. K. Jenness, and then with H. E. Bartlett. In 1888 and 1889 he was city solicitor of Haverhill, and from Jan. 1, 1890, to Jan. 1, 1896, he served as district attorney for the Eastern District of Massachusetts. At a special election in November, 1895, he was elected to Congress as a Republican from the Sixth District, to succeed Mr. Cogswell, deceased. He was reelected to the 55th, 56th, and 57th Congresses, practically without opposition. He has served on the House Committees

on Elections and on Appropriations, and was appointed a member at its creation of the Committee on Insular Affairs, which had jurisdiction over Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. He was also a member of the Congressional Commission to investigate the Postal Service of the United States. He is unmarried. Five other Harvard men have preceded Mr. Moody as Secretary of the Navy, viz.: Timothy Pickering, 1763, George Bancroft, 1817, W. E. Chandler, 1 '54, W. C. Whitney, L. S., '63, and J. D. Long, '57.

ADMISSION TESTS IN COMMON.

THE movement toward uniformity of tests for admission to college, which has been evident for a long time, culminated in the Middle States a year or two ago in the formation of a "College Entrance Board," which has the function of conducting admission examinations which candidates for all the colleges represented by the Board may take in common. The success of this Board is certainly not yet complete, and it may even be regarded as doubtful; for very few of the many colleges which are parties to its action have as yet given up their separate examinations, and accordingly the college entrance situation in the Middle States is perhaps rather more confused just at present than it was before the establishment of the Board.

But the very existence of such an organization, under the aggressive leadership of Professor, now President, Butler of Columbia, forced upon the leaders of educational policy in New England the question whether they should form a similar organization, or unite with the Middle States Association, or go on their old way. Discussion of this question was very active during the year 1901, and an elaborate report on it by a committee of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools was printed about a year ago. In this discussion the practice of admission by certificate, which is maintained by the great majority of New England colleges, figured prominently, and it soon became evident that most of these colleges were not prepared to give up this practice. Indeed, the whole inquiry went to confirm the opinion of those who hold that the conditions of existence of the twenty or more institutions in New England which give the A. B. or the S. B. degree are so various, their sources of supply, in students and money, so unequal, that real uniformity of admission requirements among them, even in individual subjects, is out of the question at present. Reduction of the certificate practice, or practices, of the various colleges to a system, with some improvement of the certificate standards, is all that seems likely to come

out of the whole discussion, so far as the majority of New England colleges are concerned. The cordial invitation which the Middle States Association extended to many of these institutions to share in the labors and responsibilities of its Entrance Board has apparently been accepted by very few of them; though nearly all accept the certificates which that Board issues to candidates who have passed its examination.

But naturally the question was more than once raised, whether uniformity of admission requirements in individual subjects, with examinations in common, is not possible and desirable for Harvard and Yale. There is very good reason for thinking that union between these two alone is highly improbable; but the question whether common action between these two and some few colleges outside of New England would not be advisable is, perhaps, an open one. On the score, first, of financial economy, there is something to be said in favor of union. Some hundreds of dollars could be saved to each institution every year, in the way of traveling expenses and so forth of men sent out to conduct examinations at a distance; but this consideration is by no means the greatest one. For a long time the admission requirements of Harvard have exercised a great and, as most Harvard men believe, a beneficent influence in many parts of the country. Such influence is not to be thrown away or to be hampered for the sake of a few hundreds or even a few thousands of dollars a year. But can Harvard acting alone retain her present influence? If the work of the Middle States Board really accomplishes what its most hopeful admirers expect it to do, shall we not see thereby established, in matters of admission requirement, and therefore in all that pertains to secondary education, an authority greater than that of Harvard? On this point it may be said that the Middle States Board under its present constitution probably will not accomplish what its advocates expect of it; for the plain reason that it undertakes to yoke together in one team a large number of individuals whose natural gaits do not agree. But a combination of three or four only of the strongest institutions in the East, all prepared to maintain admission requirements at a high common level, would be decidedly formidable to Harvard, if she should not be willing to act in accord with it. With such a combination in the field, and it is quite possible that this will be the ultimate issue of the present Middle States experiment, Harvard would be obliged to count very carefully the cost of any peculiar practices or fancies, in the way of admission requirements, in which she might wish to indulge. She certainly could not afford to maintain any idiosyncrasies of requirement which would appear to schoolmasters and their pupils purely arbitrary and vexatious. If she were always to require something better than the corresponding requirement of the imagined rival, she

might still go on in her own way and prosper. But proof of superiority would doubtless be difficult in some cases, if the difference were one of kind, and, as to differences of amount, there is a limit to the quantity of requirement which can successfully be imposed, a limit which Harvard has very nearly attained, unless the habits of American schoolboys are to be Europeanized.

It seems wise for Harvard men to consider, before they are actually forced to do so, what and how great are the objections, on their own part, to union in admission requirements and examinations with other institutions, for example, Yale. With a view to throwing some light on the present situation, I have during the past few months made an effort to find out the size of one particular difficulty, the difficulty arising from the possibly different amounts of work required at present for admission to Harvard and Yale respectively; for it seems probable that neither would be willing to make, in the near future, any great increase or any great decrease in the amount of its present total requirement.

Addressing the heads of a dozen or more well-known schools, some in New England and some outside, I have asked for an approximate estimate of the amount of time by which the work of preparation for Harvard, in each one of a given list of subjects, exceeds or falls short of the work of preparation, in the same subject, for Yale. The schools selected for this inquiry were supposed to be in the habit of sending boys to both places; but it proved to be the case that two of them rarely have boys preparing for Yale; and accordingly I shall make no use here of the replies received from these two schools. The other schools which have sent replies are: The Berkeley School, New York; The Cutler School, New York; The DeLancey School, Philadelphia; Phillips Exeter Academy; Sachs's Collegiate Institute, New York; Saint Mark's School, Southborough, Mass.; Saint Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; The Springfield High School, Springfield, Mass.; The University School, Chicago; Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

In regard to the immediate, specific point of the inquiry which had been made, the answers received were not very conclusive. Putting aside the Harvard experimental science, for which Yale College has no equivalent, I find that preparation for Harvard is generally regarded, in the schools named above, as demanding more work than preparation for Yale; but it would be hazardous to attempt to say how great the difference is. Different persons get somewhat different impressions on this point from the replies sent in. But to my mind the following quotations from these replies answer fairly well the main purpose of the inquiry by showing that the difference in amount of requirement is not regarded, by the men writing these replies, as the most important difference. They

show, too, what is, perhaps, the strongest argument in favor of union, the state of worriment in which teachers now work, with more than one kind of requirement in view in the same subject, different colleges putting stress on different particulars of matter or manner.

From one school we have, "In all subjects, except Elementary Latin, we make no distinction between Yale and Harvard candidates." "The Harvard Elementary Latin examination is our cross at present." "It seems to me that Harvard might well modify this requirement."

From another school, "The difference between the two colleges is not one of quantity, but one of quality and of interpretation of certain subjects. As long as Harvard conceives of the English requirement in one way and Yale interprets it in a radically different way, we teachers have but one recourse. If we want to do justice to our pupils, we must burden them with preparation in the two different directions."

Another school, "You will note that excepting in the case of Advanced Greek, Latin, and Solid Geometry, there is no material difference in the amount of time required in preparing a pupil for Harvard or for Yale; but our difficulty arises from the emphasis laid by the different examiners on different points of a subject."

Another school, "It is almost impossible for us to mark the difference between Harvard and Yale requirements, because we give practically the same time to each. There is no doubt about the English, history, French, Latin and Greek, though a boy might be prepared in Latin and Greek with fewer hours for Yale than for Harvard."

Another, "In general, the difference between the Harvard and the Yale requirements arises from the different objects sought by the two colleges. The questions in almost every subject at Harvard are set not merely to test the candidate's knowledge of the subject, but especially his power to use the knowledge which he has acquired. The Yale requirements are great enough in amount, but the work is of such a definite nature that the requirements can be much more easily met."

Another, "Inclosed please find blank filled out in such a manner that you can see at once that no distinction is made in this school in the preparation of candidates for Harvard and Yale." "The freedom of election allowed gives the college candidate opportunity to look into his special college requirements and make some slight choice."

And last, "I would say that the general difference between a Harvard entrance examination paper and a Yale entrance examination paper in any subject would appear in what seems to me to be the fact that the Yale paper expects a more general knowledge of theory, and general fund of information, while the Harvard paper demands rather an application to a working principle of what the student knows. This is especially,



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**WILLIAM HENRY MOODY,
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.**

and perhaps more naturally, noticeable in papers in mathematics." "I am not ready to say, however, as a conclusion from all this, if it be true, that the Harvard method and spirit of entrance examination is necessarily wiser than the Yale method and spirit." "In our judgment many a Harvard paper is finical, and represents rather a personal and, if you will allow it, narrow bent of a specialist than that broader and more intelligent view of what a young boy should know and should be able to do as he applies for entrance to the University." "We try to make as our standard the highest demands for admission by any college. For instance, we believe that Harvard easily demands more in modern languages and the classics, and science, than any other institution for which we prepare. So we make the Harvard standard in these subjects, as far as we understand it, our standard. We believe that Cornell possibly requires more in mathematics than does any other institution, and so we make the Cornell standard our standard in mathematics, and so on."

I have no proposition to make at present, or even any hope to express, except this, that the presentation here made of an important question may lead to its further discussion.

Edwin H. Hall.

HARVARD ON THE EVE OF THE REVOLUTION, II.

"THURSDAY July 1. [1773.] this fore Noon at $\frac{1}{2}$ after ten I saw Lovel Padoc & Winslow a going through the East Entry in Massachusetts in order to go in a Swimming. I was in Company with Hendley. we moved to go with them but by some Cose or other did not. I got excused from Reciting at eleven of Clok. about ten Minutes after the Bel told, Noase came to the College Yard that Padock was drowned. being struck with the Noase I ran down to the River where I imagined they went in a Place above the Bridge near a Creek a Place they Commonly Called the brick works, a Place where there was no Bank but Desended gradually from high water to low the Tid running very strong which makes it very dangerous for thoes who can't swim. When I came to the Place I find they have just got him out of the Water. they were all but — at swimming and Padock and Lovel going of deep Padock was suddenly carryed of by the Tid where it was over his Hed. He caught hold of Lovel and pulled him under Water once or twice but Lovel disengaged himself and got clear, leaving Padock to drive from this world to the World of Immortality. they gave without doubt all the Assistance they were capiable of with Safty. ther was an old Man named Huse — a crazy part of a Man — who being within Sight ran for assistance, but never called to any Man till he got to the College when the Scholars

flocked down in Multitudes. I hear likewise that there was a Man a raking Hay on the Medow who came part of the Way and seeing him a sinking returned to rayking Saying that he could not swim. it is my Opinnion that he might have saved him easy with his Rake if he had gone for he was then within a few Yards of the Shore. the Scholars soon got a diving to find him. Parker a Boy belonging to Welch the Painter first felt him Bliss first brought him off the Bottom and Peele who saved his Life Yesterday first brought him out of the Water, when he was soon brought on shore rolled and rubed with Salt &c. he was first carryed off by ——— opposite an old Brick furnace carryed down the Stream which was about one third ——— struggled the last time at the Point of the Marsh was brought up about twenty yards below the Marsh Point about 40 yards from the Place where he was first carryed of. he was supposed to be under Water near half an Hour befor they found him. they brought him ashore about $\frac{1}{2}$ after Eleven, tryed all Experiments such as Rolling him rubing with salt powring Spirits down his Throat blowing into his Mouth with Bellowses &c. they tryed to bleed him but could find no vain there was not a Quart of Water in him which made the Doctors think he was frighted into a Fit. they worked on him at the side of the Bank till near twelve when they carryed him to Welshes the Painters where they Wrapt him up in Ashes and continued rubing and appling hot Cloths. Dr. Lord who came from Boston accidentally made out to bleed him in the jugular Vain. he bled very freely but no Life appeared. After Dinner I went down again to see him when he was quite stiff and cold. his Father got their a little after one but could not see him. the whole College and even all the Town seem much affected as he was the prettiest and likelest Youth in his Class about fifteen Years of Age. he was kept the Afternoon wrapt up in Salt all but his Hed. I continue with him likewise Numbers of other Scholars the chief of the Afternoon. At Night he was carryed to Mr. Sewals and put in a Warm Bed. The News was sent to his Father about twelve and before one it was spred all about Boston, likewise all the other neighboring Towns. at four we do not Recite nither do I attend Prayers.

“Fryday 2. this Morning in at Declaiming there was a sort of funeral Oration offered by Maynard. at about ten of the Clok the Corps was carryed down in Welshes Boat to Boston it being put in a Coffin. after Dinner I walk to Boston. Have some Time at my Sisters. I go about the Wharves to Enquire for an Opportunity to send a Letter to my Father by my Mothers Desire as she has a Mind to go Home next Week. I go to Bethunes Store and drink Punch with him their when finding Paston I spend some time very agreeable with him as he is going away next week for Philadelphia College. I walk by Maj. Padocks and incline to go in. I laye at my Sisters at Night.

"Saturday 3. in the Morning I rose early and got up to Cambridge befor Breakfast so as to wait. Mr. Wadsworth has got Lieve for the Freshmen to were Black Gowns and Square Hats at the Funeral to Day. after Dinner Hendley rhode up in his Fathers Sha and carryed me down to Charlestown. I go over the Ferry and stay some time at my Sisters when I go up to the Factory in a Room which is provided for the Scholars where Young Padocks Pictor is hung up for them to see. I go to see the Button Makers &c. in the Factory. the Freshmen several of them have walked about the Town with their Black Gowns on the Inhabitants not knowing what it ment nor who they were. Gay Gove two Leverits Lovel & Winslow were chosen Barrers but afterwards Peele was chosen Bearer in the Room of Gay. they proceeded from Major Padocks about five of Clok when the Bels told even the Grammer Scholl Bel. the Freshmen went in procession in their Dress then followed the Corps then the Morners which were very numerous then the Governors of the College then the Scholars and then followed a very numerous Retinue of the Inhabitants. the Streets were crowded with Spectators. they went down Prison Lane up School Street and into the Middle Burying Place where he was intered in a Tomb where there was no other coffin. near the Bridewell opposite his own Honse, when coming into the Burying Yard the Freshmen opened to the Right and Lefte till the Students had all passed through then waited upon the Major to his House then to the Factory and then Home. Numbers of the Freshmen walked over the Ferry with their Gowns on. Seemed very grand in general. Thatcher sent a Piece to Salem for the Print another he left at Edes & Gils and upon his returning back to give an account of the Funeral found Mr. Eliot reding of it who did not very much approve of it. I drank Coffe at my Sisters. went to Mr. Hendleys and rhode up with Zech. I tryed at Charlestown to git my watch but in vain. it has been a very warm Day. I believe the proceedings in Boston were agreeable in general.

"Monday 10. this Morning very early the President and Tutors go out a fishing."

Whatever entries there may have been in August have been torn from the book.

"Fryday September 10. I begun to go to Keiths to learn the back Sword. Thursday I begun to go to ditto to learn to Dance.

"Tuesday 21. the Class were resolved not to attend Mr. Wadsworth it being the week wee ought to go into Mr. Marsh. he has gone away this Month to preach upon Probation. Mr. Wadsworth sent for the Class & after some Dispute wee agreed to attend once a Day &c. this morning I do not attend.

"Thursday Nov. 18. this Morning I did not git up to Prayers, nor

Reciting. after Commons with Lieve I went to Boston, dined at Jone's, went to Churchs Vandue where I bought a Watch wich he warrented to be good. I got back at 8 oelok. I hang up my Bels (which I bought to Day) in my machiers & find they ring very well. It has been considerable cold to Day. there was a Mob in Boston concerning Tea. they did some Damage to Mr. Adamsees House opposite the fourth Grammar School.

" Fryday 19. I did not git up to Prayers. I was called over 6 times. thinking Mr. Winthrops Lecture would not be very interesting I stayed out but find it was upon Electricity for which I am very Sorry I did not attend. Just before Commons I went down town & saw a man set in ye Pillery for Forgery. this Afternoon wee had a Mathimatical Lecture which I attend. I have spent the Most of this Day in guilding Bottels for my Machiers. it has been a pleasant Day but something cold, &c.

" Monday, 29. This Morning I do not attend Prayers nor Reciting my Chum got me excused at Reciting intp Garnet who has just begun to be a new Tutor in Marshes Place. wee hear from Boston yt. ye Tea has arrived so long talk^d of which has occasioned an alarm among ye Inhabitants. I go again to Keith not having been since ye Vacation & y^a with Lieve I go to Boston & at Night I attend ye Meting of the Inhabitants & find them fully resolved y^t ye Tea shall be sent back.

" Thursday, Dec. 15. this morning my Chum gets me excused. Eliot goes out of town. I bought a Case of Instruments of Trumbal. I hear from Boston y^t there was a Mob this Evening & the Vessels were borded and ye Tea hove overbord. — huzzar —

1774. " Monday, Feb. 14. this Morning I do not attend Prayers. as I was a coming down from Emerson's Chamber (where i lodg'd) I met Hall who told me to tell the class to come into him to Reciting this week (it is our Week to go in to Mr. Elot but he is gone to preach this Quarter). I told ye Class at Commons but are resolved not to go. At 11 we do not attend. there are but about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Class come. After Prayers at Night wee have the Laws red for our Class to attend Mr. Hall we having not yet attended him.

" Tuesday 15. this Morning I do not attend Prayers. None of the Class attend at 11 of Clok. After 11 of Clok Mr. Hall sends for a Number of the Class & talks to them telling them unless they attend he must lay it before the Corporation &c. this forenoon my Uncle Pecker, from the Eastwood, came hear from Boston.

" Wednesday 16. this fore Noon Mr. Hall sent to the Class who came to his Chamber when he tryed to reason, but to no Purpos. he tryed to find the Sentiments of the Class singly but could not, therefore in order y^t he might know ye Opinion of the Class wee went away by ourselves &

passed the following Votes. Voted. Nem. Con. That we dont chuse to spend any more of our time in ye Study of Greek than we should be willing to throw away. that it would be more agreeable to study Latin. — We sent in the Votes & again the Class were called for. the Case was disputed and Arguments given on both sides. he was very mild telling ous how disagreeable a Disturbance would be to him which will be if laid before the Corporation. The Tutors & Professors met last Night & he told us unless wee attended they must desire Doctr. Appleton to immediately call a Meting. he declaired that it did not ly in his Power to let us recite Latin or to dismis ous from Reciting but yt. he would favour us as much as possible there being only one Week more to attend befor Mr. Elot returns. thus arguing with all mildness (which otherways could not have been affected as the Class were unanimous resolved not to attend let the Consequences be what they would) he at length persuaded the Class by takin their Sentiments one by one to attend Reciting, they all expecting not to recite more than once a Day. thus he gained the Class not by tyrannic Authority but by calm & mild Arguments.

“Sunday 27. This Morning I did not wayk till the Bel told for Commons. it is a very warm Day & thaws very fast. after Meting at Night my Mind seemed to run very much upon having the Small Pox & finding y^t Dexter will go to Morrow with a Number of Names to seek Places I seem to have a Mind to be among them. the Thoughts came suddenly into my Hed but as my Father has a Mind I should have it this Spring I think now is the best Time. So being fully fixed I write a Letter to my Father on the Subject.

“Monday 28. This Morning I do not attend Prayers. after Breakfast I deliver my Letter to Dexter for him to lieve at the printing Office to be sent with my Fathers Paper if he should git a Place, otherways to bring it back to me. I likewise sign’d my Name on the Paper he was to carry on which was wrote the Names of thoes that sought Places.

“Tuesday, March 1. This Morning by oversleeping miself I did not attend Reciting. at 11 I offered an Excuse but he does not incline to take it. my Letter is brought Back & News brought that the Hospital is like to be shut up after this Class comes out, owing to the Misconduct of the Doctors ye Patience some of them having caught it the natural way. So our Scheme is frustrated.

“Wednesday 2. This Morning I did not git up to Prayers. I spend this fore Noon in larning to raise my notes upon a fiddle which I bought of Parks last Night & seem to like it much. it has been a rayney Day but like to be clear to Morrow.

“Monday, 14. The Time is revolved & the Week is come in which

we are to attend Mr. Hall in the Room of Mr. Elot. att 11 of Clok the Class do not attend expecting Mr. Hall won't hear 'em only in the Afternoons. Soon After the Bel told, Mr. Hall in one of his angry Pasion sends a Number of Freshmen to Summon every individual of the Class before him. Wee come all but Dunbar who he has to send for the second Time. Mr. Hall in his Pasion thretned him very high but Dunbar was not frightened at his frets. as he obliged every one of the Class by thretning Punishment in the highest Degre, to say they would attend. Heyward stood out as much as possible. directly after Noon wee had a Class meting concerning the Affair. Mr. Hall had told Dunbar & Hayward that they should be brought under Censer, that the Professors were to meet & they must be at their Chambers. the Class was high spirited thinking not without Reason they had been greatly abused. They came into thoes Resolves after having chose a Moderator &c. that as Dunbar & Heyward had spake the Sentiments of ye Class that we would stand by them & that if they were Rusticated or Degraded wee would imediately ask a Dismission from College & that as Mr. Hall had given us such Treatment wee would not attend Reciting this week. About $\frac{1}{2}$ after four P. M. the Meting of the Profissors &c. brak up & wee heard Heyward was not sent for. Dunbar defended his cause in such a manner as to be distinguished with Honor to himself but not much to Mr. Hall. thus much has Hall's Temper Shewed itself to Day. what to Morrow may bring forth wee know not. it has been a rayney and snowey Day.

"Tuesday. There is Nothing said more by the Tutors.

"Monday 21. A Number of the Class have gone up to Peacock Tavern to frolick on Account of our leaving of Reciting. I hear the Expenses were 20/ Lawful a piece. we have a high go at my Chamber in ye evening likewise there is al around the College. I do not attend Prayers Morning nor Night. In Morning I sent up an Excuse for not attending Reciting. in ye Afternoon Mr. Hall does not hear us Recite.

"June, Fryday 10. This Morning I do not git up to Prayers. I was called over 4 times, which my Chum answered for me. I have attended Garrett very steady this Week. I have surveyed the Playground the Squar & the Common. last Monday Night I declaimed & last Night went to get off my Punishment but Mr. Hall would not take it off. Wednesday Night Mr. Smith came to my Chamber & caught my Chum with some others a-playing Cards & on Thursday sent for ous & talked to ous both telling ous that our Chamber had a bad name &. Considering of all things I enter a Resolution to be more steady for the future & to lieve of keeping such & so much Company.

"Tuesday 14. this morning with Lieve I rode to Boston in Stedmans Sha with Leverit. dined with him at his Father's. went up in

the Common & saw 4 Regiment of Soldiers landed in Boston this Morning. went to Long Wharf & saw 3 Transports at the Warf likewise saw 3 more come up with another Regiment on Bord which are to land to Morrow. I went to my Sisters and get my Gowne which she has been a making for me. we got up about nine. find my Chum has gone home. In the Morning wee did not recite.

"Tuesday July 13. This Evening about 400 went Ar'nd Charlestown & brought up on Wheels 6 Cannon belonging to that Fort. wee hear there are 30 od Cannon now on Waltham Plains chiefly brought from Boston in Scows this week.

"Sunday Sept. 18. At Noon News came from Boston Committee to this Town that the Soldiers had their Packs on their Backs & a Number of Boats on this Side of the Common. it much alarmed the People who have kept watch all Night up the River expecting they were a going to Watertown to git the Cannon but they never came from their Camp.

"Tuesday. this afternoon the Company turned out here. they were very full. Capt. Gardner examined all their Arms and made a long Speech on Liberty advising them to be in Rediness at a Minutes Warning telling them they were next Week to meet to chuse their owne Officers, &c.

"Thursday 21. this morning with Lieve I went to Boston & I go to see my Sister who I did not know was their. I see the Soldiers fire in the Common. went over to the Neck where they were working in the intrenchments. I drink Coffe at my Sisters & git up before Nine.

"October, Fryday 7. I have bought two Loads of Wood to Day. last Wednesday I joyn'd the Company in order to larn the Exercises &c.

"Fryday Dec. 9. this Morning the President called over only two Scholars. it is a powry Day. At Prayers at Night Peel & Willard attempted to speake a Dialogue against the Precedings of the Americans but were hissed & performance" — here the paper is torn — "— stop'd 'em — were generally hissed and universally laughed at."

At this exciting point, just at the commencement of the war, the journal closes abruptly, leaving us to tradition for our knowledge of the remainder of Samuel's brief life. We find his name among those who served on the sea-coast defense of his native town, although there is no record that he distinguished himself as a soldier. He married a sea captain's daughter, and settled down to the humdrum life of a teacher in a mathematical school. We trust he was never forced to guide children through the mysteries of spelling. He died in 1786, a few years after his marriage, and this brown book, so full of boyish pranks and mischief, is almost the only thing left to remind us of the minister's favorite son.

Sarah E. Mulliken.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

THE UNIVERSITY.

SOME PRESSING PROBLEMS.

The American universities seem to have caught the swing which was set by Harvard in its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary in 1886. As fast as the young institutions like Chicago, Princeton, Yale, **Fasti Universitatum.** and Columbia reach their tenth, hundredth, hundred and fiftieth, or two hundredth birthday, or initiate a new president, there is naturally a gathering of the clans; and also a most solemn delegation from other institutions, and an ample interchange of academic degrees. Foreign universities send representatives, whose crimson gowns and blue and scarlet hoods and mediaeval headdress lend a picturesque color to the whole proceedings. The President of the United States comes in gracefully at these exercises. The general effect is to add an interest to American society, and to make the universities feel their community of service; and at the same time to bring into high relief the great educational leaders. In a community where public men must wear silk hats and frock coats in July, it is a relief to see the mortar-boarded fraternity, even though there be no agreement on the great constitutional question whether the point of the mortar-board should be turned forward or back. The recent inauguration of a president at Columbia College gave opportunity for one of these festivities. In all the details it was admirably managed: you could even get your coat from the cloak room within five minutes after the close of the exercises, and it was a picturesque sight to see the various divisions winding their way down into the great hall. The older universities have a splendid background of alumni loyalty on such occasions: though Columbia College is gray and hoary with age, Columbia University is the creation of the last 25 years, and has not as yet the thousands of loyal and well-lunged alumni who on such occasions chant the praises of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

The induction of President Butler was an opportunity for the President of Harvard University to remark that the parson had lost his hold upon the headship of institutions of learning, to the great **Presidents and Investigators.** advantage, as he said, of the colleges. Whatever might be thought on that subject by the Presidents of Bowdoin, or Dartmouth, or Amherst, or Wesleyan, or Chicago, there is no doubt that the layman is now preferred for such appointments; nor that the dominie has ceased to be the typical teacher and guide of academic youth. It is not accident that in two of the New England colleges just mentioned

the cleric heads have seen service as professors elsewhere before they became presidents ; it is not accident that on the retirement of an administrator of great force and reputation from the presidency of Columbia, a professor in that institution was chosen ; it is not accident that the successor to President Gilman of Johns Hopkins was Professor Remsen of that university. The community of college graduates, and their associates throughout the country, seem convinced that the educational side of a university is best cared for by the trained educator. It is also noticeable that the college presidents who have recently been promoted from the ranks have been men of large reputation as discoverers in their own fields of learning : President Hadley, President Butler, President Remsen were not only teachers, but investigators ; and in his inaugural address, President Remsen pointed out that the appointments of men to college professorships would be made in his régime with due consideration of their proved power as contributors to learning. Apparently American educators believe that the man who adds to the world's stock of learning is most likely to influence the young men whom he teaches, and is most likely to be serviceable as a directing force for other men of his kind. Fortunately there are still subjects which remain to be investigated, and there is therefore no likelihood that during the next generation the number of men capable of taking the headship of great universities will much diminish.

As a result of the discussion of the three year's degree described in the December *Graduates' Magazine*, a revised statement with regard to the qualifications for the degree of Bachelor of ^{Three year} ~~Degree.~~ Arts was inserted into the Catalogue for 1901-02 (p. 542) ; it sets forth that "a student must satisfy the College admission requirements, must secure to his credit the requisite number of College courses with the requisite grades, and must complete at least one full year of residence and study at the University as a candidate for the degree." Farther on it states that "a student who enters the Freshman class without serious deficiency, may complete the requisite number of courses in four, three and a half, or three years." This is a distinct statement of the actual practice of the Faculty, namely, to express the degree in courses and not in periods of residence. The Faculty was not disposed to go farther, but when its action was transmitted to the Overseers, they passed this vote :— "The Overseers are gratified to find in the Catalogue a clearer statement of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and they await with interest and sympathy the report of the Faculty which will recognize in a more formal way the system by which students of unusual diligence or marked mental capacity may obtain the degree of

"Bachelor of Arts in three years." Since the Board of Overseers sees no danger in the present practice, the Corporation, Overseers, and Faculty seem to be entirely of accord that such facilities for the three year degree as are now granted ought not to be diminished. Whether the proportion of students taking the degree in three years instead of four, now about one quarter, will continue to increase, is more than can be predicted.

The new system of entrance examinations takes complete effect for the first time this present June, 1902, although it has for three years been allowed as an alternative; and the two words which are now most unwelcome in the College Faculty are "admission requirements." Having worked out the new plan with great difficulty, after many weeks of debate, the Faculty expected to rest: but in spite of every precaution some modifications have already been suggested. First of all, the division of the examination into three parts instead of two was requested by the Harvard Teachers' Association, and has been strongly advocated by some secondary teachers. The argument in favor of it is that it relieves the great pressure of the final examinations, and makes it possible to arrange a school curriculum so that it will not keep so many subjects going until just before entering college. The objection is that when a boy gets a certificate in an examination subject, he feels that he has disposed of that subject for all time. The Faculty has been inclined to favor some change which would make the division of the examination more elastic. Another proposition is to make civil government and political economy subjects for entrance to the Lawrence Scientific School, the purpose being to widen the opportunities of that School, so that it may better meet the high schools from which a considerable number of its students come. These two subjects have been approved, and should they work well, it is hard to see how the candidate for Harvard College shall logically be forbidden to take examinations in which he also is prepared, and of which his neighbor may avail himself. The whole subject of examinations is so complicated and so difficult that no sweeping changes seem likely during the next five or ten years.

In most colleges a professedly comic annual is given up to satires on the societies, interspersed with squibs and often with cruel lampoons upon such teachers and students as have enough individuality to stand out from among their fellows. Those publications do little good and much harm; and we are to be congratulated that the young wits of Harvard have never tried their hands on a mock University Catalogue. Few books are attentively used by so many people; on

few books is the College community more dependent; and certainly none more perplexes and exasperates the seeker after knowledge. Within the 713 pages of the last edition is assembled a vast amount of compendious learning. The first part is the official list of Governing Boards and Overseers, students, holders of fellowships and scholarships and prizes, honors and degrees: this is the annual record of the institution, prepared with great care, and a permanent source of information. Then follows a description of the University and its departments taken *seriatim*, together with a very brief account of Radcliffe College; and then comes an alphabetical directory of students and officers, and a brief and clumsy index. The Catalogue has about 250 editors, since every member of the various Governing Boards and Faculties participates in laying down rules for the guidance of students and officers; for a considerable part of the matter is really a statement, sometimes a little altered in form, of votes proceeding from the University government.

The Catalogue is a code, but a code without the ordinary conveniences of a volume of revised statutes: it has no successive section numbers; however logically and conveniently arranged, its plan is not obvious to the ordinary user; and there is no index of names and only a scanty and precarious index of topics. If you wish to know whether Edward Sumner Stillwell got a degree with distinction, whether he took honorable mention, whether he received a Bowdoin Prize, whether he was a candidate for a fellowship, whether he was also a student in the Summer School, whether he had a sister in Radcliffe College, you will get no information from the Catalogue, except by patiently digging it up by the roots. Is not the constituency of Harvard entitled to the ordinary publishers' conveniences in the official literature of the University? The simple device of a name index, which should give not only a man's class and place of residence, but should also refer to all the pages of the Catalogue where that name was printed, would save much grudging labor by students and officers of the present day, and would be a great boon to the future investigator. The President's and Treasurer's Annual Reports, which are among the most valuable literature on higher education in the United States, are likewise very imperfectly indexed. Indeed it would be a great public service if one systematic topical and personal index might be prepared to all the President's Reports during the last thirty-five years; for besides registering the progress of the University, they are a statement of the highest ideals of education in the country, and an evidence that the nation gradually and slowly comes toward its own highest ideals.

The recent bequest from George Smith of St. Louis for the erection of three dormitories has started up a discussion upon the proper method of administering and letting rooms in the buildings owned by Harvard College. From the very beginning to about half a dozen years ago the college rooms appear to have been always preferred to private lodgings; but when Grays, Weld, Matthews, and Thayer were built, from 1863 to 1871, it seems to have been supposed that the provision was sufficient; hence Massachusetts Hall, which had been for 100 years the home of the Harvard student, was eviscerated, and has ever since been divided into two great gaunt and noisy lecture and examination rooms. As neither the eighteenth or nineteenth century buildings had bath rooms or other heat than a fireplace or stove in each room, they were all much on an equality, although Holworthy was the preferred and most delightful building. Until about 1875 the rooms could be transferred by private agreement among students; and the practice of paying money bonuses grew up, so that the best rooms were burdened with a transferable capital, not unlike that attached to the President's Old Arm Chair; and newcomers to the University could scarcely hope to get a foothold in the College Yard. A reform was then instituted under which private transfer of rooms was forbidden: if a room were thrown up, it had to remain for several days posted and open to public allotment; furthermore, Yard rooms were reserved for incoming Freshmen. There is a ride-and-tie process by which a man may take in a younger brother as a chum, and he may take in a still younger member of the family, so that the same room may be held in one family's possession for six, eight, or even ten years; but the general rule is that a man can expect to occupy a Yard room only two or three years out of his university life. James Watt seems to be responsible for the difficulties which have arisen in the College housing of students: had he not invented steam the Corporation would not have been obliged to put in a heating plant to warm the entries, and, by inference, parts of the interiors of the college dormitories; had Watt not demonstrated the advantage of hot water, bath rooms would not have been introduced into private houses and private dormitories, thus compelling the college dormitories to yield to the kingdom of the faucet. The College buildings, warmed, and supplied with bath rooms used in common by the occupants of several rooms, are nearer a student's paradise; so that one of the present occupants of Thayer Hall claims that the rooms in that building are better than anything else in the College, — because that is the only place from which you cannot see Thayer Hall.

The truth is, that though the Yard rooms are practically always occupied, the Yard is no longer the centre of undergraduate *College Neigh-* life. This is not to be explained solely by the luxury of *berhoods.* the great private dormitories; side by side with the expensive suites, available only for the sons of rich men, will be found in those dormitories suites of moderate price, such that the rent to each individual is not much more than that of a good Yard room, and the comfort is much greater; nor can it be said that Mount Auburn St. is more convenient for the College student than Holworthy or Matthews. One difficulty undoubtedly is that the Freshman who takes a room in a private dormitory can keep it through his course; and further that he knows the kind of men who are going to be his near neighbors. On the other hand, the man who wishes to room in the Yard may draw four years in succession, and get nothing; hence a numerous signed petition has recently been sent in, asking that Seniors have first choice for vacant rooms in the Yard, so that they may have at least one year there; should this be granted, it means, of course, that there would be more short terms of occupancy than at present. College students are after all much like mankind: they like to live where other people live whom they know. In private dormitories men do form groups; in the College buildings it is practically prohibited for two, three, or four men to apply for rooms close to each other; they draw a room, but not a floor or an entry. Furthermore, this state of things causes a money loss to the College, inasmuch as Perkins and Conant have for several years had vacant rooms, though the Yard dormitories have been filled. Various remedies have been suggested for this deadlock: one is to reserve particular buildings for students of a particular kind; for instance, if Perkins Hall were open only to students of the Scientific School, they probably would fill it with a cheerful brotherhood; if another building were set apart for graduate students, they would probably be very glad to live near each other. Another method would be to let rooms in groups to bodies of responsible students, who would agree to take the whole number and divide them among their party; another method would be to reserve certain buildings or regions for Seniors, so that during the last year there might be an assemblage of men, presumably of very similar interests. The present method does secure a democratic equality of privilege in drawing rooms, but so long as there are vacant rooms in Perkins and Conant, it is plain that nobody would be injured by some other method of assigning rooms in those buildings. The Corporation has been so far impressed with the defects of the present system, that a committee including the principal administrative officers of Harvard College and the Scientific School has been appointed to report upon the subject, and perhaps may suggest some

method which can be put into effect at the next regular drawing of rooms, in May, 1903.

A recent publication in which Harvard men ought to be interested is "In Lingua Vernacula." Volume II, Part I, of *Dialect Notes*, which is devoted to a study of college words and phrases. From this invaluable pamphlet one can learn the current vernacular of Harvard College, and may discover how far it is a true student dialect, and how far it is peculiar to Cambridge. For instance, "ball up," in its obvious meaning, is used in nearly all the colleges, and "to bone" is a virtue everywhere known; but the "bursar" is a privilege shared only by Columbia, and the "corporation" is enjoyed only by Harvard and Yale. There is only one "Dickey"; Harvard alone has a "dog-wagon," that is, a night lunch wagon, and "dry nurse," or "nurses," in the sense of advisers. "Parasang" appears to be used nowhere else in our familiar sense. The term "roll," applied to a crib at an examination, is accredited solely to Harvard. The number of peculiar Harvard phrases is small, because Harvard men go all over the country, and carry their phrases with them, while preparatory schools pick up such words, and through that channel they get into other colleges. An illustration of the difficulty of getting exact information of scientific exactness on any subject is the mistake of the learned editor in recording "spring exam" in place of the correct form "sprung exam." Among the phrases that have the widest currency throughout the colleges of the country are, "bluff," "bum," "bust," "campus," "cane-rush," "chin," "cinch," "cram," "crib," "cut," "dead," "dig," "fiend," "flunk," "foxy," "freak," "fruit," "goose-egg," "grind," "horse," "hot dog," "jolly," "measly," "mucker," "peach," "play horse," "pluck," "plug," "pony," "prelim," "pull," "push," "quiz," "roast," "rush," "scrap," "scrub," "sheepskin," "skip," "snap," "sneak," "soak," "spot," "stiff," "sub," "swipe," "tacky," "trot," "warning," "wood up," "work." In many cases, however, these useful words are applied in a false sense, unknown to the usage of Harvard, as "bone," to wrong; "bum," an unpretentious spread; "cooler," lock-up, or pretty girl or smart person; "crush," a liking for a person; "fiend," a blockhead. Thoughtful study of this publication would undoubtedly much enrich our own vocabulary from the experience of other persons; and would furnish a guide to the correct use of college vernacular.

Harvard College, with a splendid tradition of a quarter millennium, with scores of great names upon its Quinquennial Catalogue, with its ancient buildings, with its wealth of associations, after all has done little to

encourage and develop personal tradition among its students. The tearing out of the rooms in Massachusetts Hall deprived the College of the heritage of association with men like John Quincy Adams and Josiah Quincy and Theophilus Ames and Nathan Dane; Hollis, Stoughton, and Holworthy have been inhabited by men like Charles Sumner, George F. Hoar, Robert Shaw, and Charles William Eliot, yet hardly an occupant knows anything of those who have preceded him in his own room. There was a time when many of those rooms had transmittenda of various kinds, but the authorities in charge of the buildings have systematically routed out almost everything that was individual: old names are painted over; old mementos have been dug out from under the hearths and destroyed. While early records of assignments of rooms are wanting, since 1800 there is a reasonably complete set of lists, and it would not be a great labor, if it were all done at once, to make out a list of almost all the occupants of every College room, during the last hundred years. After such a list has been prepared, why should not a panel in each room, certainly in the older buildings, contain a list of the occupants, with plenty of space, so that each man as he came in could have his name added? The result would be that men would feel a pride in the possession of the Sumner or the John Quincy Adams or the John D. Long room; that grandsons would be interested in taking a room in which an ancestor had lived; that traditions would be perpetuated, like that of Caleb Cushing in Hollis 7, and how as he sat in his window he was wet down by the college fire company. On the other hand, such a transmittendum, recognized by the College and protected from year to year, would be another reason for living in the Yard. The idea, which springs from one of the older professors of Harvard College, is alluring and is feasible: perhaps the expense of the panels might be borne either by some special subscription, or by the first occupant who was willing to provide such a memorial for his room; the work of making the lists ought to be performed by the College itself.

The George Smith bequest provides for three dormitories, which are not to be built till the fund accumulates to \$450,000, which may be fifteen years hence. It has been suggested that the three dormitories, which under the terms of the will are to be erected in a rectangle, and apparently on the college grounds, might be made into a college after the English type, with its own dining hall, its own chapel, and with resident professors, perhaps with their families. Such an arrangement could of course be made to work only if students exercised some choice in renting their chambers; and the purpose would be to

build up a kind of community within the college community, to have men live together as people live together in suburban cities, because they liked the neighborhood and the neighbors. Another suggestion is that the new dormitories be studiously simple and plain, so as to provide moderate priced rooms within the Yard. There is, however, now standing inside the College gates a structure, originally intended for moderate priced rooms, with thick, solid walls, furnishing delightful window seats, with the flavor of antiquity about it: the shell of Massachusetts Hall is still solid, and if the old rooms were simply restored as nearly as may be, it would furnish one of the most attractive and well-filled dormitories in the whole College precinct. Something might perhaps be done toward recovering the names of those who have occupied rooms in Massachusetts; a list of some of the most distinguished of those persons was prepared a few years ago by the Harvard Memorial Society, but they were not allowed to put it upon the building.

Albert Bushnell Hart, '80.

STUDENT LIFE.

It hardly needed the sight of ballooning, black gowns, floating from the shoulders of the academic senior class, to remind the College that spring was really here, for an almost unprecedented season has been marking its presence. By the first week in May the red of the Yard bricks was hidden beneath the veil of the elms, and in some corners violets were already growing old. Even as early as Easter the cosy corners of Riverside were inhabited, and farther down the limpid Charles the rowing began on the water on the last day of February. Yet the enticing afternoons in the sunshine seem insufficient to draw from the growing interest in the perennially interesting doings of the undergraduate. Debating, chess, whist, all attract their devotees to the same place, the usefulness of which no one longer disputes. The membership of the Union has at last passed the four thousand mark; on May 1 it was 4099 as against 3600 at the time of our last issue. The committee of officers which canvassed the student body for reasons for not joining found that the great majority of men who had not joined had been careless or had forgotten: all intended to join soon. Those whose financial status prevented their joining were an extremely small minority. The annual election of officers of the Union resulted as follows: H. L. Higginson, ['55], president; R. Derby, '03, vice-president; O. G. Frantz, '03, secretary. House committee: Chairman, R. Ernst, '03; secretary, D. F. Downs, '03; A. Ames, '03, C. Bell, 2 M., J. A. Burgess, '04, R. A. Derby, '05, R. S. Forbes, 2 M., W. G. Lee, 2 M., D. D. L. McGrew, '03, H. Minturn, '04, E. R. Perry, 2 L., J. B. Rorer, 3 G., B. Wendell, 1 L. Mem-

bership committee: G. Clark, '03, chairman; R. Abercrombie, '03, F. L. Burnett, 1 M., F. W. Carpenter, 2 G., W. M. Chadbourne, 2 L., M. Fabyan, 2 M., J. B. Hawes, 3 M., R. P. Kernan, '03, R. W. Leatherbee, '05, C. G. Reuss, 2 Dv., S. H. Wolcott, '03. Library committee: W. C. Lane, '81, chairman; E. Bowditch, '03, A. Drinkwater, '00, B. S. Hurlbut, '87, J. H. Hyde, '98, W. James, Jr., '03, S. A. Welldon, '04.

The Tuesday evenings have not failed to bring together the greater number of Union members for a pleasant half-hour. Mr. Copeland's reading again demonstrated his mastery of his art, for the enthusiasm was almost unbounded. Dr. Sargent gave a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, comparing the physiques of college and professional athletes, old and new. Dr. W. S. Rainsford talked most interestingly on present day opportunities for the college-man's education and ideals. These instances are enough to give an idea of the variety that is to be had.

A much more general interest in the University debating is likely to result from the presence of the Union. The trial debate for the selection of the team to represent us against Princeton, which was held in the Common Room, aroused considerable interest. The debate itself, the eighth annual contest between the two Universities, took place in Sanders Theatre on the evening of March 26. Princeton upheld the affirmative on the subject, "Resolved, that Mayor Low should strictly enforce the excise laws in New York city." The Harvard team, T. H. Reed, 1 L., I. Grossman, '02, and J. K. Clark, 3 L., excelled only in form of presentation, the Princeton men, A. J. Barron, '02, R. A. Blair, P. G., and R. W. Anthony, '02, being clearly superior in analysis of the issue and the construction of their case. Harvard's main argument was founded on an alternative course of expediency, where Princeton at the very outset sharply defined the question as one of principle and not of expediency, urging that Mayor Low's subjective attitude toward the law, — which was placed upon the statutes for enforcement, — and not the results themselves, was the main issue. They contended further that the question had to do only with the mayor's actual attitude toward law, and that the worth or expediency of the law itself was immaterial. Harvard argued that the present law is unenforceable strictly; that it is practically irrepealable; that the attempt to enforce it would fasten great evils upon the city. The judges were Chief Justice S. E. Baldwin of the Connecticut Supreme Court, Prof. Patten of the University of Pennsylvania, and Chief Justice J. H. Stiness of Rhode Island. The Hon. J. J. Myers, '69, presided. The Princeton team won their first debate after a series of seven consecutive Harvard victories.

The usual vernal wave of theatricals swept over Cambridge and deposited a few bits of driftwood in the way of posters and tunes to whistle.

The Pi Eta play was unusually good. The music was written by A. W. Denison, '03, and the book by R. E. Edwards, '02, and P. L. Coonley, '03. The title, *Queen Philippine*, suggests the amusing insularity of the scene, which, with the gorgeous colors of the costumes, made an altogether satisfactory setting for the excellent acting of the principals and the well-trained choruses and ballets. Hydesaburo Ohashi, by his Japanese sword dance lent great interest to the production. In this dance, which is known by the members of noble Japanese families alone, Mr. Ohashi used a sword which has been an heirloom in his family for many hundreds of years. I. T. Cutter, '03, as McDoolittle Mackintosh was the life of the show, and the best singing was done by A. S. Proudfoot, '02, as Princess Anita Philippine, and N. L. Tenney, '03, as Father Chartreuse. The cast was as follows:—

King Philippine of Tavalara	J. C. Miller, 1 L.
Prince Ping Pong, his Prime Minister	R. Wellman, '03.
TayKaKayKin Tumi, his secretary plenipotentiary	H. Ohashi, Sp.
Lord Cholmondeley Chichester, a banker from Hong Kong	H. F. Hurlbut, 1 L.
McDoolittle Mackintosh, his valet	I. T. Cutter, '03.
John de Breeze, an American	C. A. McCarthy, '03.
Father Chartreuse, an Abbot	N. L. Tenney, '03.
Princess Anita Philippine, the Ward of the King	A. S. Proudfoot, '02.
Mrs. Sarah Bellum, a missionary from Boston	H. L. Wells, '02.
Marian Hayste, her Niece	F. M. Sawtelle, '02.

There were five performances of the play besides the dress rehearsal and the Graduates' Night, April 9 and 11. The play was given in Salem, April 17, at the Hollis Street Theatre, on April 18, and in Cambridge, on April 22, 23, and 25.

The Hasty Pudding play, *Hi-Ka-Yá*, had unusually good music, but the book was not better than in former years. The entire play was written by Malcolm Lang, '02, whose entr'acte music last year was so popular. The scene was laid in the village of Spudingevik in the Arctic regions, moved thence to the Sheepshead Bay race-track, and finally back again to the North. Santos-Dumont in his terrible air-ship was an important factor in this protean change, and the wireless telegraph and the automobile were introduced with telling effect. W. Wadsworth, '02, sang by far the best of all the show, and C. S. Sargent, '02, furnished the most amusement in the character of "Con" the Sheepshead bookmaker. The cast was as follows:—

Hi-Ka-Yá, of Spudingevik	H. L. Movins, '02.
Aurora, his daughter	S. Waller, '03.
O-Mi-Yi, a faithless subject	G. S. Barton, '03.
Professor Lasher, a geologist	M. W. Ware, '02.

Paul Revere Hall, a sportive pupil	<i>H. L. Riker</i> , '03.
Obadiah Ham, an unmitigated grind	<i>J. A. Dix</i> , '02.
"Con," a famous "booky" of Sheepshead	<i>C. S. Sargent</i> , '02.
Bella Sheepshead, as her name implies	<i>W. S. Godfrey</i> , '03.
Judge, for yourself	<i>C. Platt</i> , 3rd, '02.
Reggie, a young light of New York	<i>W. Wadsworth</i> , '02.
"A Reub"	<i>D. Gregg</i> , '02.
Ludwig Fitzundstartz } <i>Deutsche chauffeurs</i> {	<i>F. Burgess</i> , '02.
Rudolph Fitzundstartz }	<i>A. Wall</i> , '02.

Esquimaux Chorus: Men: *A. C. Champollion*, '02, *H. M. Gittings*, '02, *D. Gregg*, '02, *D. W. Knowlton*, '03, *J. S. Lovering*, '03, *R. B. Ogilby*, '02, *J. L. Peabody*, '03, *R. S. Rainsford*, '02, *A. W. Swann*, '03, *W. Wadsworth*, '02, *E. C. Williams*, '02. Girls: *N. S. Bartlett, Jr.*, '03, *W. G. Bowdoin, Jr.*, '02, *W. H. Child*, '02, *A. Z. Gray*, '03, *C. H. Krumbhaar*, '03, *A. G. Rotch*, '03, *P. W. Thomson*, '02, *R. Thorndike*, '02, *H. L. Whitredge*, '03, *W. P. Wolcott*, '03.

Esquimaux Ballet: *G. D. Boardman*, '03, *W. D. Brooks*, '02, *G. Draper*, '03, *H. Lindsley*, '02, *C. E. McGlensey*, '03, *R. Pier*, '03.

New York Chorus, the same as **Esquimaux chorus**.

Hunt Ballet, the same as **Esquimaux ballet**.

Jockeys: *R. Goelet*, '02, *A. Iselin*, '02, *V. C. Mather*, '03.

Orangeman's Chorus: *W. Wadsworth*, '02, the "orangeman." Men: *H. M. Gittings*, '02, *D. W. Knowlton*, '03. Girls: *G. D. Boardman*, '03, *W. D. Brooks*, '02, *G. Draper*, '03.

Naval Officers: *R. S. Rainsford*, '02, *A. H. Fox*, '02, *A. C. Champollion*, '02, *A. S. Dixey*, '02, *C. S. Sargent*, '02, *H. M. Gittings*, '02, *J. L. Peabody*, '03, *C. E. McGlensey*, '03, *H. L. Whitredge*, '03, *R. H. Goodell*, '02, *V. C. Mather*, '03, *W. W. Hoffman*, '02.

Soldiers: *A. Z. Gray*, '03, *H. Lindsley*, '02, *R. B. Ogilby*, '02, *N. S. Bartlett, Jr.*, '03, *G. Draper*, '03, *P. W. Thomson*, '02, *F. Burgess*, '02, *C. H. Krumbhaar*, '03, *F. I. Emery*, '02, *A. Wall*, '02.

American Sailors: *P. Bartlett*, '02, *E. Bowditch, Jr.*, '03, *A. Iselin*, '02, *C. W. Morris*, '02, *S. H. Noyes*, '03, *C. Platt*, 3rd, '02, *A. W. Talmadge*, '02, *S. H. Wolcott*, '03, *E. Hale*, '02, *W. Wight*, '02.

English Marines: *D. W. Knowlton*, '03, *A. W. Swann*, '03, *W. P. Wolcott*, '03.

Were I the Thing, the burlesque on *If I were King*, by *H. M. Gittings*, '02, and *J. A. Dix*, '02, was used as a curtain-raiser. Its intermittent wit hardly justified its length.

The **Graduates' Night** performance was given in the club theatre on April 25. The other Cambridge performances were on April 26 and 28, and the play was given in town at Copley Hall on May 1, 2, and 3.

The farce *Eine Partie Piquet* given by the Deutscher Verein on April 30 was the last of the four short plays given this winter, the other three being *Mein Papa*, *Der Moderne Hercules*, and *Zu Befehl Herr Rittmeister*. The cast was: —

Mercier	H. G. Schwartz, '04.
Chevalier von Rocheferrier	T. Ybarra, '05.
Raymond, his son	P. G. Henderson, '05.
Rosa, his daughter.	S. C. Colburn, '03.

The membership of the Verein has more than doubled this year, owing chiefly to these small plays, and to the lectures which have been given throughout the winter by members of the German Department and German visitors to the University. The finances of the Verein were helped by the success of *Der Herr Senator*, the fifth annual play. Over \$400 was cleared on the public performance, and with this money a four-year lease of the club rooms on Massachusetts Avenue has been secured; the rooms have been furnished, and a small stage and settings completed.

The *dramatis personae* of the play *Der Herr Senator* were as follows: —

Senator Andersen	J. P. Hoguet, '04.
Helene, his wife	S. C. Colburn, '03.
Agathe }	E. B. Ahlborn, '02.
Stephanie } their children	W. H. Chase, '04.
Oscar }	W. S. Bedal, '03.
Mittelbach, Agathe's husband	P. B. Robinson, '03.
Dr. Gehring	L. G. Brooks, '02.
Sophie Pedzoldt	F. Watson, '02.
Dr. Steiner	W. E. Sachs, '04.
Thekla, maid	P. M. Hooper, '02.
Josef, butler	P. B. Olney, Jr., '03.

The Hasty Pudding Club elected the following officers for the second half year: Pres., E. Lewis, '02; vice-pres., B. Wendell, Jr., '02; sec., E. Bowditch, Jr., '03; treas., D. F. Downs, '03; κρ., H. M. Ayres, '02; chorister, M. B. Lang; librarian, J. G. Bradley, '02. — The officers of the *Crimson* for the second half year are: Pres., R. J. Bulkley, '02; sec., F. D. Roosevelt, '04; managing editor, W. C. Clark, '03; assistant managing editors, F. R. Dickinson, '03, and A. F. Nazro, '03. The following men were also elected editors: C. W. Blossom, '04, A. A. Ballantine, '04, H. De H. Hughes, '04, A. C. Travis, '05, S. N. Hinckley, '05, and W. Field, '05. — At its last election the *Advocate* took on C. G. Loring, '03, G. L. Kobbé, '03, and E. R. Little, '04. — The *Monthly* elected H. S. Pollard and B. Wendell, Jr., '02, regular editors.

The Freshman class dinner was held at the American House April 9.

B. Joy was toastmaster, and the following responded to the various toasts: R. W. Leatherbee, "The Class;" S. M. Hinckley, "The Press;" T. Q. Tingley, "The Musical Clubs;" R. Oveson, "Athletics;" and C. L. Dillon, "The Debating Club." — The Sophomore Class dinner at the American House on March 31 was a great success. S. A. Welldon was toastmaster, and the following men responded to toasts: C. B. Marshall, "Football;" J. Daniels, "Debating;" R. R. Alexander, "Baseball;" T. P. Lindsay, "Crew;" E. C. Rust, "Track;" W. R. Bowie, "The Press;" and J. A. Burgess, "The Class." E. R. Little designed the menu. — The Juniors carried off their third class dinner as happily as both of the former ones, on April 10, at the American House. Langdon Warner acted as toastmaster, and the men who answered were, for "Athletics," T. H. Graydon; for "Debating," G. Clark; for "The Press," J. A. Field; "The Union," R. Ernst; and for "The Class," J. D. Clark.

The graduating class at the Law School elected for Commencement officers, M. Donald, '99, marshal, and J. K. Clark (Yale '99), secretary. — The Signet elected the following Third Seven: L. Warner, R. W. Ruhl, R. Ernst, W. C. Clark, R. W. Child, H. W. L. Dana, G. Clark. The Fourth Seven was as follows: H. W. Holmes, C. A. Hartwell, G. L. Kobbé, F. W. Peabody, and S. C. Colburn. The honoraries were M. R. Brownell, '02, Theodore Roosevelt, '80, D. S. Miller, K. Young, 1 G., A. A. Shurtleff. — The Memorial Society elected the following regular members from 1903: E. Bowditch, W. C. Clark, R. Derby, R. Inglis, W. James, Jr., C. G. Loring, D. D. L. McGrew, A. F. Nazro, R. Pier, L. Warner. Honoraries: Dr. E. E. Hale, '39, Dr. Wm. Everett, '59, the Rev. P. R. Frothingham, '86. Graduate member, Prof. William James. — The Christian Association held its first dinner on Feb. 24. The speakers were Edward Sturgis, '90, E. C. Carter, '00, Bishop William Lawrence, '71, H. B. Wright, Yale, '98, Pres. Eliot, '53, W. T. Reid, '01, Col. N. P. Hollowell, '61, E. J. Wendell, '82, G. E. Huggins, '01, Major H. L. Higginson, ['55], O. G. Frantz, '03. — The annual dinner of the Phi Beta Kappa, Harvard Chapter, took place in the Union on May 7. R. M. Green, '02, presided, and the speakers were as follows: R. Ernst, '03, orator; A. L. Richards, '03, poet; H. Satterlee, Yale, '02, for the Yale Chapter, and invited members from the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton.

In the fourth international chess match between representatives of Cambridge and Oxford against the American University players, held by cable in the B. A. A. house on April 25 and 26, the Americans won by 4½ games to 1½ for the Englishmen. The summary of play follows: —

America.		England.	
1. Rice (H.)	1	Webb (C.)	0
2. Sewall (C.)	1	Grundy (O.)	0
3. Sawin (Y.)	1	Davidson (O.)	0
4. Hunt (P.)	1	Clarke (C.)	0
5. Keeler (C.)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Bateman (C.)	$\frac{1}{2}$
6. Adams (Y.)	0	Roome (O.)	1
Total	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Rice chess trophy, which has been won twice by the English universities, will be sent to this country immediately, and will be exhibited at each of the four universities one month, after which it will be placed in the care of the B. A. A.

Harvard won its eighth consecutive victory in the annual whist tournament with Yale, held in the Union on May 3. N. S. Kelly, '98, and O. S. Bryant, Yale, '99, referred the match, the details of which follow. In the afternoon the games resulted thus :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Harvard	2	9	2	4	4	3	4	— 28
Yale	7	0	0	0	1	1	2	— 11

In the evening :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Harvard	1	2	4	1	2	0	5	— 15
Yale	4	2	0	2	1	10	2	— 21
Totals								— 43
								— 32

The team which represented Harvard in the annual debate against Yale was composed of A. A. Ballantine, '04, J. H. Holmes, '02, and G. M. G. Nichols, L. S. J. H. Holmes won the Coolidge prize for the best work throughout the trials. W. S. Youngman, '95, acted as coach for the team. The debate was on the question, "Resolved, that the immigration of Chinese laborers to our insular possessions should be prohibited by law." Harvard supported the affirmative against the Yale team, R. H. Ewell, G. D. Graves, and J. G. Phillips, and won a decisive victory, in Sanders Theatre, May 12.

The annual Boylston Prize Speaking contest took place in Sanders Theatre, May 8. The following men spoke: W. H. Pitkin, Jr., '02, H. W. Bynner, '02, C. G. Loring, Jr., '03, E. E. Smith, '02, L. Warner, '03, R. Wellman, '03, L. P. Hill, '03, H. W. Holmes, '03, M. Hale, '03, O. G. Frantz, '03, C. H. Scovell, '03, W. C. McDermott, '03, and S. Thurman, '03. R. Wellman won the only first prize, and H. W. Bynner, L. P. Hill, and O. G. Frantz, won second prizes.

The O. K. Society elected its first eight from 1903 as follows: E. Bowditch, A. M. Brown, R. Derby, F. G. Hall, W. James, Jr., L. Ward, H. L. Warner, and L. Warner. — The Pierian Sodality and Chorus and the Radcliffe Choral Society gave a joint concert in Sanders Theatre,

April 4. — The officers of the O. K. Society from 1903 are : Pres. L. Warner ; sec., L. Ward ; treas., H. L. Warner ; librarian, F. G. Hall.

There are new dormitories at the corner of Mass. Avenue and Plympton Street and on Boylston Street opposite the Pi Eta building. The Plympton Street wing of Randolph Hall has been extended, and the original plan for Westmorly Court is being completed. — A new naphtha launch is being built in New York for use at the Summer School at Squam Lake, N. H. — The Senior class is to give the Union a large clock. — The Trophy Room Committee has indefinitely postponed action on moving the trophies to the Union.

D. D. L. McGrew, '03.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL.

The affairs of Radcliffe College have always been managed with remarkable prudence and sagacity. The Council have steadfastly adhered to the policy of maintaining and extending the instruction, the high quality of which is now recognized throughout the country. They have cared little for buildings, or surroundings, or anything else that appeals to the eye ; indeed, some people think they have not cared enough. Gifts and bequests have been made to the College, and so far all expenses have been met by the aid of the income from the unrestricted funds ; nevertheless, the tuition-fees are still the main resource, and with the growth of the College the running expenses and the cost of maintenance must rapidly increase. There are imperative demands for additional equipment and additional instruction, especially in advanced courses. The relation between Harvard College and Radcliffe College gives to women the very best opportunities for graduate work, and it is of vital importance that Radcliffe College should be able to make a generous and assured provision for the able and distinguished graduates of other institutions, many of whom have already shown their appreciation of the unequalled opportunities of Radcliffe. The proper development of the graduate department demands a corresponding development of the undergraduate instruction, in order that the preliminary training may be of the best, and that the entire work of the College may be kept on a high level. This development means that the College needs first of all unrestricted funds. What Radcliffe ought to have at once is \$500,000. This seems a large sum, but it is small in comparison with the millions poured out for educational purposes by generous givers in every part of the country. It is true that Radcliffe has never had a debt to pay or a disaster to overcome, and it has had no occasion to appeal to the compassion of the public. It asks only for the power of going on with its work as a reward for the good work already done.

The next great need of the College is a Library, for the present Radcliffe funds are inadequate to meet the growing demand for books. A large number of college students must always be studying along special lines and must have for this purpose a good working library. Radcliffe has already reached the limit of her present accommodations for the books she now owns, to say nothing of many more which must be purchased in the near future. Radcliffe needs at this moment more than ever before what it has never had, — a fireproof Library building, which shall provide suitable shelves and stacks for the increasing number of books, and well-lighted and well-ventilated spacious reading rooms. Such a building as this is quite beyond the resources of the Council, and may therefore well appeal to the generosity of some single benefactor. In view of the great advantages given by the Harvard Library, it will probably not be necessary to provide for a building to contain more than 50,000 volumes.

In building up the College the Council is forced to consider the board and lodging of the students. The total number of students who can be provided with rooms in Bertram Hall, at present the only Hall of Residence, is 25, and there are at least 200 boarding in Cambridge. The rest must seek rooms in private houses, where they are generally very well accommodated. Still, there is a growing demand on the part of the students for college halls during the years of their college life. \$70,000 is needed for a second hall. Mrs. Emmerton has generously offered \$5000 in order to begin a subscription for such a purpose. Fourteen such gifts as this would insure a second Hall of Residence.

The Library may be said to represent the workshop of the College. In a day college like Radcliffe there is great need for a Students' House as a centre of the life of the students when not at work. They require a place to meet, to rest, to recreate themselves, to have their luncheons under suitable conditions. Their health and comfort demand this preparation for their welfare. Moreover, their welfare demands equally such arrangements as have been provided for by the Vaughan House, now outgrown, where the Students' Clubs can meet for intercourse, and where the one great social club of the College can continue its fortnightly meetings. The good democratic principle that invites all the students to the Idler is frustrated by the fact that the Auditorium, the largest room in Fay House, can hold only half of them, and that only at the risk of asphyxiation. If the graduates of Radcliffe are to perform their full measure of service to the community, they must not leave college without the experience which comes from college life in its best sense. It was estimated three years ago that \$100,000 would build a Students' Hall, and make a small provision for maintenance.

The Library has received from a former student 30 odd volumes on

art and Italian literature ; also donations of modern French books, and pamphlets on United States history. The Arthur Gilman fund has been increased by two gifts, one of \$50, the other of \$100, each from a graduate of Radcliffe. \$300 has been presented to the Council by the Alumnae in the name of Prof. J. B. Greenough, with which Latin books have been purchased on the recommendation of the Classical Department. \$600 has been contributed from other sources for the purchase of classical books.

During the winter the work of the Gymnasium was arranged much as heretofore. 215 students attended classes in Swedish gymnastics, dancing, or fencing. The Radcliffe Athletic Association held two gymnastic meets, in which the classes competed for the cup given last year by Mrs. Soule. Both meets were won by 1902. Several good games of Basket Ball were played in the gymnasium with outside teams. The Class Championship games came off in the spring, and as the teams were fairly well-matched the series was an interesting one ; 1904 won the banner. On March 22, through the generous interest of Miss A. M. Homans, a Demonstration of Gymnastics, Dancing, and Games was given in the Radcliffe Gymnasium by the students of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, for the benefit of the Radcliffe Athletic Association. By this exhibition they gave the Association the pleasure of seeing exceptionally good gymnastic work and added \$80 to their funds. The Swimming Pool was opened on April 22. From that date regular work in the gymnasium was replaced by swimming and out-of-door sports, especially hockey and tennis.

Ada Eliot, '90-93, has been appointed successor of the late Mrs. Rebecca Foster, of New York, who was known as the "Tombs Angel." — Josephine P. Peabody, '94-96, has been reappointed instructor in English at Wellesley College for 1902-03.

Marriages. Elinor Lambert, '94-96, to Hector J. Hughes ; Alice M. Russell, '96-98, to John W. Wood, Jr.

ALUMNAE.

The foreign fellowship of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae for 1902-03 has been awarded to Frances G. Davenport, A. B. '94, A. M. '96. Beulah M. Dix, A. B. '97, A. M. '98, and Carrie A. Harper, A. B. '96, A. M. '98, have published *The Beau's Comedy*, a comedy of adventure and romance. Edith F. Claffin, '97, is teaching in the Prospect Hill School, Greenfield. Gertrude F. Hall, '98, has received a scholarship at the University of Pennsylvania for 1902-03. Margaret Sweeney, '99, has been appointed vice-principal of the Berkeley Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., for 1902-03. Alice B. Bacon, A. M. '00, is to teach next year

at Milton Academy, Milton. Mabel Cilley, '00, is teaching at St. Margaret's School, Waterbury, Conn. Mary F. Gould, '00, is teaching in the High School, Dedham. Elizabeth L. Brown, '01, is in the office of the *Boston Home Journal*. Happie A. Hamlin, A. B. '00, A. M. '01, is to teach at the Brearley School, New York. Sarah M. Lake, '00-01, is to teach at Miss Winsor's School, Boston.

Clara Pomeroy Folsom, '97, died on March 20, 1902. Her death is the first among the members of her class and the second among all the Radcliffe Alumnae. Possessed of unusual good sense and good humor, and dearly loved by her family and friends, Miss Folsom was a young woman of growing force and influence. She was seriously interested in her chosen field; her conception of her work was distinct and true. The deep impression which her calm, self-poised life made upon her classmates and upon her constantly increasing circle of friends will never be effaced.

Mary Coes, '87.

DEPARTMENTS, SCHOOLS, AND SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSICS.

The plans of the Department of the Classics for 1902-3 show a large offering of courses covering the various fields of literature, philosophy, language, history, antiquities, palaeography, epigraphy, archaeology, and text-criticism and interpretation. There are 47 courses and half-courses besides the Classical Seminary open to undergraduates and graduates. To these might be added the courses on Ancient History under the charge of the Department of History, and those in the Department of Indic Philology. There are no important changes in the work intended primarily for undergraduates. The policy of teaching Freshmen in larger sections has thus far approved itself. In all undergraduate reading courses emphasis is laid on the literary and historical aspects of the authors rather than on grammatical study, while the courses in Greek and Latin composition provide practical training in syntax. A large proportion of the advanced work also deals with literature and philosophy. Of the 34 courses open to graduates, over half were not given in the year just ended, and a considerable number have not been offered before in this university. The teaching force is strengthened by the return of Prof. Goodwin, Eliot Professor of Greek *Emeritus*, who proposes two half-courses in the first half year, one on the *Agamemnon* and *Eumenides* of Aeschylus, the other on Aristotle's "Politics" and parts of the Constitution of Athens. While Prof. Smith will be on leave of absence during the year, Prof. C. D. Buck, Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Chicago, will lecture in the first half year on the Comparative Grammar of Greek

and Latin, and also give a General Introduction to Indo-European Philology. The comprehensive character of the latter course makes it of interest to all students of language in the University. During the second half year Asst. Prof. H. E. Burton of Dartmouth College will offer two half-courses, one on the Topography of Rome, the other of a historical nature in which large portions of Livy will be read. Prof. Wright will give a half-course in Pausanias, with especial reference to the monuments of Delphi and Olympia; Prof. Warren a course in Plautus; Prof. Smyth a half-course on the Greek Epigram; and Mr. Harris a half-course in which four Greek plays will be read and their influence in the art and drama of later times will be studied. The Seminary will be conducted by Professors Morgan and Howard.

The past year has been a prosperous one for the Department of the Classics. In spite of the regrettable action of the Corporation in cutting off the University Scholarships formerly assigned to the Graduate School, the number of graduate students in attendance has been large. In June, 1901, five men received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Classical Philology; of these one has held a Rogers traveling fellowship during the past year, and has been continuing his studies in Berlin, Italy, and Greece; a second has been instructor in this university; and the other three have taught at Bryn Mawr College, Cornell University, and the University of California. The requirements for the Doctorate in Classical Philology are serious and severe, but the large number of highly trained candidates presenting themselves each year and the positions open to them continue to give gratifying evidence of the estimation in which the degree is held.

Clifford Herschel Moore, '89.

LAW SCHOOL.

Shall the degree be J. D. instead of LL. B. — The Law School Faculty has asked the members of the Third Year Class to express their opinions as to the advisability of giving the Law School graduates Doctors' rather than Bachelors' degrees. The reasons advanced for the change are stated thus: "The President and Fellows of the College are about to consider the expediency of conferring the degree of Juris Doctor (J. D.) upon graduates of the Law School in place of the degree of Legum Baccalaureus (LL. B.). The Law Faculty has recommended this change, which was strongly favored by two successive graduating classes some years ago, and it is desired to know the attitude on this point of the present third year class. The main arguments for the change are those of academic propriety and uniformity. Our four professional schools, Theology, Law, Medicine, and Arts and Sciences, are all graduate schools, and their degree is therefore a second degree. Two of them confer a Doc-

tor's degree and two a Bachelor's. It seems difficult to justify this discrimination, the practice of conferring what is normally a first degree upon persons who have already their primary degree. The Continental universities which correspond to our four professional schools give the Doctorate in philosophy, law, and medicine. In England all who practice as civilians are Doctors. The new law school of the University of Chicago, being a graduate school, will confer the Doctor's degree if Harvard decides to give that degree to the graduates in law. It is believed that their example would be followed by Stanford University and Columbia."

The addition to Austin Hall, which has long been needed, has been begun. It will provide for the growth of the library for a long time to come. — Prof. J. H. Beale, Jr., '82, will next autumn organize the new Law School of the University of Chicago.

THE URGENT NEEDS OF THE LIBRARY.

The Committee, consisting of Prof. E. C. Pickering, J. H. Arnold, Samuel Henshaw, W. C. Lane, and R. S. Morison, appointed by the Corporation to report on the needs of the Harvard Library, has issued its report in a pamphlet. The Report opens with the following table, which furnishes a comparison between Harvard and five other leading Eastern colleges as to number of volumes, cost and capacity of buildings, rapidity of growth, and conveniences for advanced work, and is instructive, as suggesting how far behind other colleges Harvard is in her provision for housing and using her books, though still leading them all in the richness and value of her collections.

	Harvard.	Columbia.	Yale.	Cornell.	Penn.	Princeton.
Buildings erected	1840-77-95	1897	1845-90	1891	1891	1872-96
Cost	\$80,000 90,000 52,000	\$202,000	\$1,100,000	\$305,000	\$200,000	\$725,000
Capacity	457,000	1,000,000	350,000	350,000	320,000	1,200,000
Present number of volumes .	387,000	300,000	295,000	255,000	178,000	156,000
Current increase (annual) .	13,000	20,000	10,000	12,000	15,000	10,000
Has doubled since	1881	1894	1887	1892	1891	1890
Has quadrupled since . . .	1861	1888	1868	1896	1883	1875 ?
Seats in reading room . . .	374	400	180	220	200	200
Seminar libraries in main building	—	20	—	8	11	15

In regard to departmental libraries the Committee says: "No professor in physics, zoölogy, or botany is expected to maintain a private labo-

ratory at his own expense; but, on the contrary, elaborate and costly provision is made by the University to enable him to conduct his researches. For the student of the humanities (to use a broad term) a costly and elaborate apparatus is similarly provided in the library, and conveniences for the efficient use of this apparatus are just as essential in the one case as in the other. Admirably convenient and perfect laboratory facilities have now been secured for most of the scientific departments that require them. Similarly complete equipment for the departments that use the library as their laboratory should likewise be provided. The Committee cannot insist too strongly on the importance of such provision on an adequate scale. On it, in their opinion, even more than on any increase in an abundant supply of well-selected books, must depend during the next twenty years the continuance of the primacy of the Harvard Library among American college libraries. It is not unlikely that some other college libraries may in a few years outstrip the Harvard Library in accumulation of material; if they also surpass it in convenience of use and ready accessibility, Harvard loses one principal source of its attraction for professors and graduate students."

The Committee next discusses the question of discarding "dead" books, and reaches the conclusion that the Harvard Library must maintain and administer its collections undiminished, with inconsiderable exceptions. Cooperation with the other great libraries in this neighborhood must be encouraged, and duplication avoided if possible; but any subject which is taught or studied in this University (at least in its Cambridge departments), or is likely to be so studied, must be provided for, and as good an apparatus for study must be collected as the means of the Library allow. "A college library, let us hope, may be trusted constantly and consistently to heed the demands of scholarship, and it is to the great college libraries of the country that scholars must look for the preservation, so far as means permit, of the record material which forms the groundwork of university study, without depending too much on the cooperation of public libraries. It should also be remembered that libraries in large cities are necessarily subject to greater risk of destruction by fire than is the Harvard Library." The Committee does not find that the present method of shelving books can be changed to advantage.

Coming to the question of a new building on the site of the present one, the Committee sets forth the following needs:—

"I. Two or more large reading rooms, in which are to be kept general reference books and current periodicals, and reserved books for all the elementary courses and for some of the more advanced courses.

"II. A series of rooms of moderate size having as far as possible the privacy and attractiveness that belong to a good private library, one

or more for each of the departments that maintains or desires to maintain a separate working reference library for its advanced students. Some of these rooms should provide the regular places of meeting for small advanced courses. Opportunity for quiet study should also be provided for professors and visiting scholars.

"III. A bookstack substantially like the present one, large enough to allow the reclassification of the library to be completed and to hold the accessions of at least the next fifteen or twenty years, with definite plans for further enlargement.

"IV. Suitable rooms for the books on fine arts and archaeology, for the archives and other historical material relating to the College, for manuscripts, for the maps, and for other special collections.

"V. Convenient and ample administration rooms.

"We lay special stress on the second and fourth items, for these rooms correspond to the laboratory facilities of other departments."

The Committee estimates for a stack with a capacity of about a million volumes. The whole building, if of brick and most economically constructed, would cost \$644,028. But "the Committee cannot close this portion of its report without adding a word as to the importance of giving architectural distinction to the Library. Not only should the new Library be as perfect in plan and equipment as a wise and generous expenditure can make it, it should also, avoiding any display of costliness, possess a beauty and dignity of its own both within and without, that it may be a constant source of pleasure and inspiration to all who use it. Such added beauty and dignity will doubtless increase the cost of the building, but the Committee earnestly hopes that the means to make the library complete in this respect as well as in conveniences of daily service will not be wanting.

"*Endowment.* It is evident that a library on the scale outlined above will require a large increase in current expenditure over the present establishment. The present staff cannot handle the present current accessions in a satisfactory manner and the current work is falling behind. This is unavoidable when the accessions of the last *three* years taken together almost equal the total accessions of the previous *five* years. No substantial enlargement of the staff is possible until a new building is occupied, so that the arrears of work must continue to accumulate. But independently of the needs of the catalogue and order departments, the larger building will also require a larger staff for other purposes, and the expense of heating and lighting will likewise be increased.

"The expense of administration grew during the 20 years of Mr. Winsor's term of office from \$23,586 in 1877-78 to \$42,076 in 1898-99, the first year under the present librarian, an increase of over \$18,500.

A similar increase may be expected in the near future. Funds bequeathed to the College Library or appropriated to its use by the Corporation now yield about \$24,000 a year ; the balance of about \$18,000 is a charge on the general income of the College, and cannot be increased without crippling other departments.

"It is, therefore, evident that if the means were at hand to erect the building that is wanted, the Corporation ought to have an additional fund of half a million to provide for an enlarged expenditure for administration, and that a million would be required to make the Library independent of the College and enable it to carry on its work easily and effectively."

MEDICAL SCHOOL EXPANSION ASSURED.

Since the publication of the last number of this *Magazine* the success of the great project for enlarging and endowing the Medical School has been assured. By the timely gift of \$250,000, Mrs. C. P. Huntington has rendered it possible to secure Mr. J. D. Rockefeller's conditional subscription of \$1,000,000, and thus to provide for the realization of the whole scheme. To Dr. W. B. Coley, of New York, a graduate of Yale in the Class of 1884 and of the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1888, we are indebted not only for invaluable aid in obtaining Mr. Rockefeller's great gift but also for his cordial coöperation with Mr. C. H. Tweed in securing Mrs. Huntington's generous support of our project. In recognition of the assistance thus rendered, the Faculty of Medicine at its April meeting adopted the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the Faculty of Medicine of Harvard University desires to place on record an expression of its grateful appreciation of the valuable services of Dr. W. B. Coley in securing the financial aid which has insured the realization of its plans for the advancement of medical education and research."

The undertaking now enters upon its constructive period, and the judicious use of the money so liberally provided presents a problem demanding for its solution the most careful study and the most mature judgment of all concerned. The opportunity now afforded to the Harvard Medical School is probably unique in the history of medicine, and the responsibility laid upon its officers is correspondingly serious; for, if properly utilized, the advantages for medical education and research, now within reach, should place Harvard in an unrivaled position among the medical centres of the world. That the Faculty of Medicine fully appreciates the responsibility resting upon it is shown by the following resolution passed at the April meeting of that body for distribution to the donors: "*Resolved*, That, deeply grateful to those who have so liberally contributed to the cause of medical progress, the Faculty pledges itself to work with vigor, to the end that the funds thus generously provided may be wisely ex-

pended and that the Harvard Medical School may assume a position second to none as a centre of medical education and enlightenment."

The President and Fellows have already completed the purchase of the land on Longwood Ave. and Francis St. held by a syndicate of friends of the School as described in this *Magazine* for December, 1900, and a large advisory committee of the Faculty of Medicine is actively working with the architects upon the details of the plans for the accommodation of the various departments of the School. It is expected that several hospitals will be erected upon the land belonging to the University or in its immediate neighborhood, all receiving from the Medical School plant their supply of light, heat, and power. The group of institutions thus coöperating in the great work of medical education will constitute a medical centre of unsurpassed importance. Various educational problems have arisen in connection with this great increase of facilities for instruction, but as they are still under discussion by committees of the Faculty, further reference to them must for the present be postponed.

How the Fund was Completed.

Last Commencement it was announced that J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq., had given three buildings, to cost at least a million dollars. On Feb. 13, 1902, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., wrote President Eliot that his father would contribute \$1,000,000 towards the \$1,765,000 required to complete the \$4,950,000 needed to carry out the new Medical School plans, provided the remaining \$765,000 were secured on or before Commencement Day, 1902. On March 7, Drs. Warren and Bowditch, the committee on raising funds, addressed the following letter to the Corporation:—

"TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE: *Gentlemen*,— We take great pleasure in forwarding the inclosed letter just received from Mrs. C. P. Huntington offering \$250,000 for the erection of a building to be called, in memory of her late husband, the Collis P. Huntington Laboratory of Pathology and Bacteriology. This generous gift, taken in connection with previous subscriptions already reported, more than completes the sum of \$765,000 required to secure Mr. J. D. Rockefeller's gift of \$1,000,000 for the enlargement and endowment of the Harvard Medical School, and thus insures the realization of our great project.

"Congratulating the University on this successful result of our efforts, we remain,

Yours very respectfully,

J. COLLINS WARREN,

H. P. BOWDITCH."

Mrs. Collis P. Huntington to the President and Fellows of Harvard College:—

" 2 EAST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK, March 6, 1902.

"THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY: *Gentlemen*, — After careful consideration of the plans which have been recently submitted to me for the construction of new buildings for and the equipment and endowment of the Harvard Medical School, I am happy to say that I have reached the conclusion that the serious and important work which is to be done there in connection with pathology and bacteriology would have most strongly commended itself to the personal interest and the wise judgment of my deceased husband, who was always deeply interested in promoting opportunities for sincere and earnest work in the best fields of labor. I will therefore contribute the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the construction of the Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory, and should prefer that this amount should be paid from time to time as the construction of the building progresses, and in such manner as my son, Archer M. Huntington, may approve.

"It is my understanding that the Laboratory is to be known as the 'Collis P. Huntington Laboratory' and so designated by a suitable inscription upon the exterior of the building.

"Trusting that this contribution will be of service in connection with the investigations, for the pursuit of which the Staff of your Medical School is so notably qualified, and that such investigations will prove to be of great and constantly increasing service in the important fields of inquiry upon pathological and bacteriological subjects which are now being explored, and will ultimately contribute to the relief of all who suffer from bodily pain, illness, or injury, I remain, Yours very truly, ARABELLA D. HUNTINGTON."

The following subscriptions have been received (to April 1, 1902) in addition to the offers made by Mr. John Pierpont Morgan and Mr. John D. Rockefeller: — Miss Mary S. Ames, \$5000; Oliver Ames, \$5000; C. W. Amory, \$10,000; Anonymous, \$100; Anonymous, \$10,000; C. F. Ayer, \$50; Frederick Ayer, \$500; Robert Bacon, \$25,000; Francis Bartlett, \$10,000; Franklin H. Beebe, \$1000; Mrs. S. Parkman Blake, \$10,000; John L. Bremer, \$10,000; Mrs. John L. Bremer, \$5000; Miss Sarah Bremer, \$5000; George P. Brigham, \$100; Shepherd Brooks, \$1000; Peter C. Brooks, \$1000; I. T. Burr, \$1000; Walter C. Cabot, \$5000; Mrs. Charles P. Cheney, \$250; Mrs. E. S. Cheney, \$1000; W. Murray Crane, \$5000; George F. Fabyan, \$25,000; Mrs. William H. Forbes, \$5000; Frederick Guild, Jr., \$50; Charles Head, \$1000; Augustus Hemenway, \$10,000; Francis L. Higginson, \$60,000; George Higginson, \$10,000; Henry L. Higginson, \$10,000; James J. Higginson, \$10,000; John Hogg, \$1000; H. S. Howe, \$1000; H. H. Hunnewell, \$12,500; Walter Hunnewell, \$2000; Mrs. Collis P. Hunting-

ton, \$250,000; C. C. Jackson, \$1000; Eben D. Jordan, \$5000; Harris Kennedy, \$100; David P. Kimball, \$5000; Gardiner M. Lane, \$1000; Amory A. Lawrence, \$1000; Elliott C. Lee, \$25,000; Joseph Lee, \$5000; Arthur T. Lyman, \$5000; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merriam, \$2000; Ogden Mills, \$5000; G. H. Monks, \$1000; Mrs. Leopold Morse, \$100; Parkinson & Burr, \$1000; F. H. Peabody, \$1000; Sumner B. Pearmain, \$100; W. L. Richardson, \$25,000; Stephen Salisbury, \$1000; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Shattuck, \$50,000; Mrs. G. H. Shaw, \$1000; David Sears, \$25,000; Mrs. Knyvet W. Sears, \$200; Miss Mabel Simpkins, \$200; Francis Skinner, \$5000; W. D. Sohler, \$1000; John T. Spaulding, \$10,000; W. S. Spaulding, \$10,000; James Stillman, \$100,000; Moorfield Storey, \$500; Nathaniel Thayer, \$25,000; Mrs. Charles Van Brunt, \$100; James C. White, \$625; Mrs. Henry Whitman, \$250 = \$821,725: Besides interest and taxes on a contribution of \$25,000 towards the land for the Medical School buildings.

The following gentlemen in August, 1900, bought the Francis Estate, and have held it with the understanding that Harvard College might at any time within 57 months buy it from them at cost, *plus* four per cent. per annum interest, and taxes and legal expenses: Henry L. Higginson, \$50,000; F. L. Higginson, \$25,000; N. Thayer, \$25,000; T. Jefferson Coolidge, \$25,000; Eben S. Draper, \$25,000; Arthur A. Carey, \$50,000; David Sears, by Chas. U. Cotting, \$25,000; W. Sturgis Bigelow, \$25,000; C. W. Amory, \$25,000; Charles G. Weld, by J. E. Harlow, Atty., \$50,000; W. C. Cabot, \$20,000; Joseph Lee, \$25,000; Geo. Francis Fabyan, \$10,000; David P. Kimball, by L. Cushing Kimball, Atty., \$50,000; H. H. Hunnewell, by Walter Hunnewell, \$25,000; Arthur T. Lyman, \$25,000; Augustus Hemenway, \$25,000; Alexander Cochrane, \$25,000; Joshua M. Sears, \$25,000; John Lewis Bremer, \$10,000.

A part of the report of Starr J. Murphy, Esq., who, at Mr. Rockefeller's request, made a thorough examination of the Harvard Medical School, is printed on p. 521.

ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

The resignation of Prof. Bôcher removes from our force (but fortunately not from our companionship) a figure so identified with the teaching of French literature that graduates of the past 30 years can hardly dissociate that study from the inspiring personality of their genial master. From the small but carefully planned French Department of his creation has grown, little by little, a huge organization, which, manned as it is in the main by his pupils, the retiring senior member may well contemplate

with satisfaction. The void made by his departure can better be filled by promotions within the Department than by any call from without. Three such promotions have just been made, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Wright, and Dr. Ford having been raised to the position of assistant professor respectively of Comparative Literature, French, and Romance Languages. Prof. Bôcher's general courses, French 9 and 10, will be given by Mr. Wright; those which were more peculiarly his own will be withdrawn. — A new Comparative Literature course, on "Theories of Poetry in England and Germany during the Nineteenth Century," is offered by Prof. Gates; one on "Rousseau and his Influence" is promised by Mr. Babbitt for 1903-4. — Prof. de Sumichrast, who returns from England, will resume his work next year.

C. H. Grandgent, '83.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Arts and Sciences.

The plan of the Summer Courses in 1902 is that followed for some years past. The Courses are under the charge of a Committee of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Prof. Shaler is chairman. In most cases the Committee decides what courses shall be offered, and secures the co-operation of the various Departments in selecting instructors and in defining the courses. Since the School must be self-supporting, the Committee is compelled, in the main, to offer courses likely to prove attractive. To a limited extent, more especially in Mathematics, courses are selected to enable students to meet college admission requirements; but even these courses fulfil the prime aim of the School in offering courses "adapted to the needs of teachers now in service and of those who intend to be teachers." The teachers come mainly from preparatory schools, and women considerably outnumber men. Out of a total attendance of 767 in 1901, 340 were from the New England States (276 from Massachusetts); 167 from the other North Atlantic States; 92 from the Southern States; 84 from other States east of the Mississippi; 31 from the Western States (including 7 from Colorado, 4 from California, and 3 from Washington); and 9 from Canada. 42 of the Cuban teachers registered in courses of the School. One teacher came from Bermuda, and one from China.

A few of the courses may be counted for a degree. These are four in Mathematics, one in Physics, two in Botany, two in Geology, and one in Geography. The demand for courses to count for A. B. or S. B. is not considerable, and is not growing markedly. The Departments show little willingness to offer courses which may be counted, or to encourage a policy which looks so directly towards making the Summer School a

summer term of the University. The Engineering Department now gives its courses in Surveying and Shopwork in the summer; the Department of Mining, a course in Mining Operations; and the Department of Landscape Architecture supplements by summer work a course in the Study of Plants: these sum up the present encroachment on the long vacation.

Randall Dining Hall has proved a great boon to the Summer School; and reception rooms for women in Phillips Brooks House are much used and appreciated. The Text-book Library of the Department of Education is very serviceable. The Excursions to places of Historic Interest arranged by the Summer School Committee are well attended. — The term of the Summer School is six weeks; and the custom is well established of opening on July 5 and ending Aug. 15; excepting, of course, when one of these days falls on Sunday. The fee for each course is \$20, except in laboratory courses and in a few cases when two courses are taken in combination. As a rule students concentrate their work on a single course, and excellent progress is made. Members of the Summer School have access to the College Library, and to all necessary museums, laboratories, and collections. — The presence of many Cuban teachers pursuing separate courses provided by the University, has added picturesqueness to Cambridge life for the past two summers. Owing in part to the establishment of the independent Cuban government this spring, it is not likely that an expedition of Cuban teachers will be organized in 1902; but it is to be expected that some of those who came before, and are well enough advanced in English, may return to take courses in the Summer School.

The title of the courses in Physical Training has been changed to "Physical Education:" the work has been considerably increased also; so that a graded series of courses requiring four summers for completion is offered. A pamphlet of 54 pages, describing these courses, has been issued by the Summer School. — An interesting feature of the work in Education for the coming summer is a new course of lectures on various phases of School Organization and Administration, to be given by Supt. G. I. Aldrich, of Brookline; Supt. T. M. Balliet, of Springfield; Supt. C. H. Morss, of Medford; Principal R. G. Huling, of Cambridge; and by J. T. Prince, Agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education. Each will give five lectures. A series of ten evening lectures on Current Educational Activities will be given by men engaged in school work. — Fifty-seven courses will be given; in Greek, Latin, English, German, French, Spanish, history and government, psychology, education, art, music, mathematics, surveying, shopwork, physics, chemistry, botany, geology, geography, and in physical education. — The experiment of conducting daily

morning prayers in Appleton Chapel will be tried in 1902. For the first two weeks the two schools of Theology and of Arts and Sciences will unite in these services.

J. L. Love, p '90.

Medical School.

There are 88 courses offered by the Medical School staff this summer. They cover a wide field in medicine, surgery, hygiene, bacteriology, and chemistry. Most of them fall in either July or August, but 13 come in June, after the regular work is over, and 10 are scheduled for September. The fees vary from \$15 to \$30 per course. Students and practitioners will be able during their attendance to combine several courses with an economy of time, as the hours of instruction have been established, as far as practicable, with that end in view. If a student desires to pursue any special branch of inquiry not listed in the announced courses, he will be assisted in making acceptable arrangements therefor. Certificates of attendance upon any of the courses will be given to students who desire them. For further information address the Secretary, Dr. C. M. Green, Harvard Medical School, 688 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., with whom students will register their names and to whom the fees for the several courses taken must be paid in advance. As some of the classes are necessarily limited in the number of members, students will be received in the order of their application.

Summer School of Theology.

The Fourth Annual Session extends from July 1 to July 18. The general topic is Current Problems in Theology. The lecturers and their subjects are "Modern Christianity," Pres. W. J. Tucker; "The Finality of the Christian Religion," Prof. G. B. Foster; "The Authority of Jesus," Prof. W. W. Fenn; "A Defense of Dogma," Prof. G. H. Palmer; "The Study of Religions in its bearing upon the conception of the Christian Religion and upon the practical task of the Church," Prof. G. F. Moore; "The Obscurity of Spiritual Truth," Prof. H. C. King; "Studies in the Psychology of Religion," Prof. G. A. Coe; "The Dogma of Creation" and "The Atonement," Prof. H. S. Nash; "The Good Will in Ethics and in Religion," the Rev. C. F. Dole; "Intellect and Feeling in Religion," Prof. Wm. James; "The Significance of the Death of Jesus," Prof. Orello Cone; "The Character of Jesus Christ," Prof. F. G. Peabody. The fee for the course is \$15. For details address the Rev. R. S. Morison, Divinity Library, Cambridge, Mass.

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

AT SANDERS THEATRE.

On Thursday, March 6, Harvard entertained Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor. The day was dazzlingly bright, a heavy fall of snow the night before followed by unbroken sunshine giving Cambridge and the College a midwinter appearance. The Prince reached Boston at 9 A. M. and was greeted at the Hotel Somerset by Gov. Crane, Pres. Eliot, and other public officers. At 1 o'clock the Prince entered his carriage at the Hotel Somerset, accompanied by Judge F. C. Lowell, '76, for the Corporation, and Rear-Admiral R. D. Evans. The second carriage was occupied by Baron von Holleben, '01, the German Ambassador; J. D. Long, '57, Secretary of the Navy; Major H. L. Higginson, ['55], Fellow; the Hon. D. J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State. Eleven other carriages followed. Two troops of cavalry of the Massachusetts militia acted as military escort, and the *cortège* was joined at the Cambridge City Hall by Mayor J. H. H. McNamee, who welcomed the Prince in behalf of the city. At 1.20 the procession reached Memorial Hall, where the Prince found Pres. Eliot, the Fellows, and the Overseers waiting for him.

After a short greeting, the Prince was escorted into Sanders Theatre. At his entrance the audience rose and remained standing until he had taken his seat on the platform at the right of Pres. Eliot. On the platform were seated the Governing Boards, the members of the Faculties, the invited guests, and the Prince's suite. Pres. Eliot, sitting in the old President's chair, read the following address, at the close of which he conferred upon

the Prince the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

"This occasion is unique. Twice in the history of the University has a special academic session been held to do honor to the President of the United States, making a progress through the country; but never before has this democratic University been called together on purpose to do honor to a foreign prince. Weighty reasons must have determined such unprecedented action on the part of this Society of Scholars.

"These are the reasons: —

"Our students of history know the Teutonic sources, in the dim past, of many institutions and public customs which have been transmitted through England to this New England.

"The Puritan origin of the University makes us hold in grateful remembrance the heroes of Protestantism — Luther, Melancthon, Erasmus, and their kindred spirits — and the German princes who upheld that precious cause through long years of confused alarms and cruel warfare. The Puritan government of Massachusetts followed anxiously the vicissitudes of the Thirty Years' War, and was in the habit of ordering Public Thanksgiving to God for 'good news from Germany.'

"In watching the social and ethnological phenomena of our own times we have seen that the largest contribution which a European people made in the nineteenth century to the population of the United States came from Germany, and that the German quota was not only the most numerous but the best educated.

"As University men we feel the immense weight of obligation under which America rests to the technical schools and universities of the Ger-



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

man Fatherland. From them thousands of eager American students have drawn instruction and inspiration, and taken example. At this moment hundreds of American teachers who call some German university their foster-mother are at work in schools, colleges, and universities all the way from this icy seacoast to the hot Philippines.

"Our men of letters and science know well the unparalleled contributions Germany has made since the middle of the nineteenth century to pure knowledge, and also to science applied in the new arts and industries which within fifty years have so marvelously changed the relations of man to nature.

"Our whole people have the profoundest sympathy with the unification of Germany. We all believe in a great union of federated states, bound together by a common language, by unrestricted mutual trade, by common currency, mails, means of communication, courts of justice, and institutions of credit and finance, and inspired by a passionate patriotism. Such is the venerable American Union; such the young German Empire.

"We gladly welcome here to-day a worthy representative of German greatness, worthy in station, profession, and character. We see in him, however, something more than the representative of a superb nationality and an imperial ruler. Universities have long memories. Forty years ago the American Union was in deadly peril, and thousands of its young men were bleeding and dying for it. It is credibly reported that at a very critical moment the Queen of England said to her Prime Minister: 'My Lord, you must understand that I shall sign no paper which means war with the United

States.' The grandson of that illustrious woman is sitting with us here."

Here President Eliot rose, bowed to the President and Fellows, and to the Board of Overseers, and remained standing.

Prince Henry rose when his name was pronounced.

"Now, therefore, in exercise of authority given me by the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers, and in the favoring presence of the friends here assembled, I create honorary Doctor of Laws Albert William Henry, Prince of Prussia, and Admiral, and in the name of this Society of Scholars, I declare that he is entitled to the rights and privileges pertaining to this degree, and that his name is to be forever borne on its roll of honorary members."

The ceremony being concluded Pres. Eliot, the Prince, and the royal suite marched from the Theatre, and were driven to University Hall, entering the Yard by the Johnston Gate. In the Faculty Room the Corporation gave a luncheon in honor of the Prince. There were present, in addition to the Prince and his suite, members of the Governing Boards and Faculties and about 25 guests.

RECEPTION AT THE HARVARD UNION.

Soon after 3 o'clock Pres. Eliot escorted the Prince to the Harvard Union, where a reception was given by the students. Two platforms had been erected at the west end of the Living Room, and over each of them were hung German and American flags. The floor of the Living Room and the windows and doors leading to it from the hall were crowded.

Pres. Eliot, Prince Henry, Admiral Evans, Dr. von Holleben, the members of Prince Henry's suite, and

other guests were conducted to the southern platform ; Major Higginson, O. G. Frantz, '02, R. C. Bolling, 3 L., R. M. Green, '02, R. Derby, '03, B. Wendell, '02, J. Burgess, '04, and R. W. Leatherbee, '05, occupied the northern platform. Richard Derby, '03, vice-president of the Union, presided, and when the Glee Club and students, led by Frantz, had sung the first stanza of "Fair Harvard," he welcomed the Prince in the name of the undergraduate audience and presented to him as "the most beloved of all Harvard graduates," Major Higginson.

Harvard's Welcome : H. L. Higginson.

"YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS : This is your house, for it is the Harvard Union, built by Harvard hands for all Harvard men, and to-day, and for as long as you live, you are holding our diploma and wearing our name, — a Harvard man.

"You are welcome to our house — welcome as a son of the old, famous Hohenzollern dynasty, which has written many a page of the world's history, — sometimes by fire and sword, — oftener by the arts of peace.

"You are welcome as the representative of a proud nation and as the representative and brother of a great Emperor, who is walking resolutely in the footsteps of his ancestors.

"You are welcome as the son and grandson of the rulers who drew together the many German princes and peoples, and thus created once more a German Empire.

"We welcome you as an admiral of the German navy and as the officer chosen to wear for the first time the German degree of Doctor of Engineering.

"We remember well that both as a nation and as individuals we owe much

to Germany for its splendid literature, from the Nibelungen Lied, through Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Kant, and their generation, down to the authors of the present time ; for its lovely music from the early churchmen and Bach, through Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, to Brahms and Richard Strauss ; for its great achievements in science, which have brought such benefits to mankind and have wrought such wonderful industrial victories : and chiefly we owe you much for the noble example of the rich and many-sided manhood of the German race.

"Each year our students flock in large numbers to your universities in order to learn your language and to study under your teachers ; and your countrymen and women come hither to cast in their lot with our fortunes and mix their blood with ours.

"We never forget in our struggle for national existence one hundred and twenty-five years ago, Baron Steuben, a high officer of your great ancestor, Frederick the Great, rendered us valuable service by teaching and training our officers and our men.

"We gladly acknowledge to the person of your Royal Highness our debt for all these German gifts.

"And what can we give you in return ?

"We have offered to you the freedom of our dear old University, with its pleasant yard and buildings, and the hearty greetings of our college officers and teachers, and yet more.

"Here are our jewels — these young citizens of the republic of learning, literature, art, science, a republic limited to no country, — the future citizens of the United States of America — fresh, strong, hopeful, earnest, true, — like yourselves, ready for war, if

need be, but always striving to prevail through peace — meaning to work for the welfare of their fellow-men, and believing in the eternal power and goodness of God.

"We all offer to you our greeting and our friendship and once more we bid you welcome to our house, and we ask of you your friendship and your presence among us again — and meanwhile we bid you godspeed."

As a specimen of local singing, the whole body of students gave "Hard luck for poor old Eli!" with immense vigor.

Vice-President Derby next introduced R. C. Bolling, L.3, as spokesman for the students. His address follows.

The Spirit of Harvard: R. C. Bolling.

"Your Royal Highness knows to-day the welcome of Harvard. It is no mere general welcome from several thousand young men of the United States moved now by an impulse felt through the whole American people. Our welcome is more personal, the welcome of an institution of which your Royal Highness is an honored guest, and now a member. The letter of this membership the President and Fellows have conferred. The spirit of such membership the students of Harvard would now impart.

"This spirit has no counterpart in the universities of Germany. It is unlike the spirit of the English universities. Harvard is neither a group of professional and technical schools nor a collection of colleges. The heart of Harvard is her one college, round which gather the Schools of the University. The spirit of the College is dominant in the University. The University tempers and keeps tolerant the spirit of the College. Among the stu-

dents of Harvard University four out of every five are sons of Harvard College. They must shape the spirit of Harvard University. But the mould is better for the marks left by true sons of other colleges become good sons of Harvard.

"The spirit of membership in Harvard University is an allegiance, simple and deep, like the loyalty of a man to his house and to his country. Broader than one, less broad than the other, it is made up of the same elements, — love and duty. This love we bear to Harvard is at best but poor return for the good we have had here. The best fruits of years that tell most in our lives we owe to Harvard University, — the associations of familiar places, the recollections of pleasant times, the memories of good friendships. She has given high ideals that rise from continual inspiration, fixed resolves that grow through steadily strengthened purposes, and the power to do that comes from having tried often and failed and tried again. Individuals and not the State have made Harvard University. Men of Harvard have made provision for our needs and pleasures with unselfish care and sacrifice. Teachers of Harvard have given us without stint their labor, and interest, and sympathy. And nowhere has any one ever counted the cost or reckoned the return.

"It is our grateful duty to make her such return as we can. Houses and lands and books and money, those who have, will give her. But few of us can ever make great gifts to her. We must pay her obligations to this country and its people. She has given her bond to the nation for large public usefulness. And we must pay that bond, as other Harvard men have paid it, through times of peace

and war. We must each meet her debts with simple, quiet service in needs great or small. We may not tender for this payment mere learning or noble dreams.

"Those love her best who to themselves are true,
And what they dare to dream of, dare to do."

"I said our college spirit had no counterpart in the universities of Germany. It has — the spirit of the Fighting Corps. We are a Fighting Corps. We fight with shams and intolerance and untruth, for truth and tolerance and simplicity. We fight wherever we are until we die, for the honor of Harvard's traditions, with the backing and encouragement of all Harvard men. The Harvard Union is the house of the Corps, Harvard's 'house of friendship.' Here every Harvard man finds fellowship and support.

"Such is the spirit of the institution to whose membership we welcome your Royal Highness, Prince Henry."

The next speaker was R. M. Green, '02, who read this poem.

To the Teuton People: R. M. Green.

Hail to thee, Mother of Nations,
Breeder of stalwart men!
Hail to the Prince thou sendest
To greet our people again!
We lay claim as thy children,
Cradled by thy strong hand,
From the day when our sires went over
the sea
To dwell in the Briton's land.

Angle and Jute and Saxon,
Mighty of heart and limb,
Fed with the breath of the north wind,
Warriors untamed and grim,
Boldly they came and fiercely,
Down from the stormswept main:
And the Pict and the Scot and the
wooded Celt
Went up to the battle in vain.

They were a Teuton people,
Stoutest of English stock —
Puritans, fearless of peril,
Stanch as our granite rock —
They that brought through the ocean
The faith of a German creed,
And the freedom to worship their
fathers' God
And to go where his truth should lead.

They were the folk who founded
A school in a savage land,
To train their youth to God's labor,
To serve him with heart and hand:
Harvard has taught our fathers,
Bred to her sturdy way;
And true to the Teuton spirit still
She is breeding their sons to-day.

Look to the Teuton scions,
Clean-limbed and tall and fair,
Pith and thw of the nation,
Level-eyed, keen to dare;
Theirs is the strength of battle
To strike for the just and the right,
And ours is the dauntless Teuton
breast
That joys in the goodly fight.

We are a Teuton people,
Home-keepers in time of peace,
Soldiers when wrong is to punish,
Rovers o'er seven seas,
Sailors that love the driving
Of salt sea-foam in the face,
For the dash and roar of the surging
sea
Is the song of the Saxon race.

We are a Teuton people,
Proud of our olden kin,
Still is our spirit steadfast,
Loyal our heart within:
Eagle to eagle answers
From frozen summits gray,
And the youngest imp of the dragon
brood
Shall rise in the West and say:

Hail to thee, Mother of Nations,
 Breeder of stalwart men !
 Hail to the Prince thou sendest
 To greet our people again !
 Hail to the Prince of sailors
 That comes with the pledge of youth
 From the land of the lusty German
 race
 To the land and the college of
 Truth !
 After more cheers, Prince Henry
 rose and spoke as follows :—

Prince Henry's Reply.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen :
 During my short stay in Cambridge I
 have found fully all that I expected,
 except one thing, of which I have
 heard sometimes. Where is your Har-
 vard indifference ? I can only state
 the fact that I met with just the con-
 trary, namely, enthusiasm, strenuous-
 ness, and serious idealism.

"To be sure, if that is the real sen-
 timent here, I had already met the
 true Harvard spirit before I came to
 Cambridge, when I met in Washington
 the noble Harvard graduate who has
 brought honor alike to Harvard and to
 the country. Let us not forget him in
 our gathering, and as I have been for
 two hours a Harvard man myself I
 propose, in old Harvard fashion, three
 times three hurrahs for Theodore
 Roosevelt."

The cheers having been given, the
 Glee Club sang "Die Wacht am
 Rhein." During the singing a mes-
 senger opportunely appeared bringing
 a telegram, which was handed to the
 Prince, who presently rose and an-
 nounced that the telegram contained a
 greeting from the German Emperor,
 which he read. The translation fol-
 lows : "Henry, Prince of Prussia,
 Harvard University, Cambridge : I
 congratulate you upon receiving to-

day the honorary degree of Harvard
 University, the highest honor which
 America can bestow. May the copies
 of the examples of German art and
 German civilization which I transmit
 through you be to the professors as
 well as to the young academicians an
 incentive throughout their lives and
 an inspiring example in the pursuit of
 German ideals and in the striving for
 all that exalts and is lasting. WIL-
 LIAM."

Major Higginson called for cheers
 for the German Emperor, after which
 the meeting broke up. During the
 next hour Pres. Eliot took the Prince
 to the new Architecture Building and
 to the Gymnasium, and at 4.30 they
 reached Prof. Hugo Münsterberg's
 house, No. 7 Ware Street, where a
 reception was given by the

GERMANIC MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

Besides the visitors, the deans of
 the various schools and chairmen of
 departments, about forty persons, in-
 cluding members of the Association,
 were present.

In the absence of the Hon. Carl
 Schurz, h '71, H. W. Putnam, '69,
 chairman of the executive committee
 of the Association welcomed the Prince
 and described the origin, purpose, and
 growth of the Germanic Museum
 Association. When he finished, the
 Prince said : "Allow me, in a few
 words to thank you for the kindness
 which you have shown me here, and
 to tell you that the United States has
 been closely watched from the other
 side during the last year. We are
 aware of the marvelous industry which
 has brought your country to its posi-
 tion, and we also are aware of the
 existence of the Germanic Museum
 Association, and especially has His
 Majesty the German Emperor, my

brother and sovereign, whom I have the honor to represent here, kept his eye upon it. He has ordered me to hand over to you these photographs of reproductions of monuments which are going to be reproduced in casts. The work, if I may say it, is just in its first stages. The casts are now being made, and it will be about four months before the German Emperor is able to send them and put them into your hands. May I not, then, offer these to you, President Eliot?" and he handed to Pres. Eliot the portfolio of photographs. Continuing, the Prince said: "It is meant for the welfare, of course, of the nation, as well as of the University," and this remark was applauded.

Pres. Eliot said in response: "We wish to acknowledge our sincere thanks for this splendid gift from your brother and sovereign. We feel that he is acting in this respect in full accord with the American methods of promoting education. He has given us an endowment, and this University is constructed on the endowments of friends. I need not say that such a practical endowment as this will be of the highest value. It will not only teach the history and development of the German people, but will also serve as an illustration of the nation's intelligence, power, and progress. And, as Mr. Putnam has already said, we trace our lineage back to yours, and we know that this collection which 'his Majesty the Emperor has given us will represent to the people of Cambridge the ancient arts of Germany, whose civilization was developed even before the white man had obtained a footing upon these shores. Will you have the kindness to carry to your brother the most hearty thanks of

Harvard University for these valuable contributions to its collections."

When the President ceased speaking, Prince Henry, as if moved by a sudden impulse, stepped forward, and grasping the President's hand, exclaimed: "I hope it will promote good feeling between the two nations."

"It cannot do otherwise," replied the President, "and this good feeling rests on common stock, on common motives and ideals. Many of the German ideals will doubtless be expressed in this collection, in the works of art which your sovereign is going to exhibit here in Cambridge for centuries to come."

There then followed an informal reception for half an hour, during which the guests were presented to the Prince, and refreshments were served. At 5.30 the Prince took leave, and returned to Boston. From first to last, nothing occurred to interrupt the smooth carrying out of the program. It was reported later that no single incident of his American trip so impressed him as the reception by the students in the Harvard Union.

Prof. M. H. Morgan, marshal of the academic ceremonies, appointed the following aides: Henry Parkman, '70, Barrett Wendell, '77, G. M. Lane, '81, W. C. Endicott, '83, A. C. Coolidge, '87, B. S. Hurlbut, '87, G. W. Cram, '88, C. B. Gulick, '90, W. F. Harris, '91, G. C. Lee, Jr., '94. Twelve of the younger instructors acted as ushers at Sanders Theatre, viz.: Messrs. M. M. Skinner, W. W. Lawrence, W. H. Reed, L. J. Demeter, W. S. Kendall, C. J. Kullmer, G. H. Chase, F. L. Kennedy, J. G. Hart, E. R. O. von Mach, P. la Rose and C. H. Ashton. Fifty Seniors and Juniors served as a "body guard" to the Prince.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S GIFT.

An examination of the portfolio brought by Prince Henry shows that Emperor William's gift to the Germanic Museum includes reproductions of 25 different works, dating from the 11th century to the 18th. The oldest is the bronze door of the Cathedral at Hildesheim, the earliest German work of this kind in existence, made under Bishop Bernward in 1015. In sixteen panels are represented crudely but strongly and vividly scenes from *Genesis* and the life of Christ. Then follow several specimens of the first classic period of German art (13th century). Among them are the Early Gothic portal of the vestry of the Church of our Lady at Treves and the entire large and elaborate Golden Gate of Freiberg Cathedral, the most characteristic work of German portal sculpture of that age, containing many figures of Apostles and other biblical characters, while in the gable is represented the Adoration of the Magi. Next is the reredos from the West chancel of the Cathedral at Naumburg, containing reliefs and statues; further ten statues representing the founders of this cathedral and erected by Bishop Dietrich about 1250; they are characteristic specimens of the portrait sculpture of the age. The Late Gothic is

represented by an elaborate specimen of wood carving from the Cathedral at Ulm, made in 1468. The transition period is represented by Peter Vischer's bronze tomb of St. Sebaldus at Nuremberg, completed in 1519, and containing hundreds of small figures, among them an excellent portrait-statue of the artist himself. The end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th century are represented by the masks of Dying Warriors over the doors of the Berlin Arsenal and by the colossal bronze monument of the Great Elector in the same city, all by Andreas Schlüter. Finally, there is the marble statue of Frederick the Great, made by Gottfried Schadow in 1793. The casts are expected in Cambridge before the end of the term, and will be immediately installed in the Old Gymnasium, which the Corporation have assigned for the present to the Germanic Museum.

The Swiss Federal Government has also munificently promised the Museum plaster casts of representative Swiss works from the National Museum, Zurich. It is hoped that the Scandinavian and Dutch branches of the Germanic race may soon be represented. The word "Germanic" was purposely chosen as being so comprehensive as to embrace them and other offshoots from the single great stock.

 ATHLETICS.

The spring athletic season has been one of great activity. Apart from the beginning of rowing, baseball, and outdoor track work, there has been unusual interest in the smaller branches. Such teams as the hockey and basket-ball,

although not so successful as others have been, gave opportunity for rattling good sport to their followers, thus accomplishing the purpose of all true athletic effort, notwithstanding various contentions to the contrary.

Hockey.

After a not particularly brilliant season the Hockey Team gained the right to play in the championship series with Yale by defeating Princeton in New York, March 1. The score was : Harvard 6, Princeton 3, and the goals were made as follows : Harvard, Capt. Winsor 4, Foster, Pruyn ; Princeton, Purnell 2, McAlpin. In the first game of the final series, played March 14, the two teams lined up as follows : *Harvard* — Pruyn, f., Winsor, f., Foster, f., Rumsey, f., Penhallow, c. p., Carr, p., Manning, g. *Yale* — Snow, f., Ostby, f., Stoddard, f., Potter, f., Hitchcock, c. p., Ward, p., Stern, g. Through the brilliant work of Stoddard for Yale, Harvard was defeated by 5 goals to 3. Yale also won the championship by beating Harvard in the final game March 15, by the score of 4 to 1. For Harvard, throughout the series, the best work was done by Capt. A. Winsor, '02, and Carr, '04.

Rowing.

The spring season of class rowing, although much shorter than usual, was of exceptional interest. Shortly after the mid-year examinations, the class crews at the Weld and Newell clubs began work on the machines. On Feb. 28 the Newell Junior crew got the first eight on the river, and from that time on, owing to the unusually favorable spring, the rowing was continuous. It was due partly to this opportunity and partly to the securing of graduate coaches for each crew that the standard of the work was somewhat better than in former years. At the Weld, the Seniors were coached by H. Bancroft, '98 ; the Juniors by W. E. Ladd, '02, and the Sophomores by H. A. Wad-

leigh, '00, who coxswained the University crews of '99 and 1900. The Newell had as coaches, for the Seniors, R. Boardman, '98 ; C. L. Harding, '00, for the Juniors, and J. Lawrence, '01, for the Sophomores. The Newell Law School crew had no coaching except two or three days' work by J. H. Perkins, '98. There was no Law School crew at the Weld.

In the preliminary races on April 9 the Weld crews won all three, thus reversing the results of last year. The Sophomore Weld crew, stroked by Dillingham, set a 38 stroke and drew rapidly away from their unsettled Newell rivals, who had lost two of their men only a day before the race. The race was not particularly close, the Weld winning by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths in 9 m. 49 s. The next race, between the Junior crews, was started at 6.30 P. M., when it was nearly dark. The Weld crew took the lead immediately, rowing 33 and 34 to the Newell's 30 and 31, and at the bridge was a length ahead. Then the Newell crew gained slowly until, a quarter of a mile from the Cottage Farm bridge, the two crews were even. Then the Weld crew stole a lead of half a length by a well-timed spurt, and when the Newell ran up the stroke it was too late, for, although they gained so fast that they passed the Weld a yard beyond the line, the Weld crossed the finish line a foot in the lead. The time was 9 m. 44 s. The race between the Seniors was decidedly uninteresting, the Weld winning by $3\frac{1}{2}$ lengths in 9 m. 59 s.

The following Friday, before the final class-championship race, the three Newell crews rowed a consolation race, the Seniors winning by half a length from the Juniors, in 9 m. 28 s. The Sophomores were last, by a length. Soon afterward the three Weld class crews

and the Newell Law School crew lined up at the Cottage Farm bridge for the start. The Seniors had the outside, the Law School next, the Sophomores next, with the Juniors next the wall. The Sophomores, rowing a short 38 and 40, pulled away at the start and led until the Seniors passed them, followed by the Law School, just above the bridge. The lawyers were rowing a long and very powerful stroke, ranging from 31 to 32; and a quarter of a mile below the bridge, without raising the stroke more than half a point, they pulled it through the water a bit harder and in ten strokes covered the half-length of the Seniors' lead. Thence on to the finish, it was a ripping struggle on the part of the Seniors to catch the Law, but at the finish, the older men were half a length ahead, in the record time for the course of 9 m. 15 s. The Junior crew, 150 yards before the finish, put up the stroke very high, and gained a full length and a half on the leaders, being a bare length behind the Seniors and half a length of open water in front of the Sophomores. As the Law School crew did not represent one class, it could not be awarded the class championship, which was given to the Seniors, but the lawyers were given their oars and the record. The crew rowed as follows: Stroke, S. Cunningham; 7, R. Swaim; 6, F. R. Swift; 5, Anderson; 4, Perkins; 3, Duffy; 2, Howe; bow, R. C. Bolling. The Senior champions rowed as follows: Stroke, G. Bancroft; 7, R. S. Francis; 6, W. Shuebruk; 5, C. C. Colby; 4, B. Coval; 3, A. H. Morse; 2, E. P. Richardson; bow, L. G. Brooks.

On the following Monday the University squad started work under Head-coach F. L. Higginson, Jr., '00. Besides Capt. Bullard there were retained on the squad the following men:

Law School, Cunningham, Swift; 1902, Bancroft, Colby, Coval, Francis, Gregg, Shuebruk, Smith; 1903, Ayer, Derby, Foster, Hartwell, James, McGrew; 1904, Dunbar, Lloyd, Phillips, Sanger; coxswains, E. W. C. Jackson, '02, Otis and Ivy, both 1904.

The squad has been graded into two eights as nearly equal in strength as possible, and these have rowed together each day. It looks as if the crew would be a few pounds lighter than usual, with no gain in quickness or skill.

An unusual impetus has been given to club rowing by the action of the rowing authorities in accepting the challenges from Annapolis and Cornell. The first Weld will row against Annapolis on the Severn, while the first Newell losers will row Cornell second crew at Ithaca.

The outlook for a good Freshman crew is good. The squad shows a promising eagerness, and although there are few big men, there is plenty of life and snap. The Freshman interclub races resulted, as usually, in a complete triumph for the Weld club. This was the first real test of the ability of Wray as a coach, and if it may be taken as a criterion, he will prove entirely satisfactory. On April 29 the Freshman race was rowed down stream at 5.30 o'clock. There were three crews from each club arranged in pairs, the first crews outside, the seconds next, and the thirds next the wall, with the Newell crews inside in each pair. After a poor start, in which 7 in the first Newell jumped his slide and the "Veritas" tried to climb aboard the "John Harvard," the crews got off well together, the second Newell taking the lead with a 38 stroke. At the bridge the first Newell and the first Weld were

practically even with the second Newell, the second Weld being half a length back. The third crews were out of the race from the start. Shortly before the finish the first Newell was leading, when the second Weld by a beautiful spurt passed them, the first Weld repeating the feat at the finish; so that the order was second Weld, first Weld, first Newell, second Newell, third Weld, third Newell. Time, 10 m. 3½ s. The Freshman squad was picked, and started work immediately under H. Bancroft, '98. The following men were retained: Abbott, Bowditch, Eayrs, W. S. Hall, S. B. Hall, Heard, Joy, Lamson, Lawson, Leaycraft, Locke, McLeod, Mills, Moot, Nice, Ober, Richmond, Swaim, Tew, Webster, Chase, M. H. Green. On May 2 this squad was divided into two eights as follows: Stroke, Richmond; 7, Lawson; 6, Lamson; 5, Locke; 4, Ober; 3, Swaim; 2, Webster; bow, Moot; cox., Chase. Stroke, Tew; 7, Abbott; 5, Leaycraft; 5, Mills; 4, L. B. Hall, W. S. Hall; 3, Nice; 2, Joy, Heard; bow, Eayrs; cox., Green.

It is possible that the winner of the race on May 14 will row Annapolis May 24, and the loser against the Cornell second crew and a second crew from Syracuse. But this is not definitely settled.

Baseball.

Up to this time (May 10) the baseball outlook is not bright. The place which W. T. Reid, '01, filled so well for three years is still a vacancy. R. R. Kernan, '03, who has at times shown improvement, is yet so far below Reid's standard that it is probable that the other end of the battery — namely, W. Clarkson and A. Stillman, '03 — will not reach its former stand-

ard of efficiency. O. G. Frantz, '03, who played an unusually brilliant game at first base last year, is now declared ineligible by the Athletic Committee. He played professional ball some years ago. It is fortunate for the team that this inadvertence was discovered so early in the season, although the position is proving as great a problem as that of catcher. Randall, '05, has been tried on the base since Captain Wendell, who was filling the position, has returned to the outfield. Randall's playing is very faulty, but as he has shown batting ability at times, he will be given a thorough trying out. With this one exception, there is promise of a fast infield. Matthews, '05, has shown remarkable speed at short, and will probably earn the place, leaving second to Coolidge, '02, and third to Carr, '04. Captain Wendell, W. B. Wood, '02, and possibly H. D. Kernan, '05, will compose the outfield with either of the pitchers.

Although as a team the play has been listless and ragged, all the games have been won, viz.: —

- | | | |
|-------|-----|---------------------------|
| April | 5. | H., 5; Univ. of Maine, 4. |
| | 12. | H., 11; Virginia, 7. |
| | 15. | H., 13; Annapolis, 7. |
| | 17. | H., 17; Annapolis, 5. |
| | 19. | H., 14; West Point, 4. |
| | 22. | H., 6; Bates, 2. |
| | 25. | H., 4; Dartmouth, 2. |
| | 29. | H., 13; Exeter, 2. |
| May | 1. | H., 3; Amherst, 0. |
| | 3. | H., 9; Colby, 1. |
| | 5. | H., 2; Andover, 0. |
| | 7. | H., 8; Brown, 1. |
| | 10. | H., 9; Holy Cross, 5. |
| | 13. | H., 7; Williams, 2. |
| | 17. | H., 8; U. of Penn., 5. |

Beside the games already played, the schedule includes Holy Cross, Williams, Lehigh, Cornell, Illinois, Bowdoin; Pennsylvania, June 14, and Yale, June 19, all at Cambridge; Princeton at Princeton, June 11; Yale at New Haven, June 24; and as usual,

in case of a tie, Yale at New York, June 28.

The Freshman baseball team promises well, for all the men are hard workers, and some of them have ability. Although the squad is weakened by the loss of Randall, 1 b., H. D. Kernan, 2 b., Matthews and Greenough, ss., who have been taken on the University squad, there is still pretty good fielding material, and the batting may be developed. The base running and sliding are good, and team work in the infield is developing slowly. The weakest place in the team will be the battery; for although Mason is a fair back-stop, his throwing to bases is unsteady, and none of the three pitchers is particularly good. The following are on the squad: Pitchers — Smith, Tuckerman, Timmins; catchers — Mason, Elkins; infield — Bolton, Carey, Sanger, Mitchell, Robeson, Miller; outfield — Colby, Adams, Fox, Randall, Maguire, Souther.

The Freshman schedule is as follows: April 23, Brookline High; April 24, Cambridge Latin; April 30, Boston Latin; May 1, second nine; May 3, Dean Academy; May 7, Hopkinson; May 10, Groton, at Groton; May 14, Exeter, at Exeter; May 15, second nine; May 17, St. Mark's, at Southboro; May 21, Brown '05; May 24, Yale '05, at New Haven; May 29, Noble's; May 31, Yale '05, at Cambridge. The schedule for the second nine is as follows: Adams Academy, Cambridge Latin, Freshmen, Groton, Roxbury Latin, St. Mark's, All-Leiter Team, Exeter, Boston Latin, Dean Academy, Andover, Somerville High, and (May 29) University of Maine.

The usual series of scrub baseball games for the cups given by Joseph Leiter, '91, is played this year by the following teams: Incognitos, Anti-

fussers, Butter-fingers, Easy Marks, Goups, Egyptian Deities, Boers, Dope-heads, Boiler-makers, Lobsters, Bats, B. B's, Anythings, Strikers. The final game was won by the Boers vs. Anythings, 25 to 17.

Track Team.

Capt. Willis has one of the best track and field teams that Harvard has had. There are few particularly bright stars, but the general average of the work is very high. This does not by any means insure us a victory over Yale in the Dual Games, since Yale's team is also above the average. Capt. Willis, W. A. Schick, '05, and F. B. Scheuber, '05, are all doing consistently fast work. In the University games on April 11, the winners of firsts were: 120 yards hurdles, J. G. Willis, '02; 100 yards dash, W. A. Schick, '05; 880 yards run, D. Du Bois, '03; 440 yards run, G. Fry, '04; 220 yards hurdles, J. G. Willis, '02; 220 yards dash, W. A. Schick, '05; mile run, H. S. Knowles, '02; two-mile run, W. A. Colwell, 1 G.; putting 16 pound shot, J. Q. Tingley, '05; high jump, N. F. Glidden, '03; broad jump, J. H. Shirk, '02; throwing 16 pound hammer, W. Piper, '03; pole vault, R. G. Hall, '04.

The Class championship meet on May 3 resulted in a victory for the Seniors, who led their nearest competitors, the Juniors, by 8½ points. The summary of events follows:

First place, 5; second, 2; third, 1.

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
120 yds. hurdles,	5	1	2	0
100 yds. dash,	0	2	1	5
880 yds. run,	7	1	0	0
440 yds. run,	0	5	2	1
220 yds. hurdles,	5	0	1	2
220 yds. dash,	1	2	0	5
1 Mile run,	1	2	5	0
Two-mile run,	5	3	0	0

16-lb. shot,	0	0	8	0
High jump,	0	5½	0	2½
Pole vault,	0	0	2½	5½
Broad jump,	8	0	0	0
16-lb. hammer,	8	5	0	0
Totals,	35	26½	21½	20½

In the Pennsylvania relay carnival on April 26, the Harvard one-mile team won, breaking the intercollegiate record, made by Harvard, by 1½ seconds, and equaling the world's record made in 1897 by a team composed of Long, Lyons, Burke, and Wefers. The race was run against Yale, Georgetown, Nôtre Dame, and Pennsylvania, who finished in the order named. The Harvard team was composed of Schick, Lightner, Willis, and Rust, and their respective times for the four quarters were as follows: 50½ s., 50½ s., 49½ s., and 50½ s.; mile, 3m. 21½ s. In the two mile relay Harvard was second to Pennsylvania. The Harvard Team: Boynton, Adams, Du Bois, and Behr. Time, 8 m. 4½ s.

The four mile relay found the Harvard team, composed of Foster, Grew, Buffum, and Mills, decidedly outclassed, as they finished last to Yale, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania.

Lacrosse.

The Lacrosse Team is slowly rounding into form which will compare favorably with that of last year, although there are many inexperienced players. The Class Championship Series succeeded in doing a good deal for the development of the individual players. The games in this series resulted as follows: 1902, 3, 1903, 1, April 4; 1904, 5, 1905, 1, April 5; 1904, 2, 1902, 1, April 7.

On its Southern trip the team played four games, three of which

were lost, as follows: Johns Hopkins, 11, H., 1; Stevens Institute, 5, H., 5; Swarthmore, 8, H., 3; Crescent A. C., 5, H., 4.

On April 26, the first regular game of the season, against C. C. N. Y., was won by Harvard. Score: Harvard 7, C. C. N. Y., 4. In the second game against the Crescent A. C., at Cambridge, May 3, the Crescent Team won by 10 goals to 8. This is far from discouraging, as the Crescent Team is one of the strongest in the country.

The other games on the schedule are: Cornell at Cambridge, Pennsylvania at Cambridge, and Columbia at New York.

Trap Shooting.

The Shooting Team has, by constant and faithful practice at the traps on Soldier's Field, been able to win both the dual shoot with Yale and the intercollegiate championship. In the dual shoot at New Haven on May 2, the Harvard team won by 20 birds.

The individual scores were as follows: —

HARVARD.		YALE.	
E. E. Du Pont,	41	Dupuy,	43
H. L. Corbett,	39	Franchot,	37
G. M. Phelps,	45	Brown,	38
L. E. Hilliard,	39	Bartlett,	31
P. Bancroft,	48	Kineon,	43
Totals,	212		192

May 3, in the intercollegiate shoot, Harvard was first, with a score of 210 out of a possible 250 birds; Yale was second, with 195; Princeton third, with 178; and the University of Pennsylvania fourth, with 154.

P. Bancroft, '03, with E. E. Du Pont, '03, a close second, won the trophy cup for the best individual score. Cups were also given to each member of the winning team; and the

intercollegiate cup — which is to be the permanent possession of the college winning the shoot three times — will be held by Harvard this year.

The individual scores of the first and second teams were as follows: —

	HARVARD.				
Du Pont,	8	9	9	9	10—45
Corbett,	8	8	8	7	8—39
Phelps,	8	8	6	6	9—37
Bancroft,	9	8	10	10	9—46
Hilliard,	9	8	8	8	10—43
Total,					210

	YALE.				
Brown,	8	7	6	7	8—36
Franchot,	8	9	8	9	6—40
Eastman,	7	9	7	8	6—37
Klineen,	6	7	9	9	10—41
Du Puy,	9	7	9	9	7—41
Total,					196

In the class shooting the Juniors won the first shoot in the final series by 85 birds to the Freshmen's 56. In the second shoot the Freshman team of three defeated two of the Junior team by 95 birds to 60. The Juniors won the championship by defeating the Freshmen a second time.

Golf.

Harvard's string of victories was at last broken in the intercollegiate championship held on the Garden City course on May 6 and 7. H. B. Hollins, '04, who is considered Harvard's strongest player, was kept out of the game by failing to keep up in his college work. In the first day's play Harvard beat Pennsylvania by 22½ points to 1½; Yale beat Princeton 8 to 0, and also beat Columbia 12½ to 3½. In the finals at 36 holes, on May 7, Yale played unusually strong golf, defeating Harvard as follows: —

	HARVARD.	YALE.	
Brown,	0	Hitchcock,	0
Richardson,	0	Jennings,	1
W. E. Egan,	2	Reid,	0

Murdock,	0	Campbell,	2
Lindsey,	0	Alsop,	2½
H. C. Egan,	0	Barnes,	2
Totals,	2		7½

Afternoon play: —

Brown,	0	Hitchcock,	5
Richardson,	0	Jennings,	2½
W. E. Egan,	3½	Reid,	0
Murdock,	1½	Campbell,	0
Lindsey,	0	Alsop,	3
H. C. Egan,	0	Barnes,	2½
Totals,	5		13

Hitchcock, the Yale captain, played his afternoon round in 75, — which is only two strokes behind the amateur record of 73, held by Travis, the American champion. In the individual championships Hitchcock, Y., won, defeating McFarland, U. of P., in the final round.

The Golf Club expects by June 1 to raise the \$10,250 of the \$15,250 necessary for the purchase of the new course in Waltham. The Athletic Committee, besides putting the grounds in condition, will loan the Club \$5000 provided \$10,250 can be raised by subscription. The initiation fee for membership in the Club, which is to be self-supporting, will probably be \$10 and the yearly dues \$10. The actual management will be in the hands of the officers elected each year by the active members, but the title and final control will be under the charge of a board of trustees consisting of L. Curtis, '70, Prof. I. N. Hollis, and S. Bell, '96. Subscriptions may be made and funds remitted to Richard H. Dana, No. 53 State St., Boston; Louis A. Frothingham, No. 8 Congress St., Boston; J. F. Curtis, No. 1 Apthorp House, Cambridge, or the State Street Trust Company, Boston. The officers of the Club are: President and captain, C. T. Richardson, '02; sec. and treas., A. M. Brown, '03; exec. com.,

J. F. Curtis, 2 L., H. B. Hollins, '04,
W. E. Egan, '05, and the above of-
ficers.

Fifty Strong Men.

Rank.	Name.	Record.
1.	A. Tyng, '04.....	2369.8
2.	R. G. Hall, '04.....	2288.6
3.	R. B. Gring, '05.....	1910.1
4.	G. R. Lewis, '02.....	1894.6
5.	G. H. Bruce, '05.....	1837.6
6.	F. C. H. Eichorn, 1 G.....	1788.8
7.	W. E. Benscoter, '02.....	1750.8
8.	G. E. Cole, '04.....	1724.4
9.	F. W. C. Foster, '03.....	1606.9
10.	B. H. A. Groth, '02.....	1604.4
11.	J. C. Hayden, 1 L.....	1651.5
12.	P. M. Lewis, '04.....	1632
13.	H. Frost, 1 L.....	1570.5
14.	J. G. Tingley, '05.....	1554.7
15.	W. M. Angle, '03.....	1551.9
16.	J. A. Burke, '04.....	1542
17.	C. W. Randall, '05.....	1522.3
18.	A. A. Gelsel, Sp.....	1515.6
19.	H. V. Blaxter, '05.....	1483.5
20.	W. Tyng, '05.....	1478.2
21.	C. A. Barnard, '02.....	1464.8
22.	B. Cunniff, '02.....	1461.2
23.	F. O. Butler, '03.....	1457.6
24.	E. C. Kerana, '04.....	1454
25.	R. F. Barber, '04.....	1448
26.	A. K. Dyseart, 1 L.....	1439.2
27.	H. Bullard, '02.....	1378.7
28.	C. F. Wright, '03.....	1376.9
29.	D. C. Manning, '04.....	1369.7
30.	C. G. Dodge, '04.....	1368.8
31.	E. R. Perry, 2 L.....	1363.7
32.	W. T. Littig, '05.....	1357.9
33.	R. R. Pollak, '02.....	1344.4
34.	T. H. Graydon, '03.....	1340.9
35.	L. G. Brooks, '02.....	1337.2
36.	O. Bryant, '04.....	1332.5
37.	C. E. Pickhardt, Sp.....	1324.2
38.	M. Freiman, 1 L.....	1306.3
39.	M. W. Rand, '03.....	1303.2
40.	C. J. Forbes, Jr., aL.....	1300.8
41.	W. A. Pownall, '02.....	1289.5
42.	T. D. Roberts, '03.....	1286.1
43.	J. A. Gealey, '02.....	1269.2
44.	A. G. Chandler, '03.....	1261.2
45.	C. H. Brewer, '02.....	1255.2
46.	G. F. Frans, '05.....	1251.8
47.	M. H. Wheeler, '02.....	1248.4
48.	A. E. Goddard, '02.....	1242.1
49.	D. B. Greenough, '03.....	1236.1
50.	D. E. Mook, 2 L.....	1231.3

A comparison of the strength tests
of Harvard, Columbia, Minnesota, and
Amherst this year, taken from the

records of the first fifty men in each
college, shows that Harvard has a to-
tal of 74,596.1 points; Columbia, 72,-
648.7; Minnesota, 66,814.2; Amherst,
55,307.1. This is an increase of 10,-
505.7 for Harvard over last year's
total of 64,090.4. It also surpasses
by 9324.6 points the record of 65,271.5
made by Columbia last year. Among
the first 50 men Harvard has 20 re-
presentatives, Columbia 18, Minnesota
10 and Amherst 2. A. Tyng, '04,
made the best individual record, with
a total test of 2369.8. The total
made this year by the first fifty men
of all the colleges is 83,069.3, against
70,861.7 made last year. The name,
order, college, and total points made
by each of the first ten men are as
follows: (1) A. Tyng, Harvard,
2369.8; (2) R. G. Hall, Harvard,
2288.6; (3) H. A. Varnum, Amherst,
1953.5; (4) R. B. Gring, Harvard,
1910.1; (5) G. R. Lewis, Harvard,
1894.6; (6) G. H. Bruce, Harvard,
1837.6; (7) N. W. Willard, Columbia,
1814; (8) R. S. Stangland, Columbia,
1801.8; (9) G. W. Harsh, Minnesota,
1796.1; (10) F. C. H. Eichorn, Har-
vard, 1788.8.

Notes.

In the first hand-ball tournament
the final match was won by D. R.
Radovsky, '02, who defeated F.
Blakeslee, 2 G., 13-21, 21-14; 21-20.
— W. H. Davy, of Cambridgeport, is
building the University shell. The
dimensions are: length, 63 ft.; beam,
23 inches; depth, 9½ inches; bow, 7
inches; stern, 6½ inches. Hollow steel
outriggers will be used. — S. H. Wol-
cott, '03, is captain of the Weld Boat
Club, and G. Clark, '03, of the Newell.
— The Weld Boat Club has presented
a silver loving cup to G. W. Weld, '60.
— The Yacht Club has decided to hold

an annual handicap for boats measuring from 16 to 30 feet, in June, at Marblehead or Hull. A perpetual challenge cup will be offered. — The fencing team defeated Yale March 1, by 5 matches to 4. — On March 8 a swimming team from Yale defeated the Harvard team in a relay race in the Dunster pool. The race was for 230 yards, and the time was 2 m. $7\frac{1}{4}$ s. — Harvard lost the intercollegiate fencing tournament in New York, March 28 and 29. Out of the ten tournaments which have taken place Harvard has won seven. — In basket-ball the Harvard team, by consistent, and at times brilliant team work, pulled itself up from last to second place in the Intercollegiate League. At the beginning of March the standing was: Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, and Harvard. On March 15, in the Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard defeated Yale in the last game by a score of 39 to 20, so that the final standing was: Yale,

Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell. — The Cricket team defeated Brockton in the first game of the season on May 3 by 75 runs to 23. For Harvard, A. Drinkwater, Pasea, and Captain Taylor did the best playing. — J. D. Tew, of Hopkinson's school, is captain of the Freshmen crew, and C. C. Bolton of University School, Cleveland, of the baseball nine. — On Feb. 28, a mass meeting at Yale chose a committee to have charge of the negotiations with Harvard. The committee was as follows: the captains and managers, Walter Camp, '80, A. P. Stokes, Jr., '96, Prof. T. W. Woolsey, '74, H. B. Sargent, '71. The sub-committee which is to confer directly with Harvard is composed of Walter Camp, '80, R. T. Gurnsey, the baseball captain, and C. Gould, the track manager. The Harvard committee which is conferring with Yale consists of Prof. I. N. Hollis, J. J. Storror, '85, W. E. Ladd, '02.
D. D. L. McGrew, '03.

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

BUFFALO.

The annual meeting of the Harvard Association of Western New York was held at the Saturn Club, Buffalo, April 14, 1902. A proposition was submitted to reorganize as the Harvard Club of Buffalo, for the purpose of having an annual meeting in Buffalo, instead of alternating with Rochester, and resolutions were duly carried that the name of the association should be changed to the Harvard Club of Buffalo; that all members of the association in Buffalo should be resident members of the new Club,

and that all members of the association residing outside of Buffalo should be carried as non-resident members, unless they should resign or should fail to pay dues for two years after notice.

This action was taken in the belief that there were enough Harvard men in Buffalo alone to form an association of alumni, which could meet more frequently and make itself much more effective than an association extending over half of the State, meeting not oftener than once a year, and never meeting two consecutive years in the same place. The few members of the association present from outside

of Buffalo agreed to the action, which preserves their rights as members of the new Club, and in effect retains the old association, simply making permanent headquarters in Buffalo.

After the business meeting the members present, 40 in number, adjourned to the dining-room. Pres. J. B. Olmsted, '76, acted as toastmaster, and briefly recalled the beginning of the association, which held its first dinner in December, 1880, at Pierce's Palace Hotel. The second dinner was held at the City Club in Buffalo in 1881. The President pointed out that this was the 21st annual meeting, and that some action ought to be taken in celebration of the Club's attaining its majority; he suggested that a Buffalo scholarship might be established at Harvard to be supported by an annual contribution by the Club. A motion was carried that the President appoint a committee to confer with the University authorities on such a proposition, and the President named as the committee: A. C. Richardson, '73, F. M. Hoilister, '65, and Frederic Almy, '80.

Pres. Olmsted then introduced Prof. I. N. Hollis as the guest of honor. Prof. Hollis talked very entertainingly on the regulation of athletics, the athletic situation and recent events at the University. He also told of the formation of the Harvard Union and of the success of its operation during the first year of its existence. He spoke nearly an hour, gave the members of the Club much interesting information about the University, and was warmly applauded when he finished. Other speakers were Messrs. Frederic Almy, '80, F. K. Kernan, '97, A. C. Richardson, '73, E. B. Nelson, '73, of Rome, N. Y., L. M. Bass, L. S., '00 (A. B. Yale, '97), who re-

sponded to the toast of Yale, and R. B. Mahany, '88. The speaking was interspersed with singing of "Fair Harvard" and other college songs, and the meeting ended with a three times three for Harvard.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Pres., J. B. Olmsted, '76; sec. and treas., H. A. Bull, '95. Exec. com.: Francis Almy, '79, Seward Cary, '86, E. C. Mason, '88, F. K. Kernan, '97, and H. C. Lave-rack, '99.

H. A. Bull, '95, Sec.

CHICAGO.

The annual dinner was held at the University Club on Feb. 26. It was expected that Pres. Eliot would be the guest of honor, and the Club was very much disappointed to learn at the last moment that he would be unable to attend. We were exceedingly fortunate, however, in obtaining Prof. Briggs as a substitute. His popularity brought out the exceptional number of 185 men. Indeed, so great has been the increase in the membership of recent years that the Club will soon be compelled to leave the pleasant surroundings of the University Club for larger quarters in which to give its annual entertainments.

F. A. Delano, '85, President of the Club, acted as toastmaster. The speakers of the evening were as follows: Dean L. R. Briggs, J. L. Hough-teling, Fletcher Dobyns, and W. H. Pulsford.

The Glee Club continued to maintain the high standard reached by it in former years, especially so in the character of its solo singers, whose ambitious efforts were greeted with tremendous enthusiasm. Mention should be made of the singing of W. H. Jones and of E. H. Pendleton, Presi-

dent of the Harvard Club of Cincinnati, and also of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

The Club will hold its "Strawberry Night" as usual some time during the month of June.

Robert J. Cary, '90, Sec.

CINCINNATI.

The Club held its annual dinner at the Queen City Club on April 12. Prof. G. H. Palmer came out from Cambridge as the representative of the University, and the following guests from other cities were also present: A. E. Willson, '69, from Louisville; W. N. King, '71, president of the Harvard Club of Central Ohio, from Columbus; S. L. Swarts, '88, and V. M. Porter, '92, from St. Louis; J. W. Mack, L. S., '87, R. J. Cary, '90, and Nettleton Neff, '91, from Chicago; Walter Cary, '93, from Milwaukee; H. E. Smith, '82, and A. E. Sterne, '87, from Indianapolis; E. T. Sanford, '85, from Knoxville; and W. H. Wadsworth, '75, from Maysville.

Pres. E. H. Pendleton, '82, acted as toastmaster. The first toast of the evening, "The University," was responded to by Prof. Palmer. He described at considerable length the remarkable growth of Harvard in all directions during the past few years, making, by his attractive presentation of the different phases of college life, an admirable propaganda speech for the University. Mr. Willson spoke on "Kentucky from the Standpoint of a *Thoroughbred* Harvard Man;" Mr. R. J. Cary on "Harvard in the Middle West;" and Mr. Sanford on "Harvard in the South."

Pres. Pendleton had prepared a delightful surprise for the Club by sending to Cambridge for a number of lantern slides. In the course of the

evening these were thrown on a screen at the end of the dining-room: they included pictures of well-known professors and views of the college buildings and grounds.

The new book of songs, compiled by Pres. Pendleton, added greatly to the effectiveness of the singing.

It was announced at the dinner that the Associated Harvard Clubs had voted to hold their next annual meeting in Cincinnati.

G. S. Sykes, '77, Sec.

CLASS SECRETARIES.

As a result of the vote at the annual meeting to ascertain how best this association could be of assistance to the Harvard Union, after consulting with Prof. Hollis a circular was prepared and up to May 1 copies have been sent out by the secretaries of 42 classes to about 9000 men, with gratifying results. Secretaries who have not applied for circulars will please wait until September. The committee appointed to confer with the Committee of Ten appointed by the President of the Alumni Association to report on the recommendation of changes in the observance of Commencement Day was invited by Mr. Solomon Lincoln, '57, chairman of the Committee of Ten, to be present at the first meeting of his committee. Messrs. Wheelwright, '76, Williams, '85, and Garceau, '91, were on this committee, and they offered the Committee of Ten the result of their experience with an impromptu overflow meeting at the Harvard Union last year. They also recommended a compression of events during the Commencement season. A sub-committee was appointed by the Committee of Ten. This committee has presented a report recommending the sending out to all alumni the notice which is

printed among "University Notes" in this issue. It is very necessary that secretaries should notify their classes to be present at the meeting of the Alumni Association this Commencement, and take part in the discussion on the proposed changes. It seems advisable for secretaries also to notify their classes that probably no food will be served at an overflow meeting should there be one this year, and that a suitable luncheon will be provided for each class by its secretary. Also, that promiscuous visiting from one spread to another will be discouraged; that undergraduates will be requested to keep away during the luncheon time; and that the Yard will probably be kept in better order as regards undesirable persons than heretofore.

A. J. Garceau, '91, Sec.

CLEVELAND.

The Club held its annual meeting and dinner on Feb. 24. Forty men were present, with Judge F. J. Wing as president. Dean Briggs was the guest of the Club and gave a delightful account of Harvard of to-day. It impressed the older Harvard men very much, who have not realized the tremendous changes in the College during the past few years.

M. O. Simons, '91, Sec.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY.

The Club held its sixth annual dinner at the Nayasset Club, Springfield, Feb. 11. Nearly 30 members were present. Before the dinner the following officers were elected: H. G. Chapin, '82, Springfield, pres.; C. C. Hyde, '92, Hartford, 1st vice-pres.; C. H. Beckwith, '94, Springfield, 2d vice-pres.; E. P. Fay, '96, Springfield, sec. and treas.

The retiring president, F. L. Greene,

'76, of Greenfield, presided at the dinner, and R. W. Ellis, '79, Springfield's mayor, acted as toastmaster.

Richard Derby, '03, vice-president of the Harvard Union, came up from Cambridge to tell about the Union, and he was heard with careful attention. N. M. Brigham, '79, sang some old-time songs. After some informal remarks from various members of the Club, all present gathered round the piano and ended the evening by singing "Fair Harvard" and "Auld Lang Syne."

Others present not mentioned above were, Dr. F. W. Chapin, '70, the Rev. Bradley Gilman, '80, John McDuffie, '84, A. H. Sherwin, L. S., '92, E. E. Whiting, '97, H. G. Whitman, L. S., '97, J. A. Denison, '98, E. P. Howes, '98, and K. N. Washburn, Jr., '03, of Springfield; S. Stevens, '00, of Ludlow; Dr. G. P. Twitchell, '77, and W. S. Allen, '88, of Greenfield; C. A. Cutter, '55, and J. W. Mason, '82, of Northampton; the Rev. H. H. Morrill, '82, of Holyoke; M. B. Warner, L. S., '91, of Pittsfield; W. G. Field, '63, of Enfield, Conn.; and K. E. Rogers, '92, of South Manchester, Conn.

Edward P. Fay, '96, Sec.

FALL RIVER.

The Club had a "Ladies' Night" on April 25. There were present about 50 members of the Harvard Club and as many ladies. C. T. Copeland, '82, entertained the company by reading from Kipling's poems. A Glee Club, organized from members of the Harvard Club, consisting of 20 voices, sang the football songs and two or three other songs, including one especially written for the occasion. There was also an orchestra organized from members of the Harvard Club and made up of eight pieces.

This is the third meeting of the Harvard Club this year. There was a smoker early in December, to celebrate the football victory, the annual dinner in January, and the Ladies' Night. Our Club is very much "alive," and the meetings have all been enthusiastic and well attended. Our present membership is 78.

William E. Fuller, Jr., '92, Sec.

HAVERHILL.

The Club held its annual meeting April 9, and was entertained by Mr. S. M. Chase, '99. Various reports were read and accepted, new by-laws were adopted, tending to strengthen the organization of the Club, to increase its membership, and to further its interests.

The following officers were elected for the year: J. W. Tilton, '68, pres.; Dr. G. C. Clement, m '80, vice-pres.; M. A. Taylor, '89, sec.; J. H. Pearl, '87, treas.; exec. com.: C. D. Porter, '86, W. L. Kimball, '75, and O. J. Carlton, '99.

The retiring President, C. E. Kelly, '73, gave an exceedingly interesting talk, comparing the Harvard of today with the Harvard of 30 years ago. He explained the great good being accomplished, and to be accomplished by the Harvard Union. The extension of the suffrage seemed to have the hearty support of the Club.

Two members have died during the past winter: Edward Capen, the oldest member, graduate of the Class of 1842, and H. Laburton Goodrich, a Special from '93 to '95. The Club has had 51 members enrolled since its organization. Eight members have withdrawn, owing to removal from the city, and two have died, leaving the present enrolment at 41.

The Club notes with pride the ap-

pointment of one of its members, Congressman W. H. Moody, '76, as Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Moody was one of the founders of the Club, and served as its first president for two years.

M. A. Taylor, '89, Sec.

INDIANA.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Club took place April 14 at the University Club, Indianapolis. Prof. Shaler was the guest of honor. The following members were present: A. F. Denny, l '68; Dr. E. F. Hodges, '71; Judge F. E. Gavin, '73; T. R. Paxton, l '74; H. E. Smith, '82; the Rev. A. B. Philputt; Dr. A. E. Sterne, '87; B. C. Stevenson, Sp., '89; H. McK. Landon, '92; G. E. Hume, '93; J. C. Moore, ['94]; Prof. W. D. Howe, '95; Capt. J. L. Ketcham, Jr., '96; Prof. T. C. Howe, p '97; E. W. Stout, '98; D. P. Hawkins, s '99; and the undersigned. Prof. Shaler was enthusiastically elected an honorary member. His genial presence made every one feel in closer touch with the University, and his visit will do much towards stirring up interest in Harvard affairs.

C. O. Britton, Sp., '96, Sec.

JAPAN.

Joseph Shippen, '60, of Seattle, Wash., kindly sends the following:—

Tokio, Jan. 24, 1902.

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Esq., Seattle.

Dear Sir,— Since my last letter was dispatched the Harvard Club of Japan decided to invite President Eliot and Mrs. Eliot to take one more step and cross the ocean if possible; but I regret to say that this was declined. As the messages exchanged on this subject were through the cable, they were necessarily short; so I would ask you to assure the President that all Har-

vard men here were earnestly hoping that he would be able to visit us.

We have now in Japan nearly thirty graduates of Harvard, representing both nationalities and various professions; and they would have one and all given the honored President a warm welcome.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Eliot is not able to come further; but even his visit to the Pacific coast will awaken a new interest, and strengthen the bond of social and intellectual relationship that exists between Harvard men and Harvard Clubs throughout the world. I therefore thank you for the timely information that you have given us, and hope that the intercourse between our two Clubs, so cordially begun, will continue in future.

Very truly yours,

C. KIKKAWA.

P. S. I append the names and addresses of our president and secretary for the coming year: President, Mr. Jutaro Komura, Official Residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tokio; secretary, Mr. Watari Kitashima, care of the Bank of Japan, Tokio.

MARYLAND.

The ceremonies in connection with the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Johns Hopkins University and inauguration of Dr. Remsen as president, held in Baltimore, Feb. 21 and 22, were of general as well as local interest. They were of special interest to Harvard men on account of the presence of Pres. Eliot, upon whom the Johns Hopkins University conferred the degree of LL. D., and who was one of the principal speakers at the second meeting in Music Hall.

At that meeting Pres. Gilman formally introduced his successor. In

the centre of the stage was the chair presented about two years ago to the Johns Hopkins University by the Harvard Club of Maryland in token of the close relations of sympathy existing between the oldest and one of the youngest of American universities. It is a copy of the one used by the President of Harvard at Commencement. Dr. Gilman, in the course of his remarks, called attention to the history of the chair, and in concluding conducted Pres. Remsen to it.

At the dinner of the Hopkins Alumni Association that evening Pres. Eliot was again one of the speakers, and, largely on that account, the members of our club had been invited to attend the dinner as subscribers. This many of them did.

The regular annual dinner of the Club took place at the New Carrollton on March 20, and was one of the most enjoyable ever given by the Club. There were about 50 present, including members and guests, sitting at one long table, which had been tastefully decorated with red carnations and green leaves. Dr. H. B. Jacobs, '83, President of the Club, presided. In the course of his remarks he read a characteristic letter from Pres. Roosevelt, in which the President expressed his regret at not being able to attend. We were very fortunate in having as the guest from Harvard Prof. C. H. Grandgent, '83, who told, among other things, about the visit of Prince Henry to Cambridge. Pres. Remsen responded to the toast "The Johns Hopkins University." Dr. B. C. Steiner, President of the Yale Club of Maryland, responded for Yale, and Dr. J. M. T. Finney, President of the Princeton Club, for Princeton. Major R. M. Venable spoke on "University Education," and H. J. Bowdoin, Second Vice-

president of the Maryland Trust Co., on "The Business Interests of Baltimore," with especial reference to the college man in business. R. W. Wood, '91, told some stories, and C. T. Bond, '94, concluded the speaking of the evening, responding to the toast "The Young Men." College songs were sung during the dinner.

R. W. Wood, '91, professor of Physics at the Johns Hopkins University, has recently been elected a member of the Club.

A. M. Tyson, '90, Sec.

MILWAUKEE.

The annual meeting of the Club was held at the University Club on Feb. 20. The matter of aiding the Appointment Committee of the University in the work of advancing the interests of Harvard men by assisting them in securing such employment as they may be seeking was taken up by the Club, and a committee consisting of A. H. Vogel, '86, C. R. Falk, '93, and V. H. May, '95, was appointed to act with the Appointment Committee of the University.

In order to stimulate the interest taken in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* and to further possible subscriptions in this vicinity, a committee composed of O. R. Hansen, '84, E. S. Mack, '91, and F. B. Keene, '80, was appointed.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., F. B. Keene, '80; vice-pres., O. R. Hansen, '84; sec. and treas., V. H. May, '95; exec. com., A. H. Vogel, '86, and E. W. Frost, '84.

Valentine H. May, '95, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.

The annual dinner was held at the Waldorf Hotel on Feb. 21. C. S.

Fairchild, '63, the President of the Club, presided, and introduced Pres. Eliot as the first speaker. Other guests of the Club who made speeches were Caroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, F. P. Fish, '75, and Dr. G. B. Shattuck, '63. 276 men were present at the dinner, and the singing of Harvard songs, under the leadership of former Glee Club men, contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Considerable interest in the game of Ping Pong has developed at the Club of late, and the house committee, besides converting the billiard tables into Ping Pong boards, have found it necessary to build additional tables specially adapted to the new game. A Ping Pong tournament was recently held between the Yale and Harvard Clubs, each being represented by a team of four men. The first match, played at the Yale Club on April 7, resulted in a tie, but in the return match, played at the Harvard Club a week later, the Harvard team finished two sets ahead, thereby winning some handsome cups.

The Committee on Subscriptions for the proposed addition to the Club House reported at the last meeting that the sum of \$46,000 had already been subscribed. The Building Committee has substantially agreed upon plans for the addition, which are to be submitted to the Club for approval at the annual meeting on May 10. Great interest is taken in the matter by members, as the urgent need of more room to keep pace with the rapid growth of the Club is now fully realized.

Francis H. Kinnicutt, '97, Sec.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN.

The 17th annual meeting of The Rocky Mountain Harvard Club was

celebrated by a delightful banquet of cordial good-fellowship at the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colorado, on March 7, 1902. Following the dinner an enjoyable series of toasts, interspersed with music and college songs, was listened to, C. C. Stein, '71, President of the Club for 1901-2, acting as toastmaster. The toasts responded to were these: —

Edward Kent, '83, recently appointed Chief Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, "President Eliot;" Dr. C. E. Edson, '88, "Theodore Roosevelt;" Dr. J. N. Hall, m '82, "The Medical School;" the Rev. David Utter, t '71, "The Ministry;" H. G. Lunt, '70, "The Law and Lawyers;" Dr. O. J. Pfeiffer, m '84, "Athletics;" Ex-Mayor W. S. Lee, of Denver, honorary member of the Club, "The Med. Fac.;" Charles M. Campbell, L. S., '78, "The Law School;" M. H. Kennedy, L. S., '98, "The Glee Club;" J. N. Baxter, '75, "Impromptu Verses;" Principal W. H. Smiley, '77, of the East Denver High School, "The High School and the University;" E. P. Costigan, '99, "The Growth of Harvard;" State Senator Hume Lewis, '92, "Colorado;" Lawrence Lewis, '01, "The Ladies;" R. H. H. Hart, '97, "Co-education."

In addition to those who spoke, the following members of the Club partook of the banquet: A. G. Brodhead, '89; R. H. Buck, '56; C. R. Berger, '93; G. P. Costigan, Jr., '92; Cornelius Ferris, Jr., l '92; G. W. Gano, L. S., '94; B. H. Giles, L. S., '92; A. E. Healey, '91; G. S. Henry, s '95; P. H. Lombard, '95; H. F. Lunt, '98; C. B. Lyman, m '86; John Parsons, '74; J. W. Piper, '00; M. B. Porter, '97; Cummins Ratcliffe, l '99; J. A. Sewall, '61; W. C. Sterne, '91; F. O.

Vaille, '74; E. F. Welles, '82; Frederick R. Wright, '98.

At the business meeting preceding the banquet the treasury of the Club was shown to be in sound condition. A vote of thanks was tendered to the officers of the Club for the closing year, and the following officers were elected to serve for 1902-3: —

Dr. C. E. Edson, '88, pres.; G. P. Costigan, Jr., '92, vice-president; Lawrence Lewis, '01, sec. and treas.; C. K. Boettcher, '97, and B. H. Giles, L. S., '92, members of the executive committee.

A discussion of subjects, of interest to Harvard men everywhere, followed. It was resolved to pay the Club's indebtedness to the Associated Harvard Clubs and to increase the annual dues of the Club to \$2, the change to begin with the current year.

After arguments, pro and con, by a vote of 17 to 13 the following resolution was passed: "*Resolved*, that it is the sense of the Rocky Mountain Harvard Club that all alumni qualified to vote for Overseers should be permitted to vote by letter ballot."

It was unanimously voted that the Secretary send a Denver newspaper, by subscription of the Club, to the Harvard Union; that the incoming Secretary be appointed a committee of one immediately to take action to secure subscriptions from all members of the Club to the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*; and that a committee of three Colorado men, consisting of B. H. Giles, of Denver, the Rev. J. B. Gregg, of Colorado Springs, and State Senator Hume Lewis, of Pueblo, should assist in every way the Appointment Committee of the University in the work of advancing the interests of Harvard men by aiding them in securing such employment as they may be seeking.

The meeting, which adjourned with the singing of "Fair Harvard" and "Auld Lang Syne," was the largest and most successful ever held by The Rocky Mountain Harvard Club, and indicated a splendid and continuing growth of fraternal feeling and helpfulness among Western Harvard men. The address of Lawrence Lewis, the new Secretary, is Pueblo, Colo.

Geo. P. Costigan, Jr., '92, Sec.

ST. LOUIS.

The Harvard Club of St. Louis has been in existence now just a third of a century. The first meeting was held in the winter of 1868-9, when Judge Samuel Treat, '37, invited all the graduates in the city to a dinner at his home, 1022 Pine St. At that meeting the Club was organized, with a membership of 18. Judge Treat, the venerable founder, is still living in St. Louis, but he has been too feeble to attend the dinners of the last few years.

The 33d annual dinner was held on March 1, 1902, at the University Club, with 63 persons present. Dean Briggs, '75, representing the University, and the Hon. C. W. Clifford, '65, President of the Harvard Club of New Bedford, Mass., were the guests. In the absence of the President of the Club, Dr. John Green, '55, who was confined at home by illness, the first Vice-President, M. S. Snow, '65, presided and acted as toastmaster. The officers, guests, and older graduates were grouped at a large table at the head of the room, the others being distributed at smaller tables seating from four to eight. This plan was tried as an experiment in place of the usual long tables seating the whole company. While giving an air of greater informality, it did not on the whole

prove so satisfactory as the old arrangement. In addition to the usual red floral decorations and candle lights shaded in red, captive red balloons floated over the tables and furnished intermittent excitement and merriment by exploding at moments suspiciously inopportune.

A resolution, declaring it to be the sense of the Club that no change in the manner of voting for Overseers was desirable at this time, was passed unanimously. Complying with a request from the Associated Clubs, it was resolved that the President appoint a committee of 3 members to be known as the "Appointment Committee," whose duty it shall be to assist the Appointment Committee of Harvard University in securing places for Harvard graduates seeking employment.

The principal speakers were Dean Briggs, who enlightened and entertained the members on recent Harvard matters, and Mr. Clifford, of New Bedford, who felicitated the Club on its show of enthusiasm.

The following were reelected to office: Dr. John Green, '55, pres.; M. S. Snow, '65, G. D. Markham, '81, and E. H. Sears, '74, vice-presidents; V. M. Porter, '92, sec.; C. H. Morrill, '00, treas., and S. L. Swarts, '88, chorister.

Although less hilarious than some former meetings, due somewhat to the fact that the musical storm centres suffered by the absence of certain star singers, yet not lacking in the essential features of good cheer and the good old Harvard spirit, the dinner was closed by all joining in "Fair Harvard" and "Auld Lang Syne."

May 15 was the date for filing with the Secretary of the Club applications for the Club Scholarship of \$300,

which is available each year for a graduate of a Missouri college desiring to enter the Harvard Graduate School. The new Scholarship Committee consists of E. C. Rowse, '86, J. C. Tausig, '93, and H. C. Dyer, '94.

By the death of George Smith, '53, a resident of St. Louis, the University receives a gift which will amount ultimately to \$450,000 and is to be devoted to the erection of 3 dormitories, each of which shall bear the name of a member of the Smith family. Mr. Smith, although not an active member of the Club, contributed annually to the Club's scholarship fund.

The next meeting of the Club will be held jointly with the Yale and Princeton Clubs in the annual open air "Sing-fest," about the first of June, at one of the summer gardens. The conspicuous success of last year's gathering insures a good attendance.

V. Mott Porter, '92, Sec.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The regular quarterly meeting was held Jan. 30, 1902. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., F. H. Wheelan, '80; vice-presidents, Frank Michael, '87, and M. C. Sloss, '90; treas., J. S. Severance, '63; sec., H. D. Pillsbury, '95. Plans were discussed for the entertainment of Pres. Eliot during his visit to the Pacific coast, but everything has been postponed until next year, at which time the members of the Club earnestly hope that he will be their guest.

H. D. Pillsbury, '95, Sec.

SEATTLE.

The Harvard Club was greatly disappointed to learn that Pres. Eliot had given up his western trip, for it had made arrangements for his stay here

of two days. For the evening of March 12 the University Club had very kindly given the use of its clubhouse to the Harvard men and a smoker had been arranged for that evening. However, the Harvard Club expects to entertain Pres. Eliot during next year.

Samuel Hill, '79, on March 12 gave a dinner to the Harvard Club at the University Club, and after dinner there was a smoker to which all members of the University Club were invited and a few non-members. At the smoker Pres. Graves of the University of Washington delivered a very interesting and instructive address on Pres. Eliot.

At the dinner, besides the host, were the following Harvard men: E. H. Ammidown, '53, Joseph Shippen, '60, Rev. J. T. Nichols, '84, Daniel Kelleher, '85, Walter Oakes, '87, L. B. Stedman, '87, G. H. Preston, '78, K. Winslow, a '83, G. E. Wright, '89, W. H. Wright, '92, Prof. Harry Landes, '93, H. F. Blake, '93, S. R. Hayter, '96, D. P. Robinson, '90, E. P. Dearborn, '98, Wm. Beeman, '03, S. F. Bausman, '83, I. H. Bronson, '89, F. S. Southard, '90, R. S. Eskridge, '95, E. B. Herald, '97, R. P. Oldham, '01, W. L. Waters, '01, D. B. Trefethern, '01, M. W. Watrous, L. S., '93, Herman Chapin, '79.

Pres. F. P. Graves of the University of Washington was also present. Among the out of town Harvard men present were M. H. Wildes, '91, of Everett, and E. C. Ellis, '94, of Whatcom.

L. B. Stedman, '87, is a candidate for the position of United States district attorney for the State of Washington, and at the present time it seems very likely that he will be appointed by the President.—F. S.

Pratt, '94, who since his graduation has been connected with Stone & Webster, of Boston, is at present in Seattle as assistant to Jacob Furth, president of the Seattle Electric Company. — Among the other Harvard men connected with the Seattle Electric Company are D. P. Robinson, '90, who is assistant general manager, and Horatio Bigelow, '99, who is connected with the engineering department. — W. H. Blake, formerly of '97, is now at Stanford University studying mining engineering, and is also playing first base on the university baseball team. — Richard Hayter, '96, is editor of the *Daily Bulletin*, a paper which is devoted to legal and commercial news. The annual meeting of the Harvard Club will be held some time in May.

Henry F. Blake, '93, Sec.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Club held its annual dinner at the New Willards, Feb. 14. At a business meeting before the dinner the following new members were elected: J. R. Jones, '02, N. J. Brumbaugh, '96, Geo. B. Richardson, s '95, F. E. Fitzpatrick, Charles K. Robinson, L. S., '02, H. H. D. Peirce, W. C. Sanger, '74, G. S. Chase, E. B. Kimball, l '95, G. P. Montague, '71, R. W. Montague, '72.

The following members were elected officers of the Club for the ensuing year: Pres., Edward Lander, '35; vice-pres., F. W. Hackett, '61, H. W. Wiley, s '73, Charles Moore, '78, Howe Totten, '93, Vivian Burnett, '98; treasurer, Pickering Dodge, ['79]; sec., J. M. Sterrett, p '72.

Over 80 Harvard men sat down to the dinner. Judge Lander presided with accustomed vigor and humor. Speeches were made by the Assistant Secretary of War, W. C. Sanger, the

late Assistant Secretary of the Navy, F. W. Hackett, J. H. Gray, '87, R. R. Perry, Jr., Herbert Putnam, '83, H. H. D. Peirce, H. W. Wiley, and O. G. Villard, '93.

J. Macbride Sterrett, p '72, Sec.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper class; since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

1840.

JOHN CAPEN, Sec.

5 Worcester Sq., Boston.

Sabin Smith still lives, spends his life in his easy chair, and tries to keep in touch with the things pertaining to Harvard, in spite of the fact that he is totally blind.

1842.

A. D. BLANCHARD, Sec.

17 Hillside Ave., Melrose.

The Class will probably have an afternoon dinner on Commencement.

1843.

T. B. HALL, Sec.

2 Kilby St., Boston.

A memorial window to the late Judge John Lowell has been dedicated in the First Parish Church, Brookline.

1845.

Dr. J. P. Reynolds, 416 Marlborough St., Boston, is Class Secretary, in place of C. W. Folsom, who resigns from

illness. — Justice Horace Gray, of the U. S. Supreme Court, has been incapacitated during the winter.

1846.

C. E. GUILD, Sec.

27 Kilby St., Boston.

Edward Prentiss Tucke was born in Kensington, N. H., Aug. 31, 1825, and studied at Phillips Exeter Academy. After leaving Cambridge he spent six years at home, in Exeter and Newburyport, working on the farm and teaching school with success. He also worked for two years in a machine shop to good purpose. He then went to Urbana, O., where he taught school for a year. Then entered the service of the Franklin & Warren R. R. Co. As he writes: "In the course of events I studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but could see no money in it, and went back to machine shop, where I soon made \$5 a day; that was big money then." After a visit home he went South, to Asheville, N. C., teaching there for a year. Thence to Wilson, N. C., where he again taught school, was made clerk of Superior Court, and bought out a newspaper and press. The war broke out, and as he was a Union man his paper went down, and he was imprisoned as a "dangerous man," when the court came on and the judge let him out. He enlisted in April, 1861, as a private in the 2d North Carolina Cavalry; was in various battles and skirmishes, and was captured by the Union forces near Hanover, Pa., and was sent to Johnson's Island as a prisoner. He took the oath of allegiance, Oct. 3, 1863, and the next year was in the R. R. department of the Army of the Cumberland, and was at the siege of Nashville, Tenn., under Gen. Thomas. Tucke married, at Montrose, Ala.,

Mary Ann Harper of Wilson, N. C., Jan. 29, 1867. They moved from place to place. In 1886, Tucke writes to his classmate Lane from Whittaker's, Edgecomb Co., N. C., Feb. 8: "I am well and flourishing, have a nice home and a good school. I have a wife, but buried my two little girls in Kansas." Later, Tucke settled in Ocala, Fla., where he died, after two years' illness, March 6, 1902, leaving a widow. — The New York *Commercial* says of Senator G. F. Hoar: "It is doubtful if any member of the Senate in the history of that body was ever connected with so many learned societies or with so many educational institutions as Mr. Hoar. Here is a partial list: an Overseer of Harvard College since 1874; president of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard; formerly a regent of the Smithsonian Institution; formerly president (and now vice-president) of the American Antiquarian Society; president of the American Historical Association; president of the Board of Trustees, Clark University; trustee, Peabody Museum of Archaeology; trustee, Leicester Academy; member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Historical Society, of the Historic-Genealogical Society, and of the Virginia Historical Society; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; corresponding member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; and trustee of the Peabody Fund."

1848.

D. R. WHITNEY, Sec.

68 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

The Rev. Dr. Horatio Stebbins died at Cambridge, April 8, aged 80 years and 8 months. He graduated at the Divinity School in Cambridge in 1861, and the same year married and was set-

tled over the Unitarian Church at Fitchburg. In 1855 he became pastor of the Unitarian Church at Portland, Me., where he remained 8 years. In 1863 he supplied the Rev. Dr. Bellows's pulpit in New York, and in 1864 accepted a call from the Unitarian Society in San Francisco, as successor to the Rev. T. Starr King. Here he remained till about three years ago, when on account of ill health he resigned from the active charge of the church and was made pastor *emeritus*. Two years ago he took up his residence in Cambridge. He leaves a widow and three children. One son, Roderick (H. C., '81), is settled as a Unitarian minister at Milton and another son is in the senior class of the Institute of Technology. His daughter graduated from Radcliffe last June. During his pastorate of 35 years at San Francisco he was identified with many educational and philanthropic works in addition to his duties as pastor. He was president of the Board of Trustees of the College of California, and was instrumental in transferring that institution to the State as the foundation of the University. For 26 years he was a regent of the University, and also served as trustee of the Inebriate Asylum, the Foundling Asylum, the Lick School of Mechanic Arts, and of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. — The Rev. E. A. Hoffman, dean of the General Theological Seminary (Protestant Episcopal) of New York, and Mrs. Hoffman, celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding on April 19, at their residence in New York city. One of the interesting features of the occasion was the presence of Mrs. Hoffman's bridesmaid at the time of her wedding and also of the dean's best man on the same occasion. The presents were of gold, among which

were included a golden bowl sent by the Daughters of the Holland Dames, and a golden loving cup from the grandchildren of the dean. The occasion was also marked by the presentation to the dean and Mrs. Hoffman of a loving cup and a set of engrossed resolutions by the faculty and students of the Seminary, expressing their appreciation and affection. — Gen. C. G. Loring has resigned as curator of the Boston Art Museum after 30 years' service. — The Rev. T. D. Howard has resigned as pastor of the Unitarian Church, Charlestown, N. H.

1849.

T. K. LOTHROP, *Sec.*

27 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

James Durell Green died at Ypsilanti, Mich., on March 21, 1902; he was born at Lynn, May 12, 1828.

1852.

H. G. DENNY, *Sec.*

68 Devonshire St., Boston.

The Class has lost three members during the past quarter, viz.: Prof. James B. Thayer, of whom a memoir is printed on p. 508; John Emory Hoar, who died at Brookline, March 29; and William Henry Phipps, who died at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 31. — John Emory Hoar was born at Poultney, Vt., Nov. 22, 1828, and died at Brookline, March 29, 1902. He attended Middlebury College 2 years, then entered the Junior Class at Harvard and graduated in 1852, having worked his own way through college. For one year after graduating he was sub-master of the Cambridge High School, and in 1854 became master of the Brookline High School, a position in which he remained until 1888. He was also one of the active organizers of the Brookline Public Library, and

was its first librarian, from 1857 to 1871. In 1895 he was chosen a trustee of the Public Library, and in 1897 a member of the School Committee, both of which offices he held up to the time of his death. He was a Freemason, and a member of the Union Club of Boston, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the American Free Trade League, and the Brookline Historical and Education societies, and was one of the original members of the Thursday Club. As principal of the High School for 34 years he came in close personal contact with an entire generation of the youth of the town. He leaves a widow and one son. — Prof. J. B. Thayer married, in 1861, Sophia Bradford Ripley, who survives with two sons and three daughters. One of the sons, William S., graduated in 1885 and is now professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins; Ezra R. (H. C. 1888) is a lawyer in Boston. — E. E. Anderson is again a member of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy.

1853.

S. S. SHAW, *Sec.*

49 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

George Smith, who was born March 1, 1834, died at St. Louis, Mo., on March 24, 1902; and Sylvester Waterhouse died also in St. Louis on Feb. 12, aged 71. V. M. Mott, '92, Secretary of the Harvard Club of St. Louis, writes: "The story of George Smith, benefactor, is full of interest. A strange man he was in every sense. Born the son of an Irish porter named Connelly, he was adopted as a child by his father's employer, James Smith, a rich merchant and pioneer, whose name he acquired. The boy received an education, a large allowance, and much paternal affection. In return

he became a thorn in the side of his patron. Graduating from Harvard in 1853, he went wild, was cast off, and roamed over the face of the earth. For a long period the Smiths had no idea what had become of him. From New Mexico he drifted to New York, found employment in Wall Street, speculated with a little success, lost everything in the gold panic, and finally got into a destitute condition. In 1877, when James Smith died, Persis Smith, the widow, being left alone, sought out George and brought him back to St. Louis to live with her. She died in 1891, leaving him her entire estate, which had come largely from her husband. The relatives of the old people, thus excluded, contested her will. Then began a bitter litigation covering ten years. George had no friends or sympathy, but he finally won out. He had no part in the affairs of the community, no tastes, no interests, except some paltry speculations in grain, which took him frequently to 'bucket shops.' He was suspicious in his attitude toward the world, intense in his prejudices against people in particular, and eccentric to the extreme. He lived in the old Smith residence, a mysterious house with drawn shades and a plain silver doorplate bearing his name, in a district once fashionable, but now far down town, and surrounded by cheap boarding houses and shops. The recluse lived there alone with his servants, a complaining old bachelor, miserly, cynical, and unheard of. He had no friends, relatives, or associates except the lawyers who fought his battles, and a few cats that he allowed to sit with him at table. When he died, the St. Louis Trust Company, his executor, managed the funeral. Several of us Harvard men were re-

quested by the Company to act as pall-bearers. Only one or two of us had ever seen or heard of him, but all were willing enough, under the circumstances, to be his posthumous friends. There were no mourners — save the servants. At his request, found in a letter, no minister was present, and the services consisted merely of singing by a young woman, hired by the executor, and a chorus of waifs from the Orphans' Home that it appears he had been helping." By his will, George Smith left \$450,000, the bulk of his estate, to Harvard University, the money to be used in building three dormitories, one to be named for himself and the other two for his adopted parents. He left small bequests to his servants, but absolutely nothing to the relatives of his deceased foster parents, who tried several years ago to have his foster mother's will set aside. He also willed to Harvard several oil and crayon portraits of his foster parents, to be hung in Memorial Hall of Harvard. He left \$500 to the Smith Library in Franklin, N. H., and \$1000 to the Bellefontaine Cemetery, to have his burial lot kept in order. His executors find that his bequest to Harvard will amount only to \$250,000, which will be allowed to accumulate. — Uriel Haskell Crocker died March 8, 1902, in Boston, where he was born Dec. 24, 1832, the son of Uriel and Sarah Kidder (Haskell) Crocker. His early education was acquired in private schools. Then he fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and entering Harvard, graduated in the Class of 1853. He studied at the Law School for two years, took his LL. B. in 1855, and then entered the office of Sidney Bartlett. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1856, and since then had been engaged in

practice as a lawyer, chiefly as a conveyancer. Among his books on legal subjects are "Notes on the Public Statutes of Massachusetts," "Notes on Common Forms," and "Notes on the Revised Laws." He also published pamphlets on subjects connected with political economy. In the early years of the agitation for the establishment of a public park for Boston, 1869-1875, he was very active and prominent in advocating the measure. He was a member of the Common Council from 1874 to 1878 inclusive, and was one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of Massachusetts in 1881. He was also a member of the Mass. Historical Society, the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Mass. Fire Society, — a Republican institution in the town of Boston, — and of the Union, St. Botolph, Country, New Riding, and Unitarian clubs. He had been clerk, treasurer, and director of the South Cove Co.; director and president of the United States Hotel Co.; clerk, treasurer, and director of the proprietors of the Revere House; director of the Northern (N. H.) R. R., chairman of the standing committee of the West Church, treasurer of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association, member of the general committee of the Citizens' Association of Boston, president of the Boston Lying-in Hospital, and a member of the board of managers of the Home for Aged Women. He first married, Jan. 15, 1861, Miss Clara G. Ballard, daughter of Joseph Ballard of Boston, by whom there were three sons — George U. Crocker, '84, Joseph B. Crocker, and Edgar Crocker, '97. Mrs. Crocker died May 14, 1891. Mr. Crocker's second wife, who survives him, was Annie J. Fitz; their marriage took place April 29, 1893.

— Prof. Sylvester Waterhouse, who died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 12, 1902, was born in Barrington, N. H., Sept. 15, 1830. After a boyhood spent on a New Hampshire farm, he began his educational career at Phillips Academy, Exeter. He finished his preparatory course there with honor in 1850, and entered Dartmouth College in 1851, remaining until the close of the academic year, when he entered Harvard in the autumn of 1851. He graduated with honor in 1853. After spending two years in the Harvard Law School, he accepted, in 1856, an appointment as professor of Latin in Antioch College, O. In 1857 he became instructor in Washington University, St. Louis, becoming, in 1864, university professor of Greek. In 1868 the Messrs. Collier gave to the university the sum of \$25,000, the income to be applied to the maintenance of the university chair of Greek, "in grateful recognition by his former pupils of the fidelity, learning, and ability with which Prof. Waterhouse has for years discharged his duties." He received the degree of LL. B. at Harvard in 1857; LL. D. at the University of Missouri, in 1883; and Ph. D. (Hon.) at Dartmouth, in 1884. His colleague, Prof. C. M. Woodward, '60, writes: "While an enthusiastic teacher of the classics, he had a perennial interest in affairs of high public concern. Social, industrial, and commercial questions were intensely attractive to him. His brain and his pen were ever active upon the issues of the day. He early advocated the improvement of the Mississippi River, and wrote the first popular description of the great Eads Bridge. For one year, in addition to his regular classes in Greek, he filled the position of instructor in Political

Economy with distinguished success." "Prof. Waterhouse had one of the happiest dispositions in St. Louis, and this, too, in spite of the fact that he had lost his left leg and his left eye," says the *Globe-Democrat*. "When but a small boy, he got his leg caught in the wheel of a moving buggy. It was twisted so badly that he had to have it amputated. A few years later he fell out of another buggy and lost his eye." He never married. — Prof. J. C. White, after more than 30 years' service as professor of Dermatology in the Harvard Medical School, has resigned and been made professor *emeritus*. — Johns Hopkins has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Pres. Eliot.

1855.

E. H. ABBOT, Sec.

1 Follen St., Cambridge.

William Dean Philbrick, born in Brookline, July 24, 1834, died in Boston, Jan. 27, 1902. He was youngest son of Samuel Philbrick and Eliza Southwick. After graduating from Harvard, he was in business in Boston for several years. Then he engaged in farming in Newton Centre and, for some years before his death, in cultivating flowers for the market. He was at one time one of the editors of the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, and being a capable writer, well-informed upon agricultural subjects, having also had much practical experience, he contributed many useful and interesting articles to the columns of that paper. He married Mary Staigg, sister of the artist Richard M. Staigg; she died in 1902. Of their nine children, three sons and five daughters survive him. — H. L. Higginson is a member of the Mass. Historical Society. — The Corporation have appointed Alexander Agassiz director of

the University Museum. He returned in April from his expedition to the Maldives, where he made an extensive study of coral formations. He believes that he has disproved Darwin's theory as to coral structure. While in Paris, Dr. Agassiz, at the invitation of the College, had a portrait of himself painted by the eminent French artist, Jules Lefèvre, which shows him in his red satin robes as a member of the French Academy of Science. He will present the picture to Harvard. Soon after his return he presided at the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington. — Smith Wright, who died at Dorchester, Feb. 20, 1902, was born at Sugar Grove, Pa., Oct. 19, 1830. He studied law, and took his LL. B. at the Harvard Law School in 1858. — The Class of '55 window has been placed in Memorial Hall. It consists of two parts, one of which represents Bernard of Clairvaux, and the other, Godfrey of Bouillon. The features of the first figure strongly resemble Phillips Brooks, those of the second, Gen. F. C. Barlow. The mottoes are "Fides" and "Spes" for the preacher, "Caritas" and "Fortitudo" for the soldier. Edward P. Sperry, of New York, designed the work.

1856.

D. A. GLEASON, Sec.

152 Causeway St., Boston.

Charles Tasker Howard died at his residence in Boston, Feb. 3, 1902. He was born in Boston, July 22, 1833, son of Benjamin and Harriett (Lang) Howard. His father afterwards removed to Brookline. He was fitted for college at the private school of W. H. Brooks in Boston. Before graduation he was elected chorister of the Class. Upon graduation he entered the hard-

ware store of Butler, Keith & Hill, Boston; in the summer of 1857 changed to the counting-room of his father, B. Howard & Son, Boston. Upon the death of his father in 1860, he, with his brother, succeeded to his father's business, under the style of Benjamin Howard's Sons, general commission merchants. From 1871 he was treasurer of the Merrimac Chemical Co., manufacturers of various acids and chemicals. He was very much interested in music, and for several years was a member of the Apollo Club, and its treasurer. He was married, Nov. 30, 1859, in Roxbury, to Jane Wheaton McBurney, daughter of Charles McBurney, Esq. She died April 13, 1879. July 2, 1885, he was married to Mrs. Jane Marriott Welsh, in Lexington. He had five children: Allan McBurney Howard, married; Rosine Howard; Charles Bryant Howard; Philip Barthold Howard (H. C. 1893); and Florence Howard, wife of Henry Brooks. — Moses Merrill died at his home in Boston, April 26, 1902. His health had been a subject of anxiety for the past two years, and he was finally obliged to give up work some six months since, when he resigned the headmastership of the Boston Latin School. He was the son of Washington and Abiah Gile (Kelly) Merrill, was born in Methuen, Sept. 14, 1833. He was fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy, entered Dartmouth in 1852, and joined the Class of 1856 at Harvard, in June, 1854. In the spring of 1856, a little while before graduating from Harvard, he was appointed principal of the Shepard Grammar School in Cambridge. In October, 1858, he was appointed usher in the Boston Latin School; sub-master in 1867; master in 1869; and headmaster in 1877. In 1879 he was

granted a leave of absence for six months for the purpose of visiting schools and studying educational methods in England, Scotland, and Germany; and again in 1889-90 he was granted leave of absence for one year on account of poor health, spending the winter in the South. Upon his return, with health apparently much improved, he resumed his duties in the school, but increasing feebleness compelled a final resignation. From that time his disease, an affection of the heart, became more developed, and confined him to his room for the last two or three weeks of his life. At a meeting of the Boston Latin School Association, April 8, 1902, an excellent portrait of Merrill was presented to the school, but Merrill was unable to be present. His death removes from our active association another of the members of the Class whose life has been wholly spent in the unpretentious discharge of duty. He was a man of well-poised character, of excellent judgment, of most upright integrity, and unbending principle. This firmness of character was still consistent with a genial kindliness and regard for others, which, combined with rare executive qualities, made him the ideal headmaster of the school to which most of his life was devoted. He received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from Amherst in 1880, and was made an honorary member of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1884. He has written occasional essays or magazine and newspaper articles. He has made many addresses before the Latin School graduates at their annual dinners, notably in 1877, 1878, 1881, 1883, and 1892. He contributed to the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for April, 1893, one of a series of articles by

various headmasters on "Secondary Education." He was for several years a deacon of the Old South Church of Boston. He was married in Methuen, Nov. 26, 1857, to Sarah Ann White, daughter of True Worthy White. Their children are: George White Merrill (H. C. 1880); John Edward Merrill (b. Aug. 14, 1861; d. Oct. 1, 1861); Annie Gertrude Merrill, and Juliette Christie Merrill. — Prof. Jeremiah Smith has resigned as trustee of Phillips Exeter Academy.

1857.

DR. F. H. BROWN, Sec.

28 State St., Boston.

On May 1 J. D. Long retired from the Secretaryship of the Navy, after more than five years' service; he intends to resume the practice of law in Boston. — A memorial tablet to J. C. Ropes has been dedicated at Trinity Church, Boston. It is of dark marble, to harmonize with the stone wall to which it is attached, and is about three feet long. At the top, carved in the marble, is a bas-relief of the face of Mr. Ropes, and on either side of it are the dates 1836 and 1899. — Dr. F. H. Brown has continued the record of Harvard men in the war of 1861-65, and has again been elected president of the Mass. Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

1858.

J. C. DAVIS, Sec.

65 Mason Building, Boston.

Dr. J. G. Park is chairman of the Groton Board of Health.

1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, Sec.

5 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

James Schouler has received the

honorary degree of LL. D. from the Johns Hopkins University.

1861.

THE REV. J. E. WRIGHT, *Sec.*

Montpellier, Vt.

Pres. Roosevelt appointed, in February last, Dr. J. R. May a member of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. — F. W. Hackett has nearly completed a book entitled "Personal Reminiscences of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, 1872." — The Secretary earnestly requests additional items of information concerning themselves from his classmates, to be incorporated in the forthcoming Class Report. — Dr. H. P. Bowditch is a member of the Council of the National Academy of Sciences.

1862.

C. E. GRINNELL, *Sec.*

30 Court St., Boston.

The Class will celebrate its fortieth year since graduation by a dinner. The Secretary will issue no report. — W. T. Brigham, curator of the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, has been elected honorary member of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. In apprising him of the honor Prof. A. C. Haddon of Cambridge University says: "I was very pleased that a few days ago the institute formally acknowledged the great work you are doing for oceanic ethnology by electing you an honorary member. We fully realize the difficulties that beset one isolated as you are, and we thoroughly appreciate your enthusiasm and ability, which have so successfully surmounted all the obstacles." — D. C. French is the sculptor of the statue of Gen. W. F. Bartlett to be erected in Pittsfield.

1863.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, *Sec.*

53 State St., Boston.

Dr. J. C. Warren, with Dr. H. P. Bowditch, '63, formed the finance committee which has raised the great fund for the Medical School. — F. L. Higginson has been elected president of the Suffolk Savings Bank for seamen and others, in Boston. — Dean C. L. Smith takes his sabbatical year this coming year. — A. J. Bailey has been reappointed corporation counsel of Boston.

1864.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*

225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Orlando Marcellus Fernald, Lawrence Professor of Greek in Williams College, and senior member of the faculty, died April 15 at Boston, while under treatment for a malady of the heart. Born in Candia, N. H., Sept. 1, 1840, the son of Samuel Pray and Hannah Evans (Palmer) Fernald, he fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. After graduating from Harvard in 1864, he was principal of the Exeter, N. H., High School, and then in 1865 he became chemical teacher in the Springfield High School. In July, 1872, he became professor of Greek in Williams College, Williamstown. There he remained till his death, initiating the freshmen into his own text-book, "Selections from the Greek Historians" (1878), and performing faithfully the multifarious administrative duties of a professor of the old school. His activities as "Freshman Class Officer," at a time when that office was still more than a form, made him the official guide, counselor, and friend of generations of Williams students, who will remember him with friendliness, not unmixed

with awe, for to all his duties he brought a keen sense of humor and no little command of sarcasm. Although a man of wisdom, wit, and rare power of expression, he could not be induced to make public addresses. He declined the headship of Phillips Exeter Academy, because he did not wish to be a public character, and would accept no place that would require him to speak in public. Williams conferred on him an honorary A. M. degree in 1873, and an LL. D. in 1901. He married, July 5, 1871, Mary L. Wells, of South Hadley Falls, who survives.

1865.

G. A. GODDARD, *Sec.*

10 Tremont St., Boston.

Albert Ripley Leeds, A. B. 1868, Ph. D. (Hon.) Coll. N. J., 1878, etc., was born in Philadelphia, June 27, 1843, and died there March 13, 1902, of cancer of the stomach, after a most painful illness most heroically borne. After graduating he held professorships of chemistry in four institutions at once — Philadelphia High School, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia Dental College, and Haverford College — for some four years, until his health broke down in 1869. After traveling in Europe, he next organized, in 1871, the department of Chemistry in Stevens Institute, Hoboken, and worked for that institute until three weeks before his death, of which he had full warning. His farewell to and parting from his students on Feb. 20 was a touching one, and on the presentation to him by the students of a loving cup five days before his death he fainted from exhaustion, and the students carried him to his bed from which he never again arose. He published many papers in scientific journals, and was an official and fellow in many scientific,

chemical, and engineering societies both here and abroad, and was also chemist to the Water Boards of eleven or more large cities, and a member of the State Board of Health of New Jersey, and of the State Board of Charities. He married (1) Margaretta R. West, of Philadelphia, in 1871; after her death he married (2) Anne G. Webb, in 1890, who survives with two daughters. — C. H. Tweed is president of the Houston and Texas Central R. R.

1870.

T. B. TICKNOR, *Sec.*

18 Highland St., Cambridge.

D. C. French has been chosen as sculptor of the memorial to the late Gov. Roger Wolcott. — Brooks Adams is a member of the Mass. Historical Society. — A. A. Lawrence is a vice-president of the Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co. — Laurence Curtis is chairman of the executive committee of the Brookline Country Club.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, *Sec.*

1280 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

Gov. Odell of New York has appointed J. L. King a member of the commission to inquire into the condition of the rivers and creeks of the State of New York and the causes of their overflow, and to suggest a remedy for such overflow. — H. A. Lamb has resigned as trustee for children, Boston.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, JR., *Sec.*

18 Post Office Sq., Boston.

George Fiske died of pneumonia at Concord on March 5, 1902, after a very short illness. He was born in Boston, Dec. 28, 1851. Immediately after graduation he went to England and entered Guy's Hospital, where he

remained one term studying medicine. He spent much of his time in travel in Europe and was never in active business. He was a member of the Monumental Brass Society of London, England, and made a large collection of specimens of the Chalcotriptic Art, which was exhibited at the rooms of Trinity Church in the winter of 1898. He was very enthusiastic in his work of collecting these rubbings from monumental brasses in England and was considered an authority on these matters. He was a member of the Corporation of the Parish of St. George's Church, Maynard, Mass., to the establishment of which he had given much of his time and means, and it was largely due to him that a church was erected there for the benefit of the English operatives in the mills. He was married, Dec. 13, 1888, at Lynn, to Mary E. Rood, who survives him. — The Class will dine at the Algonquin Club the evening before Commencement and the Secretary hopes to have a report ready for distribution at that time. — Charlemagne Tower, U. S. Ambassador to Russia, has come home on leave of absence.

1873.

A. L. WARE, *Sec.*

Milton.

Prof. H. S. White has taken the house of the late Prof. E. W. Gurney on Fayerweather St., Cambridge, and will enter upon his new duties as professor of German at Harvard in September.

1874.

G. P. SANGER, *Sec.*

940 Exchange Building, Boston.

The Class will have its annual dinner at the Exchange Club, Boston, Tuesday evening, June 24, and in the forenoon of that day the golf players of

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the Class meet at the Country Club in Brookline for the third annual competition. — Dr. J. W. Brannan is president of the recently appointed Board of Trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals in New York city. — Paul Dana, of the N. Y. *Sun*, has been mentioned in press dispatches as likely to be appointed U. S. ambassador to Italy. — T. W. Moses had charge of the music at the breakfast given Feb. 2, in New York, in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia to the "Captains of Industry." It was so successful that with the acquiescence of his Royal Highness it was repeated later at the University Club. — Erastus Brainerd is representing the Seattle Chamber of Commerce at Washington, D. C. — Walter Ingersoll Jones died at Keene, N. H., Feb. 8, 1902. He was the son of William Parry and Mary Ann (Prince) Jones, and was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 10, 1852. At the age of 14 he went to St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., but in 1869, having decided to fit for Harvard, he came to Cambridge, and tutored under Prentiss Cummings, '64. Entering with the Class, throughout the four years of college life he was well known and highly esteemed by his classmates, and in the social life of the Class he was conspicuous. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, A. K. E., Hasty Pudding Club, and A. D. Club, and was also elected a member of the St. Paul's Society. Soon after graduation he had a position with the Continental Sugar Refinery, Boston, and remained with it till 1888, when it joined the sugar trust. While the organization of the old company was kept up for some years after the trust was created, he was its treasurer; and, though not actively engaged in business afterwards, his time was par-

tially occupied in filling positions of trust and responsibility. For five years he was the treasurer of the Union Club of Boston, and for some time was secretary of a mining corporation. About five years ago his health began to fail, and in the summer of 1901 he was stricken with apoplexy, from which he never recovered.

1875.

W. A. REED, *Sec.*

Brockton.

Prof. L. B. R. Briggs, since 1891 dean of Harvard College, has been made dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. — A. Hemenway has given the Boston Public Library a copy of the rare first edition of Florio's "Montaigne." — Francis Dumaresq died in Boston, Feb. 23, 1902. He was the fourth son of Captain Philip Dumaresq and Margaretta (De Blois) Dumaresq, and was born in Roxbury, July 19, 1854. He fitted for Harvard at the Boston Latin School, and after graduation and a year of travel abroad engaged in business in Boston, being at the time of his death a member of the firm of DeFord & Co. (sugar dealers), of which he was one of the founders.

1876.

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT, *Sec.*

40 Water St., Boston.

A dinner was given by those of the Class who could be reached at short notice, at the University Club, Boston, on March 24, in honor of William H. Moody, on the announcement of the President's intention to appoint him Secretary of the Navy. Judge F. C. Lowell presided; 34 members attended. F. J. Stimson introduced the guest of the occasion with a paraphrase of the "Admiral's" song in *Pinafore*. — On April 18 Alden Samp-

son read a paper before the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia on the ruins of Palmyra, with a brief consideration of the "Ancient Estate of that City." — E. M. Wheelwright delivered a lecture in April, on "Bridges," one of a course at the Boston Public Library.

1877.

J. F. TYLER, *Sec.*

73 Tremont St., Boston.

Morris Gray has been selected as our Chief Marshal for Commencement. I have a new report in preparation which will be ready on Commencement day. The preparations for our celebration are not quite complete, but they will include some sort of exercises by way of turning over the Class Gate, and a dinner at Parker's the night before Commencement. Some preparation will be made for receiving the men on Monday and on Tuesday, when we are likely to spend the day together, perhaps at the Country Club. These will be the general features, and the details will be arranged later. — Prof. Barrett Wendell, who goes abroad on his sabbatical this summer, has accepted an invitation from Trinity College, England, to deliver there next year a course of 12 lectures on English literature.

1878.

J. C. WHITNEY, *Sec.*

Box 3573, Boston.

Dr. John Homans, 2d, died in Boston after a short illness, on May 4. He was born in Boston, March 15, 1857. During his college course he was prominent in social life, being a member of the Institute of 1770, the A.K.E., the Porcellian, and the Hasty Pudding Club. After graduation he was three years in the Medical School;

received the degree of M. D. in 1882; was for a year house officer in the Mass. General Hospital; traveled in Europe, studying in Vienna and elsewhere till 1884. On his return he began to practice in Boston. He was president of the Mass. Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; physician and director, Home for Aged Men, Boston Asylum, and State School for Indigent Boys; asst. medical director of the New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.; clerk of the Mass. Cremation Society; director of the Boston Medical Library Association; governor of the Union Club, Boston; president of the Mass. Emergency and Hygiene Association; trustee of the Mass. Humane Society; and an officer of the Mass. Society of the Cincinnati. He was unmarried. — F. L. Gay has permission of the Corporation to make copies of vols. i, iii, iv, and v of the College Records, and to print selections thereof.

1879.

FRANCIS ALMY, *Sec.*

Buffalo, N. Y.

G. v. L. Meyer, Ambassador to Italy, has withdrawn as a candidate for nomination to Congress from the 6th Mass. district. — Mayor Low has appointed P. T. Barlow a civil magistrate of New York, his term lasting till May 1, 1907. — Largely owing to the arguments of Wm. Schofield, the Mass. legislature defeated by a large vote the B. F. Butler statue project. — Dean S. C. Bennett of the Boston University Law School is "mentioned" for the Mass. Superior Bench. — H. C. Mercer has established at Doylestown, Pa., a pottery which is already successfully making rare tiles and similar artistic products. — A. A. Carey, who is again president of the Boston Arts and Crafts Society, is editing a monthly

journal called *Handicraft*. — Dr. J. T. Bowen has been promoted asst. professor of Dermatology at the Harvard Medical School. — F. Almy spent the months of March and April in a vacation trip to Mexico via Cuba. — Forty-four members of the Class attended a dinner at the Wayside Inn, April 18. The committee in charge plan to have similar outings each spring, fall, and winter. — The Commencement dinner of the Class will be held in the Harvard Union, — we being the first Class to use the Union for this purpose. — Samuel Hill has moved to Seattle, Wash.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*

14 Beacon St., Boston.

Pres. Roosevelt is expected at Commencement. — F. A. Tupper is president of the Harvard Teachers' Association. — Robert Bacon is a director in the reorganized Northern Pacific and C. B. and Q. R. R. Cos.

1881.

PROF. C. R. SANGER, *Sec.*

103 Walker St., Cambridge.

The Class will meet at 21 Holworthy on Commencement. — Henry Norman, M. P., is a member of a British royal commission to investigate the evils of alien immigration, and to advise remedial or precautionary measures. — Edward Ridgley, for many years previous to last January cashier of the Ridgley National Bank of Springfield, Ill., has been appointed national bank inspector. He was in 1896 the candidate of the Gold Democrats for state treasurer of Illinois. He will have New York city as his territory. — Howard Elliott has been elected second vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co., with

office in Chicago, having charge of maintenance and operation of all the lines of that company, from May 1, 1902. — In March Prof. C. R. Sanger went to Germany, on leave of absence, to study methods for a course on technical chemistry which he will give at Harvard next year. During his absence, the Rev. J. W. Suter, chairman of the Class Committee, is acting as Secretary; address, Winchester. — H. I. Thomsen's office address is 612 Continental Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. — R. C. Sturgis is schoolhouse commissioner for Boston. — Dr. G. A. Gordon will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon for 1902. — R. H. McCurdy is a director of the Century Realty Co., New York. — C. H. W. Foster is rear commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club. — Prof. J. C. Rolfe of the Univ. of Michigan has accepted an appointment as professor of Latin at the Univ. of Pennsylvania.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.

89 State St., Boston.

The Class will celebrate its 20th anniversary in June. On Monday evening, June 23, seats will be reserved at the "Pop" concert for all members who notify the Secretary by June 1. Tuesday will be spent on the water, going down the harbor in a steamer and lunching at Misery Island Club. Wednesday, Commencement at Cambridge and Class dinner in the evening at Hotel Bellevue, Boston. — W. L. Putnam and J. H. Storer are directors in the State Street Trust Co., Boston. — R. T. Paine, 2d, is general manager of the United Electric Securities Co. and a member of the executive committee of the directors of the General Electric Co. — Prescott Lawrence was a judge at the Boston Horse

Show. — G. W. Dickerman is vice-president of the United Typewriter and Supplies Co., 316 Broadway, New York.

1883.

FREDERIC NICHOLS, Sec.

2 Joy St., Boston.

A. C. Burrage has purchased the steam yacht *Orizaba*, 260 ft. over all, which, under her new name *Aztec*, was launched on April 22 at the Nixon yards at Elizabethport, N. J., and will be ready for service during the summer. With a displacement of about a thousand tons she will rank among the largest of the pleasure steamers of this country, and her new owner will use her for deep-sea cruising and long voyages exclusively. Burrage has also recently entered the lists as an owner and breeder of horses, and was an exhibitor at the Boston Horse Show in April. — J. R. Brackett was one of the few guests from the United States invited to attend the first Cuban Conference of Charities and Correction, held at Havana, March 19-22. — Dr. George Heywood won the championship of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York, in the 14-inch balk-line billiard tournament on April 21. — Joseph Lee has contributed \$10,000 to the fund for the erection of the Hall of Philosophy at Harvard, in memory of Emerson. Lee and C. H. Kip addressed the Mass. Civic League on April 10, regarding the welfare of the youth of our cities, the proper licensing of newsboys, etc., in which questions they have been actively interested, Kip having spent more than 50 nights last summer in personally investigating the conditions of the life of children in Boston during the heated months, the time they spend in the streets, their haunts, amusements, and temptations. — C. P. Perin has re-

moved his office to the Mills Building, 35 Wall St., New York, where he is established as consulting engineer for the Mining Securities Corporation. He is to take charge of an expedition, early in June, to Berner's Bay, Alaska, near Skagway, for the purpose of reporting on the value of some coal properties in that region; and then, accompanied by H. L. Smyth, will start on a 2200 mile journey down the Yukon to Cape Nome, and thence back to Seattle by sea. — C. S. Hamlin has consented to the use of his name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Massachusetts. He has also been mentioned in connection with a Congressional nomination, but has declined to be considered as an aspirant. He will lecture at Harvard next year on U. S. Government Service. — Edward Kent, who has been living for the past five years near Denver, and winning distinction at the Colorado bar, was appointed by the President, on Jan. 29, to be chief justice of Arizona. — R. B. Fuller sailed in April, with his wife, for England, whence he took steamer for Buenos Ayres, where he will remain for some months on business for the firm of Howe, Fuller & Trunkett, of Boston. — Stoughton 11 will be open as usual for the Class on Commencement Day.

1884.

E. A. HIBBARD, Sec.

111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Rev. J. B. Wilson has resigned his position as assistant pastor of the Washington Ave. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Concord, N. H. — An opera written by our classmate Charles E. Hamlin has recently been produced with great success at Bangor, Me., and will soon be

heard in other places. — It is extremely probable that the Class will have a dinner on Tuesday evening preceding Commencement. If so, notices of the place will shortly be sent to the members of the Class. The Class will dine in 1904, on its 20th anniversary, and this dinner is an extra one, contemplated by the Class Committee and Class Secretary, of which due notice will be given. — As several inquiries have come to the Secretary with reference to the reported death of a member of the Class, he takes this occasion to state that the Charles L. Holt, who died recently in New York city, was not our classmate of the same name. — Prof. L. E. Gates has been absent on leave since February. — J. M. Codman is chairman of the Brookline selectmen.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec.

70 State St., Boston.

The Class Reunion on Commencement will be held at Hollis 23 as usual. At the business meeting the question of a change of location of the '85 Class Gate will be considered. — The number of '85 men who have joined the Harvard Union, while encouraging, is far from doing credit to the Class; more life members would be appreciated. — R. P. Carroll has sold his yawl *Navahoe* (which as a sloop in 1893 defeated *Britannia* and brought back the Brenton Reef Cup from English waters) to G. W. Watjen of Germany. Mr. Watjen has taken her to Germany, where she will be raced this summer with an American skipper and crew. — C. A. Peterson is one of the teachers at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Boston. — J. J. Storrow has made a gift for refitting the laboratory of metallurgical chemistry in the Botch

Building of the Lawrence Scientific School. He is one of the contributors to the fund to erect Emerson Hall, is a director of the Western Telephone Co., and is one of the working committee to arrange a new five years' agreement with Yale for athletic sports. — J. E. Thayer is the president of the Boston Horse Show Co., which recently gave the successful horse show in Boston, and he is also vice-president of the Gentlemen's Driving Club and a director of the new Metropolitan Driving Club of Boston. — Charles C. Wheelwright now has a winter home on Beacon St.; his summer home is still Cohasset. — E. K. Keep is still abroad, and his address is Brown, Shipley & Co., London. — E. V. Hull with his family has been in Europe for the last two years with headquarters in Paris, care of John Munroe & Co., bankers, 7 Rue Scribe. — Walter Atherton has been awarded in competition the position of architect for the new church of the Unitarian Parish of East Boston. — Three rooms in the Rotch Building on Holmes Field, which is devoted to the department of mining and metallurgy, are equipped out of the fund given in memory of the late John Simpkins. They are the Simpkins Metallurgical Laboratory, the Simpkins Assay Laboratory, and the Simpkins Ore-dressing Laboratory. — W. H. Baldwin was the speaker at one of the regular Tuesday evenings at the Harvard Union early in March. His subject was the Committee of Fifteen and the 1901 Municipal Campaign in New York city. He is a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and of the Fairmount and Somerset Coal Companies; he is also chairman of the General Education Board, organized to promote "education within the United States, without distinction of race, sex,

or creed." — Dr. Reuben Peterson was last fall elected Bates Professor of the Diseases of Women and Children in the Medical School of the University of Michigan, and has moved from Chicago to Ann Arbor. — Dr. H. D. Arnold is senior physician of the Tufts Medical School Dispensary as well as one of the best teachers on the faculty of the school. — G. D. Cushing, chairman of the Boston School Committee, delivered a lecture in February before the Harvard Political Club on young men in politics. — F. A. Delano is president of the Harvard Club of Chicago. — A. T. French spent the winter abroad. He is one of the reorganization committee for the Planters Compress Co. and the Indo-Egyptian Compress Co. — P. E. Presbrey has been re-elected secretary of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. — Eben Sutton has moved from Boston to Baltimore and has formed a partnership for the banking business under the name of Sutton & Brogden at 8 South St. — H. M. Williams was re-elected president of the Harvard Crimson Association at the 20th anniversary meeting held on March 1. — Philip Livingston has changed his address to 10 Wall St., New York city. He is building a winter residence on Fifth Ave., New York city. — The Rev. J. L. Mitchell is minister of the Second Congregational Church, Attleboro. — G. M. Carnochan is inspector of small arms practice, with rank of major, on the staff of the First Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y. He is exhibiting his prize fox terriers at all the bench shows. — P. S. Drane's address is care of New York *Herald*. — The fund raised by the friends of the late R. F. Simes and presented to the library of the Harvard Union amounted to over \$4000. — H. K. Swinscoe's address is not Joliet, but

DeKalb, Ill. — E. J. Sartelle is actuary of the State Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Worcester, the second largest company organized under Massachusetts laws. — E. L. Thayer is traveling extensively in Europe. — The Rev. L. W. Batten, rector of St. Mark's Church, New York, has issued a year-book, giving an account of the various activities of his parish.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, *Sec.*

126 West 85th St., New York, N. Y.

A detailed statement of the plan for reunion this year will be issued soon. At present it is possible to say only that there will be a subscription dinner, the usual reserved seats "Graduates' Night" at the "Pop" concert, and the usual meeting place at Hollis 4 on Commencement Day. — Elliott Bright writes that he was in Philadelphia working for the Pennsylvania R. R. from 1898 till May, 1901, and that he has since been secretary and treasurer of the Bodden and Bright Co., coffee, spices, and tea, in Milwaukee, Wis. His present address is 309 East Water St., Milwaukee. — Capt. A. P. Gardner has been brevetted major. — R. G. Cook has removed his office and residence to 242 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y. — E. C. Lunt has become manager of the department of bonded attorneys of the Fidelity and Casualty Co.; address, 97 Cedar St., New York. — O. B. Roberts announces the dissolution of the firm Roberts & Cushman and the formation of the partnership Roberts & Mitchell, with offices in the Delta Building, Post Office Square, Boston. — C. R. Fletcher writes that on account of a destructive fire in Watertown the Crystal Springs Manufacturing Co., of which he was superintendent, has consolidated with a West-

ern company, and that his address after May 1 will therefore be Superintendent of the Huron Milling Co., Harbor Beach, Mich. — Col. J. A. Frye has been elected senior vice-commander of the Commandery of Massachusetts, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish American War. — Dr. J. H. Huddleston has been chosen to deliver the Carpenter Lecture before the New York Academy of Medicine. — Prof. T. W. Richards is a member of the American Philosophical Society.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, *Sec.*

340 South Station, Boston.

"A committee has been appointed to arrange a suitable Commencement celebration of the 15th anniversary of our graduation, and has adopted the following plan: *Monday, June 23.* Class Dinner, Young's Hotel, 7 P. M. *Tuesday, June 24.* Trip down Boston Harbor, starting at 10.30. Lunch served on board the boat. Afternoon and evening at the Country Club, Brookline. Dinner at 7. Band concert. *Wednesday, June 25.* A day at Cambridge. Holden Chapel by 11 o'clock. Group picture at 12.30. Commencement Dinner at 2 P. M. All expenses for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday are provided for. *Thursday, June 26.* New London, Yale race. Special cars to New London and on observation train. The committee will send more detailed notice to each member by June 1, but now desire to have a reply upon the inclosed card, stating whether you will join in the reunion. We earnestly hope you will not only answer affirmatively, but promptly. Cordially yours, W. Alexander, J. W. Bartol, W. A. Brooks, Jr., A. C. Coolidge, W. Endi-

cott, Jr., J. B. Fletcher, George P. Furber, S. A. Houghton, B. S. Hurlbut, C. E. Loud, F. S. Mead, E. J. Rich, E. H. Rogers, C. E. Shattuck, J. L. Snelling, W. Wetherbee, *Committee*." — Classmates and friends of the late Hamilton Kuhn have given the Harvard Union a clock as a memorial to him. — B. S. Hurlbut has been appointed dean of Harvard College. — Prof. G. P. Baker will succeed Prof. A. B. Hart as University editor of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*. — J. B. Fletcher has been promoted assistant professor of Comparative Literature at Harvard.

1888.

DR. F. B. LUND, *Sec.*

529 Beacon St., Boston.

G. B. Leighton has entered into partnership with C. H. Howard, under the firm name of the Leighton and Howard Steel Co. They have a large modern cast steel plant at East St. Louis, Ill., for the manufacture of cast steel trucks, body bolsters, and railroad specialties. The company employs 1400 men, and has a capacity of about 100 tons per day of finished castings. — No. 1 Holworthy will be open to the Class on Commencement Day. Business meeting at 12.

1889.

PROF. J. H. ROPES, *Sec.*

13 Follen St., Cambridge.

S. C. Manley has been elected an alderman of Augusta, Maine, and is director of the First National Bank there. — G. D. Chase has become associate professor in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. — C. D. Wetmore has put his Cambridge dormitories — Claverly, Apley Court, and Westmorly — with Craigie Hall into a trust (Claverly Trust), the four

properties being valued at \$640,000. — Prof. J. H. Ropes has been elected principal of Phillips Andover Academy, but has not accepted.

1890.

J. W. LUND, *Sec.*

40 Water St., Boston.

Charles Wolcott Burr died in Boston on March 6. After graduation he went into business, and since 1895 he had been a member of the firm of Langley, Burr & Co., Boston. He was born at Auburndale, Sept. 4, 1866. — Frank William Andrews, Jr., who left the Class in Junior year, died in Rome, Italy, March 22, 1902. — The Rev. F. L. Goodspeed, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Springfield, has been called to the Calvary Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, O. — In April O. B. Roberts went to Finland, where he has been engaged for four years to fit a boy for Harvard. — Norman Hapgood, dramatic critic of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, has during the winter roused the hostility of the "theatrical syndicate" by his criticism of its methods. — A conference on the problem of negroes in large cities, in which Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois will take a leading part will be held in Chicago in June.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*

12 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Monday, June 23, will be Graduates' night at the Pop Concert. All who wish to attend should apply to the Secretary for tickets. Another notice will be sent out later. At this concert there will be more organized Glee Club singing than at others, and it is hoped that this will tend to do away with the marching about during intermissions. The "Microbes" will meet

as usual for dinner on this evening; time, place, and special attractions will be announced later. Arrangements will probably be made this year with the Athletic Association for a Graduate section at the Harvard-Yale baseball game. Tickets will probably be \$1 each, and may be had by members of this Class on application to the Secretary. The Class will meet in Holworthy 24 on Commencement. A special effort will be made to discourage promiscuous visiting in hordes; with the result that the members of each Class may get their luncheon with a moderate degree of comfort. This will be especially desirable if the proposed overflow meeting in the Harvard Union takes place; for since no food will be served at this meeting it will be necessary for secretaries to provide a suitable lunch for their men. Members of '91 are particularly requested to attend the meeting of the Alumni Association in Harvard Hall on Commencement, and enter into the discussion, if any, on the proposed changes for Commencement Day. — F. L. Dabney & Co. have removed to 53 State St., Boston. — Otis Everett is the auditor of the Industrial Trust Co. of Providence, R. I., and has moved to that city. — F. C. Keene is special partner in the firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., bankers and brokers, 30 Broad St., New York, N. Y. — Hugh McCulloch, our Class Poet, died of typhoid fever at Florence, Italy, on March 27. He was assistant in English at Harvard from 1892-1894, when he went abroad and devoted himself to literature. His only published work, a volume of poems entitled "The Quest of Heracles" proved him the real poet. — F. W. McNear, president of the Port Costa Water Co., of San Francisco, Cal., has gone abroad. — The Rev. J.

G. Nichols has been elected on the school committee and a trustee of the Public Library at Hamilton. — R. B. Potter has formed a partnership with R. H. Robertson under the firm name of Robertson & Potter, architects, 160 Fifth Ave., New York. — Francis Rogers has given several successful concerts in and about Boston. He sailed for Europe again about May 1. — T. J. Stead is with the Arquero Mining Co. near Tucson, Arizona. — It is proposed to give the Harvard Union a bronze drinking fountain "ex dono 1891." The cost for this has been underwritten by a few members of the Class, and all those who wish to contribute will please send a check to the Secretary. As it is particularly desirable that as many as possible should be identified with the gift, it is hoped that the responses will be many. — F. G. Caffey has formed a partnership with J. C. Breckinridge, '94, for the general practice of law: address, 32 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. — S. D. Parker is one of the trustees of the new Claverly Trust, Cambridge. — L. K. Morse has removed to 4 Liberty Sq., Boston. — Dr. F. N. Robinson has been promoted asst. professor of English at Harvard.

1892.

A. R. BENNER, Sec.

Andover.

The decennial dinner will be held at the Exchange Club, Boston, on Tuesday evening, June 24. The Class Committee will send special notices of the decennial arrangements to every member of the Class. — The Secretary's Report is in press. — C. H. Porter has resigned his pastorate at Newport, R. I. — Dr. A. T. Holbrook, of Milwaukee, has gone to Vienna and will spend six months in the hospitals there with Dr. Wm. Thorndike.

1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, Sec.

721 Tremont Building, Boston.

E. H. Abbott has removed from Fryeburg, Me., to New York city, where he is on the staff of *The Outlook*; address, 27 Carroll St., Yonkers. — Alvin Adams died at Pasadena, Cal., on April 5, 1902. He was born in Boston, Nov. 30, 1870, the son of Edward Livingston and Emily Macy Adams and the grandson of the founder of the Adams Express Co. He fitted for College at Hopkinson's and the Boston Latin schools, and entered the Scientific School in 1889, in the division of Electrical Engineering. In 1892 he left to accept a position with the General Electric Co. at Lynn, where he stayed 18 months. He then spent two years with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. in Boston. The effects of a severe cold he caught while trying for his Class crew, however, reasserted themselves, and his lungs became affected. He spent the early part of 1896 in Bermuda, and then went to Colorado Springs. There he entered a real estate and insurance partnership during the fall of 1898. In time he became completely cured, but continued his work and residence in the Springs. Last winter he had a severe attack of pneumonia, which left his heart weakened. With the hope of strengthening it in lower altitude he went to Pasadena, but died there of heart failure. He was unmarried. — R. Bisbee has removed from Portland, Ore., to New York city; address, 111 Fifth Ave. — R. P. Bowler has returned from his diplomatic work at Madrid, and should be addressed at the Union Club, New York city. — J. C. Cotter was admitted to practice at the bar of the United States Supreme Court, Washington, Dec. 9, 1901. — C.

M. Gay has formed an architectural partnership with A. C. Nash, '94, and set up offices at 24 E. 23d St., New York city. — F. H. Gade reports: "I have the distinguished honor to be alderman in the city of Lake Forest, Ill., where I reside. My politics have never yet been revealed to my constituents." — J. H. Huddilston's address is Orono, Me. — Harold Hutchinson has removed his law office to 101 Milk St., Boston. — P. T. Jackson has removed to Lowell, where he is treasurer of the Lowell Weaving Co.; his Boston office is at 53 State St. — F. C. Lucas writes, "My address permanent for some years will be Columbus, Ind. I can be reached there at least." — D. S. Muzzey writes from New York city: "I am doing the same old work, — hammering ideas of Latin and Greek into heads of remarkable resistance. So far as my 'fame' is concerned, I might say that I am publishing with Doubleday, Page & Co. a new book (my second offense) called 'Spiritual Heroes.'" — J. L. Nichols has returned from residence abroad, and should be addressed care of Lucian Wulsin, Cincinnati, O. — W. L. Sanborn has removed his office to 619 Barristers' Hall, Boston. He reports that he "has been appointed provost-marshal and commissioned with the rank of captain on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Thomas R. Mathews, commanding the First Brigade, M. V. M. Sanborn enlisted in Light Battery A in April, 1895; was transferred to the non-commissioned staff of the Second Brigade in December, 1899, and in March, 1901, was transferred to the non-commissioned staff of the First Brigade. — H. C. Smith, with Charles Hathaway & Co., has removed to 45 Wall St., New York city. — H. C. Southwick has returned from the Beaux-Arts and is with Car-

rère & Hastings, architects, New York city; address, 48 W. 59th St. — L. A. B. Street writes from Palo Bulacan, P. I.: "I graduated in Medicine from Tufts College Medical School in 1898, subsequently passing the State Board of Medicine, and being elected a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In July, 1900, I signed a contract to come to the Philippines as an acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army, and am at present preparing to take the examination for a commission." — T. W. Vaughan of the United States Survey writes, "I live at 1427 R St., N. W., Washington, D. C., when I am at home, which is n't often." — 70 members of the Class dined at the Lenox on March 8.

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.

104 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

The following addresses should be noted: W. O. Harrison, 202 West 79th St., New York city; Chas. A. Soch, 2644 Ann Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Sheppard, 331 West 101st St., New York city; S. S. Dearborn, 3 Abbott St., Nashua, N. H.; James Sullivan, 308 West 97th St., New York city; S. C. Richardson, Guadalajara, Mexico; H. B. Smith, 1450 Pennsylvania Ave., Denver, Colo. — H. C. Vrooman is lecturer on Applied Christianity at Ruskin College, Trenton, Mo. — C. A. Soch is instructor in Chemistry at the Manual Training School of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. — W. H. Rush is senior assistant physician at the City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. — R. P. Hood is a member of the firm of Whitman & Hood, architects, with offices at 62 Devonshire St., Boston. — F. B. White is teaching English at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. — P. O. Place is instructor in Latin at Syra-

cuse University; address, 1204 E. Adams St., Syracuse, N. Y. — R. C. King is member of the firm of Ladd, King & Wood, 7 Wall St., New York city. — R. E. Gregg is at the Harvard Law School. — G. B. Wilson is mining at Searchlight, Nev. — W. B. McDonald is traffic agent for the American Smelting and Refining Co. of Denver, Colo. — H. G. Meadows is in the engineering business at Buffalo, N. Y. — E. E. Clark is practicing law at 30 Court St., Boston; he is a member of the Cambridge City Council. — F. L. Olmsted gave an illustrated lecture at Cambridge, March 21, on the "Plans for the Improvement of Washington City." — The following addresses are required: W. C. Cobb, O. G. Davis, J. L. Frazeur, G. B. Gordon, S. W. McEntee, H. Means, T. Richardson, H. Spooner, H. F. Taylor, P. R. Turnure. — Dr. J. D. M. Ford has been made asst. professor of Romance Languages at Harvard. — H. C. Wellman is librarian of the Springfield Public Library. — N. L. J. Grön went from Copenhagen to Washington to give information in regard to the purchase of the Danish West Indies. — C. H. Holmes is with the Associated Press, 195 Broadway, New York.

1895.

A. H. NEWMAN, Sec.

16 Congress St., Boston.

Early in April copies of the Secretary's second report were sent to all '95 men who had complied with the Secretary's request of last year that they write him what they had done since 1895. At the same time letters were sent to all other '95 men, temporary members of the Class and special students as well as graduates, asking them to send the Secretary any change of address and news concern-

ing themselves. If there were some men whom the letters or reports did not reach, they are asked so to inform the Secretary. — E. M. Devereux for the past three years has been in charge of the financial office of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., at 2 Wall St., New York city. — H. C. Dingman is general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with an office at 128 Broadway, New York city. — S. A. Ellsworth has been with the Mechanic's National Bank, Worcester, since 1894. — W. J. Hancock for the past three years has been teaching Chemistry in the Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. — J. W. Hutchinson is manager of the hat and cap factory of Sweet, Dempster & Co., Chicago, Ill. — Ellerton James and S. W. Phillips have removed their law offices to the Delta Building, Boston. — H. F. Jenkins is advertising manager for Little, Brown & Co., publishers, Boston. — Willis Lyman taught for three years in the Lakewood Heights School, and for three years in the Irving School, New York city. — R. L. Manning has been admitted to the firm of Brown, Jones & Warren, lawyers, Manchester, N. H. — J. L. Norton, Jr., is engaged in newspaper work in Memphis, Tenn.; his address is care of *The Commercial Appeal*. — A. J. Ostheimer, Jr., is practicing medicine at 328 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, after a year and a half of study abroad. He is also physician to the Gynecological Dispensary of the Presbyterian Hospital and in charge of the Obstetrical and Gynecological department of *The Therapeutic Monthly*, published in Philadelphia. — F. O. Poole is assistant librarian, at present acting librarian, of the Association of the Bar, 42 West 44th St., New York city. — James Purdon has opened an office for the practice of architecture

at 8 Beacon St., Boston. — F. A. Quinn has been engaged, since leaving college, in the leather and leather finishing business as a leather chemist and salesman. He is now with K. J. Quinn & Co., 105 Pearl St., Boston. — A. W. Tarbell is editor of *The Brown Book of Boston*. — R. M. Winthrop has been appointed secretary of the United States Legation at Brussels. — J. F. Vaughan is with Stone & Webster, electrical engineers, Boston. — Hazen Laburton Goodrich, who was a special student with the Class one year, died Dec. 9, 1901, in Haverhill. He had been a partner for four years in the shoe manufacturing firm of Hazen B. Goodrich & Co., Haverhill. — J. L. Coolidge, E. V. Huntington, E. von Mach, C. E. Noyes, M. A. Potter, and P. la Rose have been reappointed instructors.

1896.

H. R. STORRS, Sec.

Brookline.

This is the year of our sextennial. The show will begin on Monday, June 23, with an all day "meet" at Hotel Bellevue. Drop in any time and be sure of a warm welcome. In the evening is Graduates' night at the Pop Concert, where there are always "doings." Tuesday morning, June 24, all will take the train and go down to Misery Island. There will be a lunch and a ball game with the Class of '99. Any one who wants to can take a bath in the ocean, and there are some golf links, also a croquet set. Candidates for the ball nine will please report to Captain J. J. Hayes any time between now and then. After supper, all sail back to Boston on a steamboat, with the band and a moon. Wednesday, June 25, is Commencement, and our dinner will be held Wednesday evening at the Exchange Club. Notices will

be sent to each member of the Class announcing the times of arrival and departure of all trains, boats, feeds, drinks, etc. — The Rev. G. L. Paine has been called to the rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Dorchester. — E. H. Fennessy had left J. H. Lane & Co. and is now with Laurence & Co., 24-26 Thomas St., New York city. — E. W. Ames has been appointed secretary to the U. S. Legation at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. — A. F. Allen is practicing law in Jamestown, N. Y. — A. Kuhn is in the mercantile business in Ogden, Utah. — A. J. Paul is in a wholesale jewelry house, 383 Washington St., Boston. — D. M. Halbert is on the staff of the *Chicago Evening Post*. — S. S. Boulton is a physician at Hudson, Ill. — G. A. McRoberts is farming at Danville, Ky. — F. W. Kiesel is banking in Sacramento, Cal. — W. H. Sterns is a Congregational minister, with a parish at Blackstone. — J. L. Hutchinson is practicing law in San Francisco. — D. B. Wentz is vice-pres. and general manager of the Virginia Coal and Iron Co., with headquarters at Big Stone Gap, Va. — R. E. Fitzgerald is practicing law at Ogdensburg, N. Y. — L. Sayer is general manager of the Canandaigua Lake Transportation Co., with headquarters at Canandaigua, N. Y. — G. H. Chase has been reappointed instructor in Greek at Harvard for 1902-3. — Allan Abbott is teaching a Washington school for boys, Washington, D. C. — L. A. Ames is in charge of English at the Worcester High School. — H. L. Belisle is master of the Rollins Grammar School, Lawrence. — N. H. Black is teaching at the Roxbury Latin School. — Dr. C. A. White has an office at 136 Main St., Northampton. — Rogers Dow was candidate for selectman of Revere.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec.
60 State St., Boston.

Among the teachers recently heard from: F. E. Barry is teaching at the Detroit University School, Detroit, Mich.; H. A. Vanlandingham is teaching English at Mr. Thacher's School, Nordhoff, Cal.; B. F. Bassett is also teaching in a private school in California; A. U. Dilley is teaching at Taft's School, Watertown, Conn. — Joseph Warren has been appointed counsel for the Boston Police Commissioners. — F. A. Burlingame began a law practice under his own name on May 1, 1902. — H. T. White is with the banking house of Moffat & White, 1 Nassau St., New York city. — C. C. Rumrill is with Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers, 44 State St., Boston. — Ingersoll Bowditch is with Alfred Bowditch, trustee, 28 State St., Boston. — A. W. Stevens has dissolved partnership with W. H. Allen, of the banking firm of Wm. H. Allen & Co. — E. E. Rice is with the New York Life Insurance Co., with headquarters at 60 State St., Boston. — C. A. Hardy and A. T. Harris are president and treasurer respectively of the Pureoxia Distilled Water Co., Whipple St., Boston. — Loring Underwood, landscape architect, has associated himself with Henry B. Alden, architect, 23 Court St., Boston. — H. T. Nichols is traveling abroad. — On April 5 an informal dinner was held at the University Club in New York city by about 40 members of the Class. The occasion proved very enjoyable. Among those present were men from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and elsewhere. — The memorial volume dedicated to Edward Avery Bumpus by his father, the Hon. E. C. Bumpus, and distributed privately by him, con-

tains evidence which throws much light upon the remarkable career of our classmate, Everett Chauncey Bumpus, who died Jan. 22, 1901.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.

Dedham.

The Class will serve the usual lunch on Commencement Day in Holworthy 23. The Secretary will be very happy to make arrangement for an informal dinner, to be held in Boston either the night before Commencement or "Grads'" night at the "Pops," provided a sufficient number of men will send their names and signify their intention of being present. Although the Class holds no regular reception this year, it is hoped that as many men as possible will turn up at "Grads'" night. Tickets can be obtained by addressing the Secretary, or F. R. Comee, Symphony Hall. There will be a section reserved for '98. I shall also be glad to make arrangements for the grouping together of all '98 men at the Yale-Harvard baseball game the day before Class Day, provided applications for seats are sent to me within the time specified by the baseball management. — Hal Sayre, Jr., was accidentally shot and killed at Roswell, New Mexico, Feb. 19, 1902. Sayre was born in Central City, Colo., Sept. 22, 1875, the son of Hal and Elizabeth Dart Sayre. He received his early education in a private school in France, in one at Baltimore, Md., in the public schools of Denver, Colo., and in the military schools at Peekskill and Sing Sing, N. Y. He entered Harvard from Noble and Greenough's School, Boston, in 1894, and during his college course was elected a member of the Institute of 1770, D. K. E., Hasty Pudding Club, Signet, and O. K. societies, and

an editor of the *Advocate*. Towards the close of his Senior year the Spanish War broke out and Sayre, together with a few other members of 1898 and 1897, immediately left for the South to join the then forming "Rough Riders." His early training in the military schools proved to be of great assistance to him, and though, to his own deep disappointment, he failed to go to Cuba with the first half of his regiment, the very reason for his being left behind was due to his military efficiency. He was a strict disciplinarian, a splendid officer, and his services were needed in training the remaining troops. After being mustered out Sayre went to Paris to study art, and while there received a commission as 2d lieutenant in the 40th U. S. V. regiment. He accepted this commission, and served his two years of enlistment in the Philippines. He returned to this country just before Christmas, 1901, and, after spending two weeks in Boston, returned to his home in Denver. At the time of his death he was taking a short vacation preparatory to entering his father's office. He has left behind him a score of friends who cherish the memory of an honorable and manly man. — Gerish Newell has left the Hartford Lumber Co. and is now assistant treasurer of the Arlington Lumber Co., Arlington, N. J. — L. P. Corbin has returned to Chicago after three years' study at L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and is now living at 597 Dearborn Ave. — Fletcher Dobyns has entered the law office of E. E. Prussing, 1159 Rookery Bldg., Chicago. He was a Republican candidate for the board of aldermen. — G. H. Abbott is in the northwest prospecting. — J. W. Prentiss and S. W. Wood have become rice planters under the firm name of S. W. Wood &

Co., Lake Charles, La. — L. L. Gillespie has returned to New York after a very extensive trip in China and the Philippines. He has accepted a position with the Mercantile Trust Co. — D. P. Ingraham is with Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway, N. Y. — E. Maynard, Jr., is a member of the publishing firm of Maynard, Merrill & Co., 29 East 19th St., New York. — B. R. Robinson has left the law office of Strong & Cadwallader and is now with Masten & Nichols, 49 Wall St., and H. F. Robinson is in the law office of F. de P. Foster, 18 Wall St., New York. — C. C. Stillman is with the Great Northern R. R., in St. Paul, Minn. — Francis Woodbridge is in the law office of Lord, Day & Lord, and St. J. Smith is with the Guaranty Trust Co., New York. — F. P. Garland will deliver two lectures on classical topics at the Catholic Summer School, Cliff Haven, N. Y. — E. W. Remick is treasurer of the Boston branch of the American Folk-Lore Society. — Norton Perkins is in the law office of McCurdy & Yard, 66 Broadway, New York. — W. W. Baker has been appointed instructor in Latin at Harvard for the year 1902-03; his address is now 1657 Cambridge St., Cambridge. — P. F. J. Gierasch is a member of the local staff of the Philadelphia *North American* and the Philadelphia *Times*. — Arthur Du Bois is in the law office of H. D. Hotchkiss, 35 Nassau St., New York. — J. E. N. Shaw has opened a law office in the Masonic Bldg., New Bedford. — E. G. Burgess is with the printing house of Fleming & Carnrick, 520 Broadway, New York. — S. W. Fordyce, Jr., has changed his office to 711 Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. — J. H. Hyde has received the Order of the Legion of Honor from the French government. He is presi-

dent of the Alliance Française. — The Rev. H. B. Dyer is pastor of the First Congregational Church, New Bedford. — F. L. Hanson has been admitted to the bar and has an office at 53 State St., Boston. — H. J. Bennett is in Tohori, Japan.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, *Sec.*

Quincy.

The Class Committee hopes that the plans for the triennial celebration will meet with the approval of the Class, and that every '99 man who can possibly arrange it will be here for the three days. It would be a great help if all those who know they can be here would reply without delay, so that the committee can have some idea of how many there will be. — F. M. Marsh is superintendent of schools at Fairhaven. — H. C. Haseltine writes that he is going on with his drawing, and "if you feel inclined to write me, address your letter to 13 Rue de Berlin, Paris." — C. E. Baldwin is with a concern that manufactures artificial silk; after a trip to Europe for them this spring, he will have his headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa. — S. W. Merrell has formed a partnership with C. B. Mathews under the firm name of Mathews & Merrell, for the practice of law, with offices in the Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, O. — C. S. Cook is assistant managing clerk in the office of Coudert Bros., lawyers, 71 Broadway, New York city. — A. P. Dean wrote from South Wales, N. Y., that he had just finished a ten days' entire abstinence from food, and hoped some others of the Class would try it some time. — J. W. Farley is to be head coach of the Harvard Football Team next autumn. — Malcolm Donald is to deliver the oration in Sanders

Theatre on May 30, Decoration Day, and is to be marshal of the Law School on Commencement Day. He has been appointed also private secretary to Justice Gray of the U. S. Supreme Court for next year. — F. E. Thayer is a partner in the firm of J. H. & J. P. Thayer & Co., painters and glaziers, 730 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge. — Blair Fairchild is secretary of the U. S. Legation in Persia. — R. A. Jackson will be with Ropes, Gray & Gorham, lawyers, 60 State St., Boston, after Sept. 1, 1902. — F. R. Swift and J. F. Perkins were members of the Law School crew which won the Class races on Charles River, April 11, 1902, and made a new record for the course. — Julius Lucht's address till August is 11 Rue Scribe, Paris, France. — O. S. Hardy's address is 1433 Devon St., Mt. Airy, Pa. — A. V. Galbraith is head coach of the Harvard Baseball Team this spring. — G. B. Ford is with Peabody & Stearns, architects, 53 State St., Boston. — W. G. Blauvelt is with the American Tel. and Tel. Co., Milk St., Boston. — Mansfield Estabrook is with the Niles, Bement Pond Co., 136 Liberty St., New York city. — H. E. Hildreth is assistant on Maintenance of Way Engineering Corps on the Pittsburg Division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. R., at Grafton, Pa. — Langdon Pearce and B. E. Schlesinger are graduate students at the Mass. Institute of Technology, where S. L. Wonson is assistant civil engineer. — F. R. Stoddard had to leave the tropics on account of his health, and is now in the Legal Department of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 168 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. — F. M. Alger is in the lumber business in Detroit, Mich. — G. C. Arvedson is doing some private tutoring. — G. F. Baker, Jr.,

is assistant cashier of the First National Bank, New York city. — S. S. Beardsley is with Wells, Herrick & Hicks, bankers and brokers, 15 Wall St., New York city. — Horatio Bigelow is in Seattle, Wash., for Stone & Webster, electrical engineers, of Boston. — R. F. Blake is with the Fore River Ship and Engine Co., Quincy. — W. P. Burden is in the iron business in New York. — J. McD. Campbell is vice-president of the First National Bank, Huron, S. D. — A. B. Carpenter is manufacturing paper at Manchester, N. H. — H. N. Cheney is with the Boston Gas Light Co. — A. J. Collins is superintendent of schools, Southern Berkshire District. — Howard Coonley is with the Walter Baker Co., Ltd., chocolate and cocoa manufacturers, in the New York office. — S. C. Cutler is resident manager of the Cleveland office for the B. F. Sturtevant Co. — F. W. Daggett is with the United Coke & Gas Co., of New York. — C. R. Howe is in the wholesale grocery business in New Bedford. — J. A. Jones is vice-president of the Gulf and Ship Island R. R., Gulfport, Miss. — Walter Soderling is an actor with the John Drew Co. — F. H. Whitmore is assistant librarian at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. — E. B. Wilson is an instructor at Yale University. — R. I. Wright is chief draughtsman for the Electric Controller and Supply Co., Cleveland O. — A. E. Branch is a salesman with the Cincinnati Cordage Co. — E. F. Chauncey is assistant clergyman in St. George's Church, New York city. — G. H. Ellis is prospecting at and around Thunder Mountain, near Boise, Idaho. — A. M. Pappenheimer is at present an interne in the Bellevue Hospital, New York city. — C. L. Slocum is a draughtsman with the A. & P. Roberts Co., Penscoyd Iron

Works, Pencoyd, Pa. — C. P. Adams is with Kinnicut & De Witt, bankers and brokers, Worcester. — The following passed the Massachusetts bar examinations last January: — S. H. Batchelder, H. L. Burnham, C. L. Carr, C. H. Cleaves, Jr., G. G. Crocker, Jr., J. C. Dennis, E. B. Draper, C. A. Hamilton, R. B. Hayes, H. H. Kimball, A. E. Newhall, O. W. Richardson, G. McC. Sargent, J. B. Studley, F. A. Turner, Jr., W. P. Winch, H. M. Wing, Roger Wolcott. — S. R. Maxwell has removed from Philadelphia to 370 Benefit St., Providence, R. I., where he is the local manager of the Book-Lover's Library.

1900.

ELIOT SPALDING, Sec.

66 Lincoln St., Boston.

There will be an informal subscription dinner of the Class on Monday, June 23, at some hotel in Boston. The price will be \$2, and if you desire to attend, please send your subscription to the Secretary before June 15. An adjournment will be made to the Graduates' night at the Pop Concert. Seats for tables can be procured from the Secretary by applying before June 15; price, 75 cents each. The management request old Glee Club members, and all others who can sing, to render selections between the intermissions. The Yale game comes on June 19, and the Secretary will be glad to get seats together for the members of the Class, if they will send \$1 for each ticket desired, in a special section of the grand stand reserved for graduates. Applications must be received before June 10. On Commencement Day, June 25, the Class will meet in Holworthy 8, where a light lunch will be served. The First Report has been sent to all

degree holders and to subscribers to the Class Fund. — E. L. Adams is teaching Elementary French and Spanish at Harvard, and working for his Ph. D. — H. J. Alexander and T. B. Shertzer are asst. engineers on the New York Rapid Transit Commission. — L. S. Antisdel is now with the American Express Co., Chicago, learning the business. — W. C. Arensberg is studying at the University of Berlin, Germany. — W. H. Attwill is an assistant at the Harvard Observatory. — N. F. Ayer is with the Farwell Bleachery Co., Delta Bldg., Boston. — F. H. Beals is teaching in Worcester Academy. — B. F. Bell is an engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. — C. H. Bell is in the milling business with the Quaker City Flour Mills Co. — H. Bisbee is teaching in the Dorchester High School. — P. Blackwelder is teaching English and History in the High School, La Grange, Ill. — R. W. Bliss is private secretary to the governor of Porto Rico. — C. M. Brown is in the manufacturing business in Worcester. — G. H. Bunton is an engineer with the Boston Elevated Ry. — R. C. Hatch is teaching at Smith Academy, St. Louis, Mo. — R. Houghton is in the insurance business with Muir & Houghton, Philadelphia. — R. Livermore is studying at Mass. Institute of Technology. — A. S. Hawkes is engineer for the Courey Placer Mining Co., Virginia City, Mont. — C. R. Hayes is with Vermilye & Co., bankers, New York. — C. S. Hebard is a teller in the Medford Nat. Bank. — J. P. Locke is a civil engineer with the New York Rapid Transit Commission. — C. F. Loughlin is teaching in the Concord High School. — R. S. Holland is taking his second year at the Univ. of Penn. Law School. —

A. W. Hollis is in the insurance business at 92 Water St., Boston. — M. L. McCarthy is an assistant in Chemistry at Harvard. — M. Lowery is corresponding clerk at the Utica, N. Y., Trust and Deposit Co. — E. C. Carter is general secretary of the Harvard Christian Association. — A. B. Chandler is manager of the sales department of the real estate firm of Chandler & Co., Chicago. — F. R. Childs is a stock broker in New York. — M. Churchill is lieutenant of artillery, Fort McHenry, Ind. — F. M. Jones is with Peabody & Stearns, architects, Boston. — W. Jones is a fellow in Anthropology in Columbian University. — L. B. Judson is with Henry Holt & Co., publishers, New York. — G. C. Kimball is an engineer with the American Tin Plate Co., Pittsburg, Pa. — F. Wilcock is an asst. engineer for the Rapid Transit Commission, New York city. — N. R. Willard is street railway engineer in Tampa, Fla. — J. O. Wells is with Cooper, Wells & Co., hosiery mill, St. Joseph, Mich. — R. H. Watson is with the Maryland Steel Co. — C. F. Wellington is a librarian at Fall River. — F. D. Washburn is librarian of the Department of Architecture, Somerville. — A. Washburn is studying at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge. — J. Taylor is cashier of the American Straw Board Co., Lima, O. — A. Sturgis is with the Elmira, N. Y., Water, Light and R. R. Co. — E. W. Stix is with Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo. — S. Stevens is an engineer with the Ludlow Mfg. Co. — S. B. Southworth is an assistant in the Quincy High School. — S. B. Snow is reporting for the *Boston Transcript*. — J. Warshaw is studying at the University of Paris. — H. Ward is with French & Ward, woolen manufacturers, New York. — C. M. Underwood, Jr., is instructor in French at Dartmouth College. — I. J. Uhrich is professor of Latin and Greek in the Greensburg, Pa., High School. — R. H. Tukey is instructor of Latin at Bates College. — G. A. Towns is professor of Pedagogy in Atlanta University. — N. W. Tilton is in the Lyman Mills, Holyoke. — C. H. Tilton, Jr., is a commission merchant with Stephen Tilton & Co. — H. E. Marean is with Winslow Bros. & Smith Co., sheep leather, Boston. — G. Maniere is with the Maniere Syrup Co., Chicago. — C. K. Meschter is teaching English in Perkiomen, Pa., Seminary. — G. F. W. Mark is principal of the Du Bois, Pa., High School. — C. J. Kullmer was student, 1899-1901, at the University of Heidelberg, Germany; A. M. and Ph. D., August, 1901, Tübingen, Germany; is now asst. in German at Harvard, and instructor of German at Radcliffe. — F. H. Kirmayer is an instructor in J. A. Browning's private school, New York. — F. E. Kutscher is studying for grand opera in New York. — W. D. Lambert is instructor in Mathematics at Purdue University. — S. W. Lewis is in the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. — E. Johnson is in the Washington Nat. Bank, Boston. — F. G. Hopkins is studying law with Swayne, Hayes & Tyler, Toledo, O. — E. Ingraham is with the Hathaway Mfg. Co., New Bedford. — H. H. Lowry is secretary and treasurer of Coulter & Lowry Co., finishers of cotton goods, Philadelphia. — C. A. Howland, Jr., is in the insurance business. — G. H. Dustin is with Merriman Bros., Boston. — A. Follansbee is in the Chicago office of Redmond, Kerr & Co., bankers. — C. S. Forbes is with R. A. Boit, insurance broker, Boston.

— M. E. Emery, Jr., is with Trenton, N. J., Iron Co., manufacturers wire, rope, and tramways. — E. S. Foster is in the wholesale dry goods business. — S. F. Rockwell is studying at the Lowell Textile School. — R. W. Foster is copper mining in Arizona. — W. P. Eaton is on the city staff of the *Boston Journal*. — G. H. Mifflin, Jr., is with Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers, Boston. — H. K. Melcher is with the New England Telephone Co., electrical dept. — R. L. Mason is with the Morgan Spring Co. — L. K. Clark has been teaching Modern Languages and English at Dummer Academy, S. Byfield. — J. F. Cole is an instructor in Astronomy at Harvard. — J. B. Gore is a mining engineer in Hodson, Cal. — A. M. Goodridge is with Foote & French, bankers, Boston. — R. A. Garrison is with N. W. Harris & Co. — H. S. Coffin is a real estate broker with Coffin & Taber, Boston. — R. D. Crane is in the Boston and Maine R. R. — T. Cummins is a contractor and member of T. E. & T. Cummins. — A. M. Rock is in Guatemala, Central America. — H. L. Ewer is with Upham Bros., shoe manufacturers, Stoughton. — F. R. Greene is private secretary to W. S. Greene, M. C. from Mass., and is also studying law at Columbian University, Washington. — C. W. Goodrich is teaching at the Holyoke High School. — E. E. Goodhue is an asst. paymaster in the U. S. Navy, and was stationed at Pago Pago, Samoa. — H. A. Freiberg is secretary and treasurer of the Hilbert and Freiberg Machine Co., Cincinnati, O. — A. L. Horst is teaching; he was President's scholar and A. M., 1901, Columbian University; expert assistant to the U. S. Industrial Commission, March to Aug., 1901; Paine Fellow, Harvard, 1901-1902. — H. G. Robinson is a salesman for the Shaw Goding Shoe Co. — C. Boyce is tutoring in Chemistry and Physics. — C. L. Harding is treasurer of the Ferricup Metal Co. — N. F. Hall has been teaching French and Spanish at Harvard. — F. C. Gulick is studying music in Munich. — H. H. Greene is superintendent with Cawley, Clark & Co., paint and color manufacturers, Newark, N. J. — N. M. Ruland has been studying marine engineering at Columbia University. — R. S. Forbes is studying for the ministry at the Harvard Divinity School. — C. G. Fitzgerald is studying naval architecture. — F. W. Eaton is teaching in Milton Academy. — H. C. Pierce is general manager of the Pierce Motor Vehicle Co. — R. P. Perry is with the Barrett Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O. — H. B. Moore is with Wendell & MacDuffie, railway supplies, New York. — F. Palmer, Jr., has been teaching Mathematics and Physics at Worcester Academy. — A. I. Oliver is teaching Latin at Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Me. — H. W. Moses is in the Chelsea Gas Light Co. — H. H. Morse has been teaching at the Asheville, N. C., School. — R. S. Moore is a civil engineer in Cuba. — Emmet Harris is a broker in New York. — D. G. Harris is with the Astor Estate, New York. — A. E. Harris is in the steel and iron business. — H. G. Schleiter is a medical student at the Univ. of Penn. — L. M. Dougan is superintendent of schools, Maryville, Mo. — F. T. Dow is in the leather business. — A. L. Dean is studying for a Ph. D. in the Yale Graduate School. — R. J. Davis is assistant editor of the *American Friend*, Philadelphia. — G. W. Davis is with the Central Nat. Bank, Boston. — Thirty-six members of the Hasty Pudding Club from 1900 had

an informal dinner on Graduates' night, April 25, at the Hotel Lenox. — R. P. Dana is with the wholesale grocery house of Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago. — H. L. Hughes is with the Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburg, Pa. — H. FitzGerald has gone to New York to open offices for W. O. Gay & Co., note brokers. — A. B. Holden is a stock broker with J. E. Hall Co. — G. W. Harrington is engaged in literary work. — A. G. McGregor is superintendent of schools, Rushville, Ind. — C. A. Holbrook is asst. master of Science, Lawrenceville, N. J., School. — M. Hirsch is junior partner in the Star Distillery Co., Cincinnati, O. — E. B. Hilliard is teaching in the Trinity School, New York. — W. C. Hess is asst. editor of the *United States Investor*. — C. B. Hersey is teaching in the Concord High School. — E. Sachs is studying medicine at Johns Hopkins Medical School. — F. H. Steenstra has charge of the credit dept. of the Bradstreet Co., Boston office. — A. Hasbrouck is stationed at Fort Totten, N. Y. — R. A. Sanborn is in the Bureau of Forestry at Washington. — T. H. Whitney has been elected a director and vice-president of the A. W. Strauss Paint and Varnish Co. — J. B. G. Rinehart is in the Law School. — G. Furlong is in the London office of the Library Bureau, address, 10 Bloomsbury St., London, E. C. — Graham Smith is on the New York *Evening Sun*. — R. R. Price is principal of Hutchinson, Kan., High School. — D. Scott and G. Nichols are in the wholesale dry goods business with Minot, Hooper & Co., New York. — K. Martin is with the Claremont, N. H., Paper Co. — C. S. Thayer is instructor in Electrical Engineering at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O. — E. H. Smith is

with the C. B. & Q. R. R. as a civil engineer. — H. M. Shartenberg is an asst. supt. of a department store, Pawtucket, R. I. — W. N. Seaver is private secretary to R. R. Bowker, 298 Broadway, New York. — H. L. Seaver is an instructor in the Mass. Institute of Technology. — W. S. Clough is in Chicago representing F. S. Moseley & Co., note brokers.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec.

249 W. 54th St., New York, N. Y.

Ellis Postlethwaite is in charge of the outside securities department for Clark, Dodge & Co., 49 Wall St. New York. — E. Pettus has bought an interest in a wholesale book and stationery company in St. Louis, Mo. — L. S. Jackson is with the Golden Gate Mfg. Co., Desbrosses St., New York. — G. C. Canterbury is with the Browning Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. — W. B. Wheelwright is with the Merrymount Press, Boston. — G. M. McConnell is in a bank in St. Joseph, Mich. — H. P. Henderson is taking post-graduate work in the Lawrence Scientific School. — H. P. Henney is in the office of the tax collector, 141 Broadway, New York. — D. D. Evans is with Evans & Co., grocers, St. Louis, Mo. — A. Sachs is with Goldman, Sachs & Co., Nassau St., New York, in charge of the commercial paper department. At present he is abroad on business for his firm. — L. Wilmerding is with Post & Flag, bankers, Mills Building, New York. — R. M. Roloson is in the Chicago office of Goldman, Sachs & Co. — H. P. Wandler is teaching debating in the Chautauqua University. — M. J. Tobey is with the Planters' Compress Co., St. Louis, Mo. — J. E. Somes, Jr., is with Bacon & Hill, architects, 27 School St., Boston. — R. S.

Russell is managing an estate ; address, 15 Congress St., Boston.

NON-ACADEMIC.

On April 11 the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of LL. D. on Prof. Wm. James, *m* '69, who has been giving his second course of Gifford Lectures.

Dr. R. L. Thompson, *m* '00, is doing pathological work at the Boston City Hospital.

Dr. Jabez Baxter Upham, *m* '47, formerly of Boston, died in New York, March 17, 1902. He was born in Claremont, N. H., May 13, 1820 ; graduated at Dartmouth in 1842 and at the Harvard Medical School in 1847 ; practiced medicine in Boston until the outbreak of the Civil War, and then enlisted to serve through the war as a surgeon major under Gen. Burnside. After the war he resumed practice in Boston. In 1880 he went to New York city, and formed a copartnership with Austin Corbin, *l* '49, in the Corbin Banking Co. Two years after this he retired on account of ill health. At one time Dr. Upham was president of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, and was instrumental in securing the great organ which long stood in the old Music Hall in Boston.

The address of Dr. Azel Ames, *m* '71, is 24 Yale Ave., Wakefield.

Dr. S. W. Mitchell, *h* '86, is president of the Authors' Club, Philadelphia.

Dr. L. T. Nagle, *v* '95, of Brookline, has received an appointment in the remount department of the English army for service in the Boer war. He left Brookline on March 25 and went to New Orleans to take the first transport for Cape Town.

Dr. C. N. Barney, *m* '95, is stationed at the Key West Barracks, Fla., as 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon U. S. A.

Dr. Nathaniel Greene, *m* '62, for many years a resident of Jamaica Plain, and intimately identified with the surgical supply business of Boston, died at his home, Feb. 27, 1902. He was born at Farmington, Me., Dec. 25, 1831, and when eight years of age his parents moved to Shrewsbury, where his father became widely known as a teacher. The son graduated at the Harvard Medical School, and immediately began the practice of medicine in Boston ; but becoming interested in orthopaedic surgery, he formed the firm of Leach & Greene. In 1863 Dr. Greene married Margaret Dickerman, of Westfield, and she and two sons survive him. Dr. Greene was in early life a member of the Park St. Church under Dr. W. H. H. Murray's ministry, but removing to Jamaica Plain in 1877, he and his family associated themselves with the Central Congregational Church, with which he and his wife had been connected up to his death. For 22 consecutive years he was a deacon in this church.

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan District Dental Society, April 28, Dr. W. E. Boardman, *d* '86, Boston, was reelected treasurer, and Dr. M. C. Smith, *d* '98, Lynn, was reelected a member of the executive committee.

J. W. Mack, *l* '87, of the Northwestern Law School, and Blewett Lee, *l* '88, counsel for the Illinois Central R. R., are members of the new Law Faculty of the University of Chicago.

Among the trustees of the Groton Public Library are Ex-Gov. G. S. Boutwell, *h* '51, and Dr. Joshua Young, *t* '48.

Dr. Paul Fortunatus Mundé, m '66, one of the best known obstetricians and gynecologists in the country, died Feb. 7, 1902, in New York. He was born at Dresden, Saxony, Sept. 7, 1846, his grandfather on his mother's side being Baron von Hornemann, counselor to the King of Saxony. He received his doctor's degree from the Harvard Medical School in 1866. In the latter part of the Civil War he served as acting medical cadet, and at the close of the war entered the Bavarian army as a volunteer surgeon and served through the Franco-Prussian war. At the siege of Paris a shell from the French artillery set a German field hospital afire. Dr. Mundé, who was a man of great physical strength, rushed to the hospital and carried out several of the wounded. For this the Emperor decorated him with the Iron Cross. In 1871 Dr. Mundé obtained the degree of master of obstetrics at Vienna University, and returned in 1872 to this country, beginning his practice in New York. For several years he was professor of Gynecology at Dartmouth College. Later he taught at the New York Polyclinic. He was an editor of the *American Journal of Obstetrics* from 1874 to 1892, was president of the New York Obstetrical Society from 1886 to 1888, and president of the American Gynecological Society in 1897 and 1898. Dartmouth conferred the degree of LL. D. on him in 1897. He was an honorary fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society and honorary president of the International Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in 1897 and 1899. He was connected with the staffs of several New York city hospitals. He wrote several standard books on his specialty. He was athletic, and was a member of

the Union League Club, Riding Club, Meadow Club of Southampton, and South Side Sportsmen's Club. His wife was Eleanor Claire Hughes, of New Haven, Conn.

Dr. H. B. Kümmel, p '92, is state geologist of New Jersey.

The staff of the Harvard Observatory presented Prof. E. C. Pickering, s '65, a silver cup on his recent completion of 25 years' service as director. He is head of the department of astronomy and astrophysics in the Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C.

P. A. Collins, l'71, is mayor of Boston.

On March 25, Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, l'60, was retired from the U. S. Army on account of age.

Prof. A. H. Thorndike, p '96, of Western Reserve, will give two courses of lectures this summer at the Garden of the Gods Summer School, to be held at Colorado Springs, Colo., from Aug. 6 to Aug. 20.

John Davis, L. S., '71, one of the Associate Justices of the United States Court of Claims, died in Washington May 5. He was a native of Massachusetts, and was in his 52d year. During his earlier life he was private secretary to Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State, and later was connected with the Alabama and French Spoliation Claims Commissions. He was Assistant Secretary of State under Presidents Garfield and Arthur, and since 1885 had been an associate justice of the Court of Claims.

R. C. Estes, L. S., '01, has been admitted to the Mass. bar.

J. B. Bain, M. S., '02, has an appointment at the Mass. Gen. Hospital.

Dr. H. H. Luther, d '01, of Jamestown, R. I., has removed to 1672 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Zabdiel Boylston Adams, *m* '53, died from a fall over the dam at Southboro, on May 1, aged 73. He was the son of Z. B. Adams, 1813, and of Sarah May (Holland) Adams, and was born in Boston. After graduating at the Medical School, he practiced in Roxbury till the Civil War, when he at once volunteered his services to Gov. Andrew. In May, 1861, he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Seventh Mass. Vols. His first service was at Washington, where he arrived the following July. He was at the siege of Yorktown with the Seventh Regiment in the spring of 1862, and was also at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. He was commissioned surgeon of the Thirty-second Mass. Vols., May 26, 1862, joining the Army of the Potomac. He was at Harrison's Landing for two months, and subsequently on the Rappahannock. He was in the second engagement at Bull Run, at Antietam and Fredericksburg, and served under Gen. Burnside in his "mud march." He was with his regiment at Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, and Gettysburg, and because of an affection of the eyes he resigned his commission as surgeon of the Thirty-second Regiment, Aug. 4, 1863. Jan. 12, 1864, he reentered the service, and was commissioned captain of Co. F, Fifty-sixth Regiment, and with that command participated in the Wilderness engagements, where he was twice wounded, one shot breaking one of his legs. He was taken prisoner, and was confined at Lynchburg for three months, and later transferred to Libby Prison, being released on parole a month later. While in confinement he was commissioned major by Gov. Andrew, and in December, 1864, he was discharged, for disability contracted in the service. At his own

request he rejoined his regiment in February, 1865, and took a prominent part in the assault on Petersburg in April, 1865. Then he returned to Boston and resumed the practice of his profession, shortly after removing to Framingham. He married Frances Kidder, of Boston, and his widow, a daughter Frances, and a son (Z. Boylston Adams, Jr., *M. S.*, '02) survive. Dr. Adams was a member and had held office in the Middlesex County and Framingham medical societies, and other medical organizations; he was a trustee of the Edgell Library, identified with the Framingham Hospital and numerous other institutions, and had for twelve years past been medical examiner of the eighth Middlesex district, comprising Framingham, Natick, Wayland, Sherborn, Holliston, Hopkinton, and Ashland.

At the annual meeting of the South Eastern District Dental Society, held at Fall River April 9, Dr. W. W. Marvel, *d* '00, of Fall River, was elected a member of the executive committee for the ensuing year.

Dr. Joshua Young, *t* '48, has resigned as pastor of the First Parish Church, Groton, after 27 years' service.

Prof. A. C. Miller, *p* '88, who has been appointed to the newly created department of political economy and commerce at the University of California, has for the last ten years filled the chair for these studies in the University of Chicago. Previously he was connected with Cornell University and the University of California as professor, assistant professor, and lecturer in these departments.

Gordon McKay, *b* '96, has given the Tower Hill House, S. Kingston, R. I., for a manual training school for colored children.

Dr. Lucius Tracy Sheffield, *d* '77, died in New York, Sept. 21, 1901. He was born in New London in 1854; practiced dentistry in New London and Paris; then settled in New York, where he was president of the International Tooth Crown Co., and engaged in the manufacture of Sheffield dentifrice. He invented many improved instruments. He left a widow and two sons.

Dr. Eben Francis Whitman, *d* '75, was born Jan. 31, 1848, at East Bridgewater, and died at Boston, Jan. 3, 1902. He served the Dental School as instructor in Operative Dentistry from 1883 to 1885.

S. R. Moulton, *l* '01, of Randolph, Vt., has been admitted to the Vermont bar, having passed the examination with higher rank than that of any other applicant.

Dr. R. B. Ober, *m* '01, has an appointment in the Rhode Island Hospital at Providence.

Josiah Lewis Lombard, *l* '64, died at Pasadena, Cal., April 6, 1902, having gone there for his health. He was born at Truro, on Cape Cod, Nov. 30, 1833. The family line extends back to Stephen Hopkins, one of the passengers on the *Mayflower*. After studying in the public school and Davis Academy at Truro, he went West, and settled in Henry, Ill., in 1850. He removed to Chicago in 1861, but returned shortly to Massachusetts and took a course in the Harvard Law School. Returning to Chicago, he entered into a law partnership with Gen. E. S. Bragg of the Iron Brigade, which lasted but a short time, as Gen. Bragg removed to Wisconsin. Mr. Lombard abandoned the law, and seeing the possibilities of real estate in Chicago, went into partnership with C. B. Sawyer, who died a few years

ago. His business in realty engaged his attention until his death, although he was president of the Security Title and Trust Co. for a time. His interest in real estate led him to become one of the charter members of the Real Estate Board, and he served as its president in 1891. He took a deep interest in public matters, and was a prominent member of the Civic Federation, serving as president in 1898 and 1899. In addition he was a trustee of the Bureau of Associated Charities, Chicago Old People's Home, Newsboys' Home, and other institutions. He was also a member of the Union League and Calumet clubs. He served as a member of the Committee of One Hundred to attack the Humphrey Bill, and was influential in securing the adoption of the Torrens system of registering land titles. He married Susan T. Collins, of Truro, in 1857, and three daughters were born to them.

Since the last annual meeting of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association, the Council has held two meetings. On Nov. 7, 1901, it was voted — for the sixth consecutive time — to observe "Alumni Day" on Monday, June 23, 1902, and it was also voted to publish the proceedings of the day. The following committees were appointed for the ensuing year. Drs. L. D. Shepard, W. E. Boardman, and C. P. Briggs, Committee on Harvard Dental School; Drs. A. Harriman, St. C. Chase, G. L. Forrest, and G. O. Bartlett, Committee on Commencement Day entertainment. The annual banquet of the Association will be held at the Harvard Union, Cambridge, on June 23. Dr. Alexander McKenzie will be the guest, and will address the Association. It is expected that Pres. Eliot will also be present.

C. B. Whittier, 1'96, associate professor of Law at Leland Stanford University, will relinquish his work at the close of the semester to take a full professorship in the new Law School of the University of Chicago.

Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, 1878, died at Clondeboyne, County Down, Ire., Feb. 12, 1902. He was born in Ireland, June 21, 1826, his mother being one of the famous Sheridan sisters, and author of "I am sitting on the stile, Mary." Lord Dufferin, who was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, was probably the most successful British diplomatist of his age. He went on special missions to Vienna, 1855, and Syria, 1859-60; was Under-Secretary of State for India, 1864-66, and for War, 1866; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1868; Governor-General of Canada, 1872; Ambassador to Russia, 1879, to Turkey, 1881; Special Commissioner to Egypt, 1882; Governor-General of India, 1884; Ambassador to Italy, 1888, to France, 1891; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, 1891-95; Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, 1890-93. He published "Letters from High Latitudes," 1856; "Irish Emigration and the Tenure of Land in Ireland," 1867; "Speeches and Addresses," 1882; "Speeches in India," 1890. He married in 1862 Harriot Rowan Hamilton. Harvard created him a Doctor of Laws in 1878.

LITERARY NOTES.

. To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare

instances, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily and weekly press.

The first three volumes of "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure" have been received. H. P. Nash, '93, is one of the editors of this exhaustive work, of which further mention will be made later. Among the contributors of important articles are the Hon. George Hoadly, L. S., '45, Judge C. C. Cole, 1'67, and Dean S. C. Bennett, '79, of the Boston University Law School. (American Law Book Co.: New York.)

The Dean Academy (Franklin, Mass.) *Megaphone* for April is chiefly taken up with papers on Frank Bolles, 1'82, who fitted for college at Dean. Besides a biographical sketch, there are recollections by one of his teachers, an article on his books, and Bolles's valedictory address in 1877. The last is particularly interesting for its biographical and literary expression.

The Land of Sunshine, the monthly magazine published at Los Angeles, Cal., by C. F. Lummis, ['81], has with the beginning of vol. 15 changed its form and taken the name *Out West: A Magazine of the Old Pacific and the New*.

The Scribners announce "A History of English Literature," by W. V. Moody, '93, and R. M. Lovett, '92, of the University of Chicago.

Dr. J. K. Hosmer, '55, has written an introduction for a new edition of Lewis and Clark's "Journals," to be issued in the autumn by McClurg, Chicago. His "History of the Louisiana Purchase" has just appeared. (Appleton: New York.)

"The Decoy," a New England tale, by Francis Dana, '88 (John Lane: New York); and "The Son of a Tory," by Clinton Scollard, Sp., '86 (R. G. Badger & Co.: Boston), are two recent novels.

"Public Exposition and Argumentation," by Prof. G. P. Baker, '87, is in the spring list of Henry Holt & Co., New York.

"Municipal Administration," by Dr. John A. Fairlie, '95, Assistant Professor of Administrative Law in the University of Michigan, is published by the Macmillan Co.

"Notes on Child Study," by Dr. E. L. Thorndike, '96, is issued in the Columbia University *Contributions to philosophy*.

Dr. F. R. Clow, '91, contributes to vol. ii of the American Economic Association *Publications* "A Comparative Study of the Administration of City Finances in the United States with Special Reference to the Budget."

"The Roentgen Rays in Medicine and Surgery: As an Aid in Diagnosis and as a Therapeutic Agent. Designed for the Use of Practitioners and Students," by Dr. F. H. Williams, m '77, is published by the Macmillan Co. With 391 illustrations.

H. W. Dresser, ['95], has recently brought out "A Book of Secrets, with Studies in the Art of Self-Control." (Putnam: New York.)

A paper by H. D. Thoreau, '37, "The Service," declined for the *Dial* by Margaret Fuller, and never published, is to be handsomely printed at the Merrymount Press for C. E. Goodspeed, Boston, in limited editions. F. B. Sanborn, '55, will furnish an introduction.

Nathan Haskell Dole, '74, whose address is No. 18 Tremont Street, Boston, purposes issuing ten volumes entitled "Breviary Treasures," including Anacreon's Odes, selections from the "Gesta Romanorum," Virgil's Eclogues, the "Thoughts" of Marcus Aurelius, etc.

Dr. H. C. Ernst, '76, of the Harvard Bacteriological Laboratory, edited various communications on the subject of vivisection, for presentation before the Mass. legislature last winter.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are planning the publication, in two volumes, of an Anthology of Russian Literature by Leo Wiener, Professor of Slavic Languages in Harvard University. To Garnett's "Universal Anthology" Prof. Wiener has contributed a large section of "Specimens of Slavic Literature."

Pres. Isaac Sharpless, s '73, of Haverford College, whose works on Pennsylvania history are well known, has just printed "A Quaker Experiment in Government." (Ferris & Leach: Philadelphia.)

John F. Davis, '81, has reprinted in a pamphlet of 80 pages a "Historical Sketch of the Mining Law in California," which he originally contributed to the "History of the Bench and Bar of California." It is full of matter interesting not only to lawyers, but also to students of social conditions. Here is one of the regulations of Little Humbug Creek Mining District, in Siskiyou County: "Art. VII. — Resolved, That no person's claim shall be jumpable on Little Humbug while he is sick or in any other way disabled from labor, or while he is absent from his claim *attending upon sick friends*." The rudimentary jurisprudents of Little Humbug evidently allowed for human nature in their law-making. (Commercial Printing House: Los Angeles, Cal.)

In the *Deutsche Rundschau* for April, Prof. Kuno Francke had a comprehensive article on "Deutsche Cultur in den Vereinigten Staaten und das Germanische Museum der Harvard-Universität."

The Macmillan Co. announce "The Virginian," a new novel by Owen Wister, '82. Mr. Wister is now writing a life of Benjamin Franklin for the English Men of Letters series. To this series Prof. G. E. Woodberry, '77, will contribute the volume on Ralph Waldo Emerson, '21, and Dr. H. van Dyke, '94, that on James Russell Lowell, '38.

Four forthcoming volumes in the American Men of Letters Series are "Nathaniel Hawthorne," by Prof. G. E. Woodberry, '77; "Henry W. Longfellow," by Col. T. W. Higginson, '41; and "John Greenleaf Whittier," by Prof. G. R. Carpenter, '86; and "John Lothrop Motley," '31, by Prof. E. G. Bourne.

The Macmillan Co. has issued a new edition of "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty: their Development, Causal Relations, Historic and National Peculiarities," by Henry T. Finck, '76. The book, which passed through five editions soon after its first publication in 1878, and caused much heated discussion, contains such a mine of information, and is so vigorously written withal, than no one can dip into it without being entertained, whether he follows the scientific arguments or not. It is the best recent equivalent of I. D'Israeli's delightfully miscellaneous works; but, being dedicated to the most absorbing of human interests, it may well outlast any modern book on mere authors. The various ways in which men and women of different races make love, their ideals of beauty, the practice of kissing, the varieties of flirting, the throes of love-sick genius, are some of the themes which Mr. Finck treats with so much verve that the reader's interest never flags. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.50.)

Ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, '64, has printed "Charles Sumner and the Treaty of Washington," a review of parts of an address by C. F. Adams, '56. (For sale by W. B. Clarke Co.: Boston.)

H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., '82, is engaged on a short history of Italy.

Prof. A. B. Hart, '80, states in his preface that the purpose of his "Handbook of the History, Diplomacy, and Government of the United States for Class Use" is "to form a groundwork for three lecture courses given in Harvard University. It contains such apparatus of lists of authorities, materials, and lectures, and such suggestion for reading, written work, and examinations, as may set the student on the road." The book contains 450 pages, is printed on fine paper, and bound in cloth. (For sale by the Publication Agent of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: Price \$2 net.)

The Rev. J. McG. Foster, '82, rector of the Church of the Messiah, Boston, has printed in a beautiful little volume, called "The White Stone," a series of brief addresses on 'Some Characteristics of the Christian Life.' The titles of the chapters—'Faith,' 'Prayer,' 'Knowledge,' 'Individuality,' 'Consecration,' 'The Life Eternal'—indicate the wide range of the discussions. Mr. Foster writes with unusual clearness. His is evidently a mind by nature devout, which delights in trying to bend the great facts of life to harmonize with his chosen creed. It would be interesting to hear a thoroughgoing rationalist and an old-fashioned orthodox discuss his theory of immortality. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 18mo, 80 cents net.)

"The Twelfth Catalogue of the Officers and Members of the Hasty Pudding Club" makes a duodecimo

volume of 360 pages. It follows, in the main, the order of previous Catalogues, but for novelty it has portraits of J. C. Ropes, '57, and L. McK. Garrison, '88, for which E. S. Martin, '77, writes a short notice. There is also a brief historical sketch. The Catalogue, which is brought down to March, 1902, contains the names of 4781 members, of whom 3294 survive. Copies at \$1 each can be procured by members who apply to Henry L. Shattuck, 135 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.

Ex-Senator Samuel Pasco, '58, member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, prints in No. 324 of the *Publications* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, a paper on "The Isthmian Canal Question as affected by Treaties and Concessions." (Philadelphia : price 25 cents.)

Irving Babbitt, '89, has edited for Heath's Modern Language Series Renan's "Souvenirs d'Enfance et de Jeunesse." The introductory essay, in which Mr. Babbitt analyses Renan's genius, is one of the best pieces of literary criticism produced latterly in America, far above the level common to this sort of editing. The "Souvenirs" themselves are thoroughly delightful. No better book could be recommended to an American reader in search of lucid, varied, charming French prose ; and it has the further value of revealing one of the most important and interesting leaders of the second half of the 19th century. (Heath : Boston.)

In "Stephen A. Douglas" Mr. W. G. Brown, '91, had a less interesting subject than in Andrew Jackson ; and yet he has succeeded in making an attractive portrait of the "Little Giant." Without hiding any of Douglas's defects, or slurring over his errors, he has shown the really remarkable qualities of the man, and explained how one

who has since sunk almost into insignificance could have appeared during at least a decade (1850-60) as the greatest personal political force in American public life. To do this in the small compass of a "Riverside Biography" without indulging in any unwarranted eulogy shows Mr. Brown's unusual ability ; and there are passages in the little book, especially the contrast between Douglas and Lincoln at the beginning of chapter v, which prove that, as a writer, Mr. Brown has a marked literary talent. We may hope to have from him in due season a historical work of wider scope and equal excellence. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. : Boston. Cloth, 65 cents net.)

Pamphlets Received. "The Formation and Motions of Clouds," F. H. Bigelow, '73. — "Charles Sumner and the Treaty of Washington." D. H. Chamberlain, l'64. — "Report of the Chief of the Section of Foreign Markets for 1901," F. H. Hitchcock, '91. — "Historical Sketch of Mining Law in California," by J. F. Davis, '81.

Dr. Nathan Oppenheim, '88, is already widely known as the author of several practical books on the care of children and the treatment of diseases of childhood. He has now published "Mental Growth and Control," a book within the reach of every intelligent parent, in which are set forth the correlated physical and mental conditions of childhood and youth out of which character is built. He gives many valuable suggestions on memory, habit, power of attention, training of the imagination and of the emotions, the power to reason and the education of the will. The book is a mingling of theory and experience which cannot fail to be helpful. (Macmillan : New York. Cloth.)

Allen French, '94, has written a his-

torical novel called "The Colonials," in which he has described life and events in Boston at the time of the Revolution. (Doubleday, Page & Co.: New York.)

The Quarterly Journal of Economics for May has the following contents: "The Supposed Necessity of the Legal Tender Paper," D. C. Barrett; "Proposed Modifications in Austrian Theory and Terminology," H. J. Davenport; "Böhm-Bawerk on Rae," C. W. Mixter; "Oriental Trade and the Rise of the Lombard Communes," Lincoln Hutchinson; "Wages in Municipal Employment," J. R. Commons; Notes and Memoranda; Recent Publications upon Economics.

Joseph Wilby, '75, has printed "The Historical and Philosophical Society of Cincinnati," and "Early Cincinnati," two papers recently read by him before the Ohio Society of Colonial Dames and the Optimist Club.

"The Hermit of Carmel and other Poems," by George Santayana, '86, contains much characteristic verse, much which any reader familiar with Prof. Santayana's previous volumes would recognize at once as his. The prevailing culture appeals to the cultivated mind; the rare finish of the versification delights the ear which has been wearied of late by overwrought metrical finery. In more than one of these poems — in "Solipsism," for example, or in "King's College Chapel" — we seem to hear Matthew Arnold; but with this difference, Prof. Santayana lacks that Stoic quality which makes even Arnold's most pessimistic poems so tonic. The younger poet has an equal talent for reflection, but sometimes it seems as if this talent, by which he masters the meaning of the various theories of life, had reduced him to a Pyrrhonism which paralyzes

activity. The "occasional pieces" serve to show the author in his lighter moods, and the few translations are admirable. What could excel these stanzas of his rendering of Gautier's most difficult poem, "Art"?

"All things return to dust
Save beauties fashioned well.
The bust
Outlasts the citadel.

"Oft doth the ploughman's heel,
Breaking an ancient clod,
Reveal
A Caesar or a god.

"The gods, too, die, alas!
But deathless and more strong
Than brass
Remains the sovereign song.

"Chisel and carve and file,
Till thy vague dream imprint
Its smile
On the unyielding flint."

In "Young Sammy's First Wild Oats" Prof. Santayana tries his hand at political satire. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

H. M. Lloyd, '83, has been engaged in editing Lewis Henry Morgan's "League of the Iroquois," first published in 1851, and now long out of print. His work includes a sketch of Morgan, and a large amount of Jesuit material now translated for the first time. The entire edition, in two volumes, issued by Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, was sold in advance of publication.

J. H. Sears, '89, has published a novel, "None but the Brave."

R. G. Leavitt, '89, has published a text-book, "Outlines of Botany."

Dr. Arthur Lyon Cross, '95, has contributed a volume on the "Anglican Episcopate and the American Colonies" to the Harvard Historical Studies published by Longmans, Green, & Co.

The Merrymount Press, Boston, will issue at once "Four Addresses"

of Major Henry L. Higginson, ['55]. These include the Soldier's Field address, the two addresses on the Harvard Union, and the eulogy on Robert Gould Shaw. The volume, for which Mrs. Henry Whitman has designed the cover, will contain two portraits.

The *Harvard Law Review* for March has the usual departments and these articles, "Gifts for a Non-Charitable Purpose," J. C. Gray, '59; "Unwritten Constitutions in the United States," Emlin McClain; and "Some Observations on the Doctrine of Proximate Cause," P. F. Hall, '89. The *Review* for April prints tributes to the late Prof. James Bradley Thayer, '52, by Dean J. B. Ames, '68, Prof. J. C. Gray, '59, Prof. Jeremiah Smith, '56, and Prof. Samuel Williston, '82. Also articles on "The Privilege against Self-Crimination; its History," by J. H. Wigmore, '83; and "Separation Agreements under the English Law," by R. J. Peaslee. The May number of the *Review* contains the following leading articles: "Modes of Trial in the Mediaeval Boroughs of England," Prof. Charles Gross; "A Brief Inquiry into a Federal Remedy for Lynching," A. E. Pillsbury, '91; "Some Actual Problems of Professional Ethics," E. V. Abbott; "The Isthmian Canal Treaty," C. C. Hyde, '92. J. W. Swan, 2 L., has been elected editor-in-chief of the *Review* to succeed W. D. Eaton, 3 L. The following second-year students in the Law School have been elected associate editors: J. P. Draper, F. G. Dorety, A. E. Henry, and W. S. Heilborn.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES BY HARVARD MEN.

Ainslee's. (May.) "Are Americans Economical," H. Hapgood, '92; "Secretary Root," L. A. Coolidge, ['83]

Amer. Journal of Theology. "Mohammedan Gnosticism in America," S. K. Vatralsky, '94.

American Review of Reviews. (March.) "President Eliot," G. P. Morris, '83; "South American War Issues," E. Emerson, Jr., '91.

Atlantic. (March.) "Vivisection," H. C. Merwin, '74; "Dante as Lyric Poet," W. R. Thayer, '81; "The Philippines Educational Problem," F. W. Atkinson, '90; "Anthony Trollope," G. Bradford, Jr., ['86]; "Two Books about Poetry," W. A. Neilson, p. '96. — (April.) "The New Army of the United States," O. G. Villard, '93; "The Pipes of Pan," B. Carman, Sp., '86; "Pan-American Diplomacy," J. W. Foster, L. S., '55; "Prothalamion," J. E. Spingarn, Gr. Sch., '96; "Oliver Ellsworth and the Federation," F. G. Cook, '82; "A Tale of Languedoc," M. O. Wilcox, '91. — (May.) "Second Thoughts on the Treatment of Anarchy," W. M. Salter, t '75; "The Modern Chivalry," J. Corbin, '92; "The Study of the Infinitely Small," J. Trowbridge, s '65; "John Fiske: An Appreciation," T. S. Perry, '66; "Higher Commercial Education," J. L. Laughlin, '73; "Samuel Rawson Gardiner," J. F. Rhodes, h '01; "Professor Everett's Essays," S. M. Crothers, h '99.

Bibliographer. (Feb.) "Holbein and John Bewick," W. P. Garrison, '61.

Bookman. (May) "Vitre and Mme. de Sévigné," B. Gilman, '80.

Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. (Feb.) "Five 'Maine' Murders," A. S. Thayer, '81.

Century. (March.) "The Improvement of Washington City, II," C. Moore, '78. — (May.) "A Noteworthy Letter of Whittier's," W. L. Phelps, p. '91; "Sowing," F. L. Knowles, '96; "Is the Moon a Dead Planet," W. H. Pickering; "Aubrey de Vere," G. E. Woodberry, '77.

Criterion. (April.) "Prince Henry as a Sailor," E. Emerson, Jr., '91.

Country Life. (April.) "The Gray Fox," H. K. Job, '88.

Deutsche Rundschau. (April.) "Deutsche Cultur in den Vereinigten Staaten und das Germanische Museum der Harvard-Universität," K. Francke.

Educational Rev. (March.) "Relation of

the National Library to Historical Research," H. Putnam, '83; "The Private School in American Life," G. C. Edwards, p '99; "Industrial and Technical Training in Popular Education," H. S. Pritchett, h '01. — (May.) "Some Social Aspects of Education," G. S. Hall, p '78; "Elective Studies," E. P. Seaver, '64; "Education North and South," C. W. Eliot, '53.

Everybody's. (March.) "The Submerged Tenth: Grebes and Loons," H. K. Job, '88. — (April.) "Modern Cliff Dwellers: Gannets, etc.," H. K. Job, '88. — (May.) "Famous American Mountains," H. Gannett, s '69.

Forum. (April.) "Our Chaotic Education," P. H. Hannus. — (May.) "Collegiate Conditions in the United States," C. F. Thwing, '76.

Harper's. (April.) "The Relations of Animals and Plants," N. S. Shaler, s '62; "Love Wounded," C. H. Page, '90; "The Country," E. S. Martin, '77. — (May.) "The Charms of the Road," J. H. Hyde, '98; "Each Parting," C. H. Page, '90.

International. (March.) "Military Rule of Obedience," A. T. Mahan, h '95.

Masters in Art. (April.) "Tintoretto," W. R. Thayer, '81.

National Rev. (May.) "Motives to Imperial Federation," A. T. Mahan, h '95.

North American Rev. (March.) "Constitutional Powers of the Senate," W. H. Moody, '76. — (April.) "Police Power and the Police Force," W. A. Furrington '73; "George Sand: the New Life," H. James, L. S., '62.

Outing. (April.) "The Horse Show and the Show Horse," F. M. Ware, ['79]; "The First Catch of the Season," R. K. Johnson, '95. — (May.) "The Relative Stopping Power of Large and Small Bore Rifles," J. H. Kidder, '92; "Friend of the Modern Racing Yacht," B. B. Crowninshield, '90.

Popular Astronomy. (March.) "North Polar Rifts and Canals on Mars," P. Lowell, '76.

Popular Science Monthly. (March.) "Alpheus Hyatt," W. H. Dall. — (April.) "The Formation and Motions of Clouds," F. H. Bigelow, '73.

Scribner's. (April.) "Some Noteworthy Scholars," D. C. Gilman, h '76. — (May.) "Some Impressions of Russia," H. C.

Lodge, '71; "Pleasant Incidents of an Academic Life," D. C. Gilman, h '76.

World's Work. (April.) "Tolstoy," H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., '82; "Social Clubs for Railroad Men," M. G. Cuniff, '98.

Yale Rev. (Feb.) "Economic Effects of Legal Tender," J. L. Laughlin, '73.

SHORT REVIEWS.

— *Destitute, Neglected, and Delinquent Children*, by Homer Folks, '90. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, \$1 net.) Homer Folks, '90, is one of the most conspicuous of the group of young Harvard graduates who have entered the new career of philanthropic service. Immediately after graduation he became superintendent of the "Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania." Three years later he was elected Secretary of of the New York Charities Aid Association. This year he has been appointed by Mayor Low to the serious responsibilities of the Commissioner of Public Charities in the City of New York. No one in this country is better equipped to write of American charities. This little volume is the first of a series of handbooks which are to tell the story of different departments of charity work. Mr. Folks writes a plain and lucid history of the public and private care of dependent children, from the days of the primitive almshouse down to the present systems of "placing-out" and juvenile reformatories. It is a narrative, not a philosophy, of the subject. The author restrains himself severely from general criticisms and the discussion of principles, and contents himself with a painstaking and thorough summary of facts. His book is the most satisfactory guide available for persons who propose to concern themselves with charities for children, and it presents a graphic picture of the movement of

relief for children in various parts of the United States.

— *The Beginnings of Poetry*. By Francis B. Gummere, '75, Professor of English in Haverford College. (The Macmillan Company: New York, 1901.) This is an admirable scholarly work. It presents the results of wide-reaching and thorough investigations in an important field of study, together with mature consideration of their general significance. It presents these results, moreover, so clearly and attractively, with such liveliness of style and frequent glints of humor, that the reader's attention is held from beginning to end without flagging of interest — no slight achievement, all will admit, for the book contains 473 large pages and is very learned. A carping critic might perhaps object that there is too much record of previous opinion. But inasmuch as some of the most illuminating and entertaining parts were evidently elicited by the author's reflection on the ideas of his predecessors, and inasmuch as he manages thus by constant contrast to bring his own opinions into definite relief, we need not quarrel with his method. It might also be averred that there is overmuch repetition of certain statements. But these are fundamental, and their repetition appears deliberately planned to enforce their importance. The author's views grow steadily more and more distinct, and we close the book convinced of their essential truth.

Prof. Gummere makes plain at the outset that he has not attempted "a close study of the early forms of rhythm, the beginnings of national literatures, and the actual history of lyric, epic, and drama" (though important remarks will be found on these subjects in the seventh chapter), but

has undertaken rather to discuss "the rise of poetry as a social institution." He has examined it as "an element in human life," "an achievement of human society." He has sought "conditions, not causes." His method, therefore, is historical and comparative. To determine the evolution of poetry, he has considered, not only the facts in literary documents, but also the evidence of ethnology, sociology, and folk-lore, which have been too frequently neglected in researches of this character.

To trace the argument of the book in detail is impossible in a short review. Where so much is interesting, one is reluctant to exalt particular passages to undue prominence. But in his concluding paragraph many of the author's ideas appear, and this may be given to indicate their nature. Prof. Gummere believes that we must seek the beginnings of poetry in the savage horde, in the singing and dancing folk, in the homogeneous crowd, when improvisation prevailed, when the poetic product was an expression of general sentiment, and depended on common consent. "To create the communal elements," he says, "poetry had to pass through ages of preparation. Dreary ages they seem now, and rudest preparation, in contrast with present verse; but it may be said that the poetry was not insipid for its makers and hearers, and the art was not crude for the primitive artists. One must ignore with equal mind the romantic notion of a paradise of poetry at the prime, as well as a too fondly cherished idea of ethnology that belated if not degraded wanderers on the by-paths of human culture are to stand as models for the earliest makers of song. Let one think of that poetry of the beginnings as

rude to a degree, but nobly rude, seeing that it was big with promise of future achievement, and not a thing born of mere stagnation. Circling in the common dance, moving and singing in the consent of common labor, the makers of earliest poetry put into it those elements without which it cannot thrive now. They put into it, for the formal side, the consent of rhythm, outward sign of the social sense; and, for the nobler mood, they gave it that power by which it will always make the last appeal to man, the power of human sympathy, whether in love or in hate, in joy or in sorrow, the power that links this group of sensations, passions, hopes, fears, which one calls self, to all the host of kindred selves dead, living, or to be born. No poetry worthy of the name has failed to owe its most diverse triumphs to that abiding power. It is in such a sense that prehistoric art must have been one and the same with modern art. Conditions of production as well as of record have changed; the solitary poet has taken the place of the choral throng, and solitary readers represent the listening group; but the fact of poetry itself reaches below all these mutations, and is founded on human sympathy as on a rock. More than this: it is clear from the study of poetic beginnings that poetry in its larger sense is not a natural impulse of man simply as man. His rhythmic and kindred instincts, latent in the solitary state, found free play only under communal conditions, and as powerful factors in the making of society."

— *Letters of John Richard Green*. Edited by Leslie Stephen, h '90. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$4.) This generation, which already owes so much to Mr. Leslie Stephen, is still

further indebted to him for editing this volume, which adds a noble personality to the gallery of British worthies. John Richard Green was known personally to comparatively few, because ill-health shut him off very early from general society; but the few were all friends, who recognized his genius long before his "Short History of the English People" made him famous, and now whoever chooses can enjoy the privilege of intimacy with him. Mr. Stephen has selected letters which serve instead of an autobiography, but he himself supplies many connecting passages and explanatory notes. Green is interesting first of all because he wrote the English history which has ranked next to Macaulay's in vogue, and popularized a method of historical writing which has superseded the old narrower chronicles of kings and wars. Next, he was the most eminent of the Anglican churchmen who, in the third quarter of the last century, broke away from the Established Church, as Clough and Arnold and Froude had broken away from it, in quite different mood, 20 years earlier. The story of his clerical life, — which ended when he was 26, — of his doubts and earnest desire to solve them inside the Anglican church, of his perception that he must pursue truth elsewhere, are simply and movingly told. The break brought no bitterness, and his spirit, always a spacious one, seemed to expand as soon as he had formally renounced the ecclesiastical obligations. Finally, Green was full of charm, irrespective of his achievement as a historian and of his religious experience. Brilliant, brimming with fun, glad of heart, suffering much but unrepining, indomitable in perseverance, with a passion for friendship, he makes in these pages the best of companions.

Honesty is perhaps his most conspicuous virtue, and one admires the way in which he speaks his mind frankly to Freeman and other friends with whom he differs in regard to historical method or religion or politics. Literary history has nothing nobler than his long struggle with consumption, he writing till too weak to hold a pencil, and then dictating in whispers to his wife the last pages of his book. But the total impression left is that of an eager, glad life, — a rare spirit, — which many readers, for a long time to come, will feel profoundly grateful to know through these letters. Among them, there are many passages of delightful humor, unpremeditated and catching, scarcely to be matched in any recent volume of correspondence. The remarks on history and literature, scattered through the book, are full of suggestion. At his best, Green is a letter-writer of singular ability.

— In his *Lessons from Greek Pottery* (Macmillan: New York), Dr. J. H. Huddilston, '93, has given us a most suggestive book. It is sure to interest the general reader, and to impress him with the importance of the study of Greek vases. In the introduction the author states that at first he was tempted to call his book "Hints on the Value of Greek Vases," and it is to be regretted that he changed the title; for interesting though the several chapters are, they rarely offer more than hints, — nor could they do better considering the small compass of the book. The second part contains a copious and valuable bibliography of Greek ceramics, extremely well arranged, especially the section on "Potters and Painters." This section is not weighed down by a mass of antiquated matter, as unfortunately some of the other sections are. The biblio-

graphy would have been of even greater value if Dr. Huddilston had added a selected list of books and articles for the beginner. There is at present no one satisfactory "introduction to the study of Greek vase paintings" in existence, but we may hope that Dr. Huddilston will find the time to supply this want. His love for the subject, his extensive knowledge, and his very lucid style make him preëminently fitted to undertake this task. The only defect of the book is an apparent overvaluation of the archaeological importance of Greek vases. The author uses as motto the famous words of Winckelmann that "Greek vases may be looked upon as the prodigies of ancient art as the smallest insects are the wonders of Nature." But nowhere else is the artistic value of the vases emphasized; the unknowing reader will be impressed only with their importance as apt illustrations to be used in courses of Greek letters and history. Dr. Huddilston often shows a delicate appreciation of beauty, and it is to be hoped that in a second edition of his book he will add at least a chapter on the artistic value of Greek vases, not as creations of the distant past, but as works of art to be seen and enjoyed to-day.

Edmund von Mach, '95.

— *Documentary History of the Constitution of the United States of America, 1786-1870.* (Edited by Andrew Hussey Allen, '78. 2d edit., 3 vols., folio. Published by the Bureau of Rolls, Washington, D. C.) Mr. Allen is chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library in the Department of State at Washington. Instead of exploiting the treasures in his charge for his own personal benefit he has made large portions of them accessible to students through the Bulletins of the Bureau of

Rolls and Library. Of these nine numbers have been issued to date. Some of them contain miscellaneous matter as an Index to Manuscripts of the Continental Congress, a List indicating the Arrangement of the Washington Papers, a List of Territorial and State Records in the Archives. More interesting perhaps than these lists are the calendars of the Correspondence of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. The first of these calendars is in two parts consisting of letters from Jefferson and letters to Jefferson. Running through several numbers of these Bulletins is a literal print of the documents in the Bureau bearing on the making and amending of the Constitution of the United States. This series begins with the proceedings of the Annapolis Convention and closes with the Fifteenth Amendment. Among these papers of inestimable value are the official files of the Federal Convention. These were confided by the Convention to Washington's care and were by him transferred to the State Department in 1796. They include the credentials of the delegates to the Federal convention and the official journal of that body. Another group of papers forming part of the same general collection is described as "Papers subsequently received." These include Pinckney's, Patterson's, and Hamilton's plans. The Ninth Bulletin is substantially a print of Madison's "Notes of the Debates in the Federal Convention." This is printed from the original manuscript and shows as well as type can the corrections made by Madison and by the members of the Convention. Another set of documents expresses the action of the Congress and the State ratifying conventions. Finally the documentary history

of the Amendments so far as it exists in the archives at Washington is given.

These portions of the Bulletins have since been gathered into three superb volumes of which two editions have been printed. It is difficult to praise too highly the conception of printing in so scholarly a manner all the matter contained in these volumes. To say that the execution has been equal to the conception is to state the precise truth. The government has seldom, if ever, published so thoroughly satisfactory a work as this.

When so much is good it is perhaps hardly gracious to find one word of fault. Yet a review would scarcely fulfil its function, or at least its expectation, without some criticism. There are two lapses which are very noticeable. One is that the "Bibliography of the Constitution from the Department's Library" nowhere appears, although it is promised in the Introductory Note to the first volume. Is it possible that Mr. Allen has forgotten his promise? or has Mr. Ford's Bibliography disheartened him? or has a higher power overruled him? Such a statement of the resources of the Department would seem to be a justifiable thing to do, and should be done. The other criticism has to do with the type employed. The pages especially of Madison's Notes are replete with passages like this ["subjects" stricken out]. Are the resources of the Government Printing Office so limited that they cannot furnish "stricken type"? If there were none in that office a font might well have been cast for this work. But we are thankful for what we have and congratulate Mr. Allen on his part in this exceedingly meritorious publication.

Edward Channing, '78.

— *Applied Perspective for Architects and Painters*, by William P. P. Longfellow, '55. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. \$3, net.) There have been many treatises on perspective, but they have usually been either so theoretic and cumbersome as to be discouraging to all but the specialist, or so brief and meagre as to give little real knowledge of the subject. The result is that an understanding of even the simple principles of perspective is much less common than it should be. Mr. Longfellow falls into neither of these errors. Indeed, for the practical purposes of the average student of perspective, — architect or painter, — this is perhaps the most helpful book which has yet appeared. Throughout the treatise the visual appearance of the actual objects in nature and art is constantly held in view and insisted upon, rather than the scientific facts, the mathematical laws governing the phenomena, which in the first part are considered only so far as is required for a clear understanding of the subject, and the exigencies of practical work in perspective drawing. This should make the book especially attractive to painters, who are too generally repelled by the whole subject of scientific perspective. The brief Introduction on "Perspective in Nature" is singularly clear, and presents the principal phenomena of perspective and the laws upon which they rest with an imaginative aptness of illustration which illumines the whole book. The second part on "Perspective Helps" contains, besides many useful suggestions and descriptions of some of the practical devices in use by perspective draughtsmen, a number of more abstract problems. These are followed by the working out of some examples which offer

either special difficulties or are of a kind frequently incorrectly drawn. These include a broach spire, the base of a pedestal, an entablature with modillions, a Romanesque arcade, groined vaulting, and a vault with lunettes. An excellent feature of the book is the use of halftones from photographs as supplementary illustrations. The drawings are clear, and the book has the advantage of having the text and plates bound together, but more care might have been used to bring the plates opposite the text referring to them. Occasional reference to figures on previous or subsequent pages was perhaps unavoidable; but, for instance, on p. 70, fig. 107 there referred to might easily have been included in plate xxii, so as to face it, instead of facing p. 68, where there is no reference to it. Indeed, it would have been better to put all the figures from 107 to 111 in the text where they are referred to instead of together on a separate plate. This arrangement is used in the chapter on "Triconjugate vanishing points," and elsewhere to good advantage. The book does not profess to take the place of Prof. Ware's exhaustive and excellent work, "Modern Perspective," which in its own way is not likely to be superseded. It is a handbook for the student who wishes a clear insight into fundamental principles, and a concise discussion of the more important and practically useful processes, rather than a complete scientific treatise. It is somewhat curious that the book before us does not describe fully and clearly the convenient, if perhaps not very scientific, perspective method usually employed in architects' offices in laying out perspectives from plans drawn to scale: the method, namely,

of direct projection, using the orthographic plan, showing the picture plane passing through the nearest corner, which being at scale in the perspective dispenses with all need for the use of measuring points. This method, which is briefly described at p. 76 in "Modern Perspective," Mr. Longfellow uses in his first problems of the screen (figs. 3 and 4) and the walls (fig. 5), but he does not point out its wider practical application. This, of course, can easily be deduced, but it needs to be more fully illustrated in a practical treatise. The book is published in simple and attractive form, and deserves to find a wide use in schools of architecture and painting.

— *A Short History of Germany*. By Ernest F. Henderson, '83. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, 2 vols., \$4.) Dr. Henderson has produced a work which will supplant previous students' histories of Germany in English, and will be equally acceptable to the non-professional reader, who wishes to get, in a comparatively compact form, a clear account of the development of the foremost modern European nation. The difficulty which has always beset writers of German history is that there is not running through it a continuous, unifying principle — like the dynastic principle in France, for instance; it resembles that of Italy, in being broken up into many fragments. Charlemagne, Otto I, and Frederick Barbarossa succeeded in giving a momentary appearance of unity to German politics; but their power was largely personal, and therefore fleeting; so that until the rise of Prussia about 1700, the historian has no central plot round which to group his multitude of miscellaneous events. To supply this great defect during the

mediaeval period, Dr. Henderson follows the well-worn German precedent of devoting great attention to the conflict between the Emperors and the Popes: this device at least lends dramatic interest to the story, although we question whether the conflict itself, as a determining cause in the development of Germany, has not been overworked. The absence of the German kings in Italy no doubt weakened the imperial authority at home, and to that extent encouraged particularism; but there were growing up all the while the various local powers, some stronger, some weaker, and it is their growth which should constitute the real basis of German history. The mediaeval contest between the Empire and the Papacy; the Reformation in the first half of the 16th century; and the Thirty Years' War in the 17th century, are the three great movements which affected all the German states, and they are treated in sufficient detail by Dr. Henderson in his first volume. Thenceforward he has the growth of Prussia as a central theme, and his story runs on without many digressions. One is often surprised at the amount of information which he condenses into small space. He is well read in the biography of the later period, and this enables him to give many slight but life-like touches to his portraits of the chief characters. He seldom moralizes, — which is an excellent virtue in the writer of a historical narrative; but, on the other hand, he does not give us those brief but illuminating generalizations which mark the master historians. He has succeeded in writing the history of the last hundred years, from Frederick the Great's ascendancy in Central Europe to the defeat of the French and the creation of the German Em-

pire, better than it has hitherto been written in English. His judgments on men and events are fair. His style is always clear, but not always free from split infinitives and similar slight blemishes. But his work as a whole deserves much praise, and it will at once take its place as the standard general history of Germany for English readers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

. All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

Stephen A. Douglas. By William Garrett Brown, '91. Riverside Biographical Series. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 65 cents, net.)

The Care of Destitute, Neglected, and Delinquent Children. By Homer Folks, '90, Commissioner of Public Charities of the City of New York. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth.)

Lessons from Greek Pottery: To which is added a Bibliography of Greek Ceramics. By John Homer Huddleston, '93. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, illustrated, \$1.25 net.)

Romantic Love and Personal Beauty: Their Development, Causal Relations, Historic and National Peculiarities. By Henry T. Finck, '76. (Macmillan: New York. New edition; cloth, 8vo, \$2.50.)

The Wild Fowls, or Sporting Scenes and Characters of the Great Lagoon. With Many Practical Hints concerning Shotguns and Ammunition, the Natural History of Wild Fowl, and the Chivalric Sportsman's best Method of taking the Game. By Charles Bradford. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 16mo, illustrated, \$1.)

American Diplomatic Questions. By John B. Henderson, Jr., '91. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$3.50.)

The Colonials: Being a Narrative of Events chiefly connected with the Siege and Evacuation of the Town of Boston in New England. Written by Allen French, '94. (Doubleday, Page & Co.: New York. Cloth, \$1.50.)

The Young Man in Modern Life. By Beverley Warner, D.D. (Dodd, Mead & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, 85 cents, net.)

Mental Growth and Control. By Nathan Oppenheim, '88. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25.)

The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri. Translated by Charles Eliot Norton. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Revised edition, 3 vols., cloth, 8vo, \$4.50.)

Applied Perspective for Architects and Painters. By William P. P. Longfellow, '55. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 4to, 106 illustrations, \$3, net.)

Books on Education in the Libraries of Columbia University. Compiled and edited by Charles A. Nelson, '60. Columbia Library Bulletin, No. 2. (Columbia University: New York.)

Handbook of History, Diplomacy, and Government of the United States. For Class Use. By Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, Professor of History in Harvard University. (Cambridge: Printed for the University. Cloth, 8vo, \$2, net. For sale by the Publication Agent.)

A Short History of Germany. By Ernest F. Henderson, '83. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, 2 vols., \$4, net.)

Letters of John Richard Green. Edited by Leslie Stephen, A '90. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$4.)

The White Stone. By John McGaw Foster, '82. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 16mo, 80 cents, net.)

Charles Sumner and the Treaty of Washington. By Daniel Henry Chamberlain, 1'64. (W. B. Clarke Co.: Boston.)

The Political Freshman. By Bushrod Washington James. (Bushrod Library, 1717 Green St.: Philadelphia, Pa.)

Souvenirs d'Enfance et de Jeunesse. Par Ernest Renan. Edited with an Introduction and Notes by Irving Babbitt, '89, Instructor in French, Harvard University. Heath's Modern Language Series. (Heath: Boston. Cloth, 16mo.)

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of Dec. 30, 1901 (additional).

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Political Economy, to

serve from Sept. 1, 1902; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that William Zebina Ripley was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of History, to serve from Sept. 1, 1902; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Charles Homer Haskins was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Meeting of Feb. 3, 1902.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Nelson Robinson for his additional gift of \$10,000, for the Architecture Building.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the family of the late John Simpkins for their generous gift of \$11,600; \$5000 for fitting up a room for instruction in Mining and Engineering on the terms named in the letter of Miss Mabel Simpkins of Sept. 20, 1899; and \$6600 for an additional room in the Rotch Building for the John Simpkins Laboratories.

Voted to grant the request of Professor G. H. Palmer for leave of absence for the first half of 1902-1903, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to grant the request of Professor Josiah Royce for leave of absence for the second half of 1902-1903, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

The resignation of James C. White, as Professor of Dermatology, was received and accepted, to take effect at the end of the current academic year. *Voted* to appoint James Clarke White,

A. B., M. D., Professor of Dermatology, Emeritus. *Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit. In accepting the resignation of Professor White, and electing him Professor Emeritus, the Corporation desire to put on record their appreciation of the value of his service to the Medical School during more than thirty years of devotion to his work as Professor of Dermatology.

Meeting of Feb. 10, 1902.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33, received Jan. 28, 1902, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Jacob H. Schiff for his generous gift of \$6000, to be added to his previous gifts for "the erection of a building to house the Semitic Collection," and for furniture therefor.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Emil C. Hammer for her third annual gift of \$500, presented in memory of her husband, Mr. Emil C. Hammer, formerly Danish Consul at Boston, to be used for the purchase of Scandinavian books for the Library, and to provide for a concert of Danish music.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Governor W. Murray Crane for his gift of \$5000, toward the new Medical School Buildings.

Voted to grant the request of Assistant Professor L. E. Gates for leave of absence for the second half of 1901-1902, in accordance with the

rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted that leave of absence to attend the meetings of professional societies at the end of December or the beginning of January may be given Officers of Instruction by the President, on application one month in advance.

Voted to appoint Frank Berry Sanborn Instructor in Hydraulics for the remainder of the current academic year.

Meeting of Feb. 15, 1902.

The President communicated to the Board the following letter : —

26 Broadway, New York, Feb. 13, 1902.

DEAR PRESIDENT ELIOT, — I understand that for the erection and equipment of the five new buildings planned for the Harvard Medical School; for the purchase of the land required for these buildings, and for endowment sufficient to carry on the new work when completed, there will be required

\$4,950,000

I understand further that toward this sum you have in hand, or practically so,

3,185,000

leaving a balance to be procured, of

\$1,765,000

Toward this balance my father will contribute one million dollars provided that the remaining

1,000,000

\$765,000

is secured in good and responsible pledges on or before Commencement Day this year.

In making this pledge my father leaves to the discretion of the Board of Trustees whether the \$1,000,000 shall be used for the two buildings unprovided for, or for endowment, or partly for each.

Payments under this pledge will be made *pro rata* with payments of other contributors upon the written notice of the treasurer. This pledge will expire and payments under it cease after January 1, 1904.

Very truly,

(Signed) JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

President CHARLES W. ELIOT,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

— and it was thereupon *Voted* that the President and Fellows accept with heartfelt gratitude the munificent offer of Mr. John D. Rockefeller of one million dollars for the erection and

equipment of buildings for the Harvard Medical School or for endowment, upon the terms and conditions named in the letter of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., addressed to President Eliot, dated Feb. 13, 1902, and entered in full on the record of this meeting.

The Treasurer reported gifts for the new Medical School Land, Buildings, Equipment, and Endowments, and stated that other gifts for the same purpose would probably be made. It was thereupon *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver, and that each name be entered upon the Donation Book of the College.

Voted to reappoint Gilbert Newton Lewis Instructor in Chemistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1902.

Voted to appoint Gregory Paul Baxter, Ph. D., Instructor in Chemistry for three years from Sept. 1, 1902.

Meeting of Feb. 24, 1902.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$20, received for the purchase of books on aeronautics, be gratefully accepted.

Voted to proceed to the election of an Associate Professor of Greek and Latin, to serve from Sept. 1, 1902; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Charles Pomeroy Parker, A. B., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Jesse More Greenman, Ph. D., Instructor in Botany and Assistant at the Herbarium for the remainder of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Amon Benton Plowman, S. B., Assistant in Botany for the remainder of the current academic year.

Meeting of March 10, 1902.

The President informed the Corporation that on Thursday, March 6, he received through the Germanic Museum Association, and from the hands of His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, twenty-five admirable photographs of very important objects of German architecture and sculpture, which His Majesty the Emperor William intends to present to Harvard University in the form of casts. Whereupon it was *Voted* that the President and Fellows respectfully acknowledge this notice of the munificent intentions of His Majesty, and declare that they shall welcome with heartfelt gratitude this unique gift, which illustrates the ideals and expresses the good-will of an Imperial benefactor. *Voted* that these objects, when received, be temporarily installed in the Rogers Building until the University shall acquire a building constructed on purpose to receive the Germanic Museum, and especially the large and splendid objects comprised in His Majesty's gift.

The Treasurer read to the Corporation the following letter : —

Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.,
March 7, 1902.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD
COLLEGE:

Gentlemen, — We take great pleasure in forwarding the inclosed letter just received from Mrs. C. P. Huntington, offering \$250,000 for the erection of a building to be called, in memory of her late husband, the Collis P. Huntington Laboratory of Pathology and Bacteriology. This generous gift, taken in connection with previous subscriptions already reported, more than completes the sum of \$765,000 required to secure Mr. J. D. Rockefeller's gift of \$1,000,000 for the enlargement and endowment of the Harvard Medical School, and thus insures the realization of our great project.

Congratulating the University on this successful result of our efforts, we remain,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) J. COLLIS WARREN.
H. P. BOWDITCH.

— and it was *Voted* that the President and Fellows congratulate Drs. Warren and Bowditch on their successful efforts, and thank them therefor in the name of the entire University.

The Treasurer read to the Corporation a letter from Mrs. Collis P. Huntington of New York, in which she gives \$250,000, for the erection of one of the new buildings for the Medical School, to be called the Collis P. Huntington Laboratory. Whereupon it was *Voted* that the President and Fellows accept with gratitude Mrs. Huntington's munificent gift on the terms mentioned in her letter of March 6, 1902, and direct that the letter be spread in full on the record of this meeting.

2 East Fifty-seventh Street,
New York, March 6, 1902.

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD
UNIVERSITY:

Gentlemen, — After careful consideration of the plans which have been recently submitted to me for the construction of new buildings for and the equipment and endowment of the Harvard Medical School, I am happy to say that I have reached the conclusion that the serious and important work which is to be done there in connection with Pathology and Bacteriology would have most strongly commended itself to the personal interest and the wise judgment of my deceased husband, who was always deeply interested in promoting opportunities for sincere and earnest work in the best fields of labor.

I will therefore contribute the sum of \$250,000 for the construction of the Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory, and should prefer that this amount should be paid from time to time as the construction of the building progresses, and in such manner as my son Archer M. Huntington may approve.

It is my understanding that the Laboratory is to be known as the "Collis P. Huntington Laboratory," and so designated by a suitable inscription upon the exterior of the Building.

Trusting that this contribution will be of service in connection with the investigations, for the pursuit of which the Staff of your Medical School is so notably qualified, and that such investigations will prove to be of great and constantly increasing service in the important fields of inquiry upon pathological and bacteriological subjects which are now being explored, and will ulti-

mately contribute to the relief of all who suffer from bodily pain, illness, or injury, I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) ANABELLA D. HUNTINGTON.

Voted that the generous gift of \$20,000 received from an anonymous giver, to be used under the direction of Professor E. C. Pickering for the benefit of the Astronomical Observatory, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. A. C. Coolidge for his gift of \$500, for the purchase of books for the College Library

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33, received Feb. 25, 1902, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the additional gift of \$400, received through Mr. John F. Moors, treasurer, for the Library of the Department of Education, to be used under the direction of Professor Hanus, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$350 for the Ricardo Prize Scholarship for 1902-1903 be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the committee of the Corporation appointed July 12, 1901, on the proposed Morgan Buildings, be the committee of the Corporation on the new buildings of the Medical School.

Voted to cancel the appointment of the advisory committee from the Medical Faculty made in pursuance of the vote of July 12, 1901, in order that the President may appoint a new and larger committee from the Medical Faculty, to act as an advisory committee on the location and con-

struction of the new buildings for the Medical School. The President announced the committee as follows: J. C. Warren, W. L. Richardson, H. P. Bowditch, E. S. Wood, E. H. Smith, W. F. Whitney, C. S. Minot, H. L. Burrell, H. C. Ernst, Charles Harrington, Franz Pfaff, Theobald Smith, Franklin Dexter, F. B. Mallory, Farar Cobb, Secretary.

Voted to grant the request of Professor C. H. Toy for leave of absence for the academic year 1902-1903, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to proceed to the election of an Eliot Professor of Greek Literature; whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Herbert Weir Smyth, Ph. D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers, that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Meeting of March 31, 1902.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gift of \$833.33, received March 26, 1902, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, for their second payment of \$625 for the year 1901-1902, on account of their annual gift of \$2500 for meeting the expenses at the Arnold Arboretum, for increasing the knowledge of trees.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$500, received toward a certain salary in connection with the investigation of cancer, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$25, received

from Miss Amy Lowell, to be added to the principal of the Lowell Fund for a Botanic Garden, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$10.63, received from Mr. James H. Hyde for the French Department Library, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported that he had received through Professor B. L. Robinson, gifts for present use at the Gray Herbarium, and stated that other gifts for the same purpose would probably be made. It was thereupon *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver, and that each name be entered upon the Donation Book of the College.

The following communication was read to the Corporation :—

Boston, March 31, 1902. Court House.
THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE :

By direction of the Council of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the undersigned herewith transmits a vote of the Council, and asks the permission therein set forth. Respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN NOLLA, Corresponding Sec'y
Col. Soc. of Mass.

At a Stated Meeting of the Council of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, held in Boston on Thursday, March 6, 1902, Mr. Frederick Lewis Gay offered to bear the expense of making a copy of Volumes I, III, IV, and V of the early Records of Harvard College, and of printing as much of this matter as will fill one volume of the Publications of the Society of the usual size, — about five hundred pages. The offer was gratefully accepted; and on motion of Mr. Edes, it was *Voted* that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to apply, on behalf of the Council, to the Corporation of Harvard College for permission to print its early Records in the manner contemplated by the Society.

—and it was *Voted* that permission be granted to print the Records as requested.

The resignation of Ferdinand Bôcher as Professor of Modern Languages was received and accepted, to take effect at the end of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Charles Palache, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Mineralogy, for five years from Sept. 1, 1902.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors from Sept. 1, 1902 :— Gustavus Howard Maynadier, Ph. D., in English; William Allan Neilson, Ph. D., in English; Roland Burrage Dixon, Ph. D., in Anthropology; George Sharp Raymer, A. B., E. M., in Mining; Charles Henry White, S. B., in Mining and Metallurgy; Frank Lowell Kennedy, A. B., S. B., in Mechanical Drawing.

Voted to appoint Denman Waldo Ross, Ph. D., lecturer on the Theory of Design from Sept. 1, 1902.

The President informed the Corporation that Mrs. Caroline Isabella Rice, of Grange Erin, Douglas, County Cork, Ireland, had sent to Harvard University, (1) Captain Henry Hamilton's journal of his expedition from Detroit to Vincennes, and of his capture by the American Army, and journey to Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1777-78; (2) Reminiscences of his life from 1755 to 1762, including his participation in the conquest of Canada; (3) Miniatures of Henry Hamilton and of his wife, and a water-color painting by Bucke, representing his bust being decorated by his wife and daughter; (4) A roll of pencil drawings by Hamilton, including two of Niagara, and a package of small sketches of Indian chiefs and views; and that these interesting gifts had been safely received at the College Library; whereupon it was *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Rice for these valuable gifts, with the assurance that the manuscripts shall be suitably printed, and the other objects safely preserved in a fire-proof building.

Voted to reappoint the following instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1902: Charles Whitney Mixter, Ph. D., in Economics; William Morse Cole, A. M., in the Principles of Accounting; Henry Harrison Haynes, A. M., S. T. B., in Semitic Languages; Alphonse Brun, A. M., in French; Alphonse Marin La Mealée, A. M., in French; Murray Anthony Potter, Ph. D., in Romance Languages; Thomas Hall, Jr., in English; John Goddard Hart, A. M., in English; Charles Read Nutter, A. B., in English; Carleton Eldredge Noyes, A. M., in English; Pierre la Rose, A. B., in English; Henry Milnor Rideout, A. B., in English; Frederick William Reynolds, S. B., A. B., in English; George Henry Chase, Ph. D., in Greek; William Wilson Baker, Ph. D., in Latin; Herbert Wilbur Rand, Ph. D., in Zoölogy; Motte Alston Read, in Geology; Charles Hamilton Ayres, Ph. D., in Physics; Charles Hamilton Ashton, A. M., in Mathematics; Arthur Bowes Frizell, A. M., in Mathematics; Edward Vermilye Huntington, Ph. D., in Mathematics; Arthur Edwin Norton, Ph. B., in Mechanical Drawing; James Ambrose Moyer, S. B., in Descriptive Geometry; Stephen Edgar Whiting, S. B., in Electrical Engineering; Julian Lowell Coolidge, A. B., in Mathematics; John Felt Cole, A. B., in Astronomy; Arthur Asabel Shurtleff, S. B., in Landscape Architecture; Walter Dana Swan, in Architecture; Andrew Garbutt, in Modeling; Henry Barrett Huntington, A. B., in English.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1902: Sidney Bradshaw Fay, Ph. D., in History; Carl Russell Fish, in History and Government; Sylvanus Griswold Morley, in Romance Lan-

guages and Literatures; George Washington Pierce, S. B., Ph. D., in Physics; William Edward McElfresh, Ph. D., in Physics; Theodore Lyman, in Physics.

Voted to appoint Harry Edwin Burton Instructor in Latin for the second half of 1902-1903.

Voted to reappoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1902: Gilbert Holland Montague, A. B., in Economics; Daniel Francis Calhane, A. M., in Chemistry; Maurice Lawrence McCarthy, A. B., in Chemistry; Norman Fisher Hall, A. B., in French and Spanish; Antonio Alfredo Capotosto, in Italian; Edgar Huidekoper Wells, A. B., in English; Cecil Albert Moore, A. M., in English; Charles Miner Stearns, A. B., in English; Philip Greenleaf Carleton, A. B., in English; Kenneth Charles Morton Sills, A. B., in English; Frederic Walton Carpenter, S. B., in Zoölogy; Joseph Edmund Woodman, S. B., A. M., in Geology; Frank DeWitt Washburn, in the Architectural Library; Oglesby Paul, A. B., B. A. S., in Landscape Architecture; Thomas Calvin McKay, in Physics.

Voted to reappoint Roger Clark Wells, A. B., Austin Teaching Fellow in Chemistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1902.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for one year from Sept. 1, 1902: Roger Bigelow Merriman, in History; Arthur Beckwith Myrick, in Romance Languages; Arthur Fiske Whittem, in Romance Languages; Grant Smith, in Zoölogy; Amos William Peters, in Zoölogy; Laurence La Forge, in Geology; Harry Wheeler Morse, in Physics; Henry Cook Boynton, in Metallurgy and Metallography.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1902: Vanderveer Custis, in Economics; Thatcher Clark, in French; Lewis Dana Hill, in Physics; Harry Peters Henderson, in Mining; Rogers Wentworth Shapleigh, in Metallurgy; Dorsey Alfred Lyon, Mining and Geology.

Voted to reappoint Bruce Wyman, A. M., LL. B., Lecturer on Suretyship and Mortgage for one year from Sept. 1, 1902.

Voted to appoint Charles Sumner Hamlin Lecturer on United States Government Service for one year from Sept. 1, 1902.

Voted to appoint Carl D. Buck Lecturer on Indo-European Philology for the first half of 1902-1903.

Voted to appoint Sidney Kent Singer Assistant in Chemistry for the second half of 1901-1902.

Voted to reappoint Emil Herman Stone Assistant in Chemistry for the remainder of the current academic year.

Meeting of April 14, 1902.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Frederick C. Shattuck for the sum of \$12,500, received from him in part payment of the \$25,000 which he has offered to give to be added to the endowment of the Shattuck Professorship of Pathological Anatomy.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Frederick C. Shattuck, for the sum of \$12,500, received from her in part payment of the \$25,000 which she has offered to give to be added to the endowment of the Jackson Professorship.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. S.

Parkman Blake for her gift of \$10,000, toward the endowment of the Professorship of Physiology at the Harvard Medical School.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Henry L. Higginson for his gift of \$10,000, toward the endowment of the Professorship of Physiology at the Harvard Medical School.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. George Higginson for his gift of \$10,000, toward the endowment of the Professorship of Physiology at the Harvard Medical School.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. James J. Higginson for his gift of \$10,000, toward the endowment of the Professorship of Physiology at the Harvard Medical School.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. George B. Shattuck for his gift of \$1000, to be added to the endowment of the Shattuck Professorship of Pathological Anatomy.

Voted that the gift of \$500, received from Miss Mary L. Ware, toward a certain salary at the Peabody Museum, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Arthur Blake for her gift of \$500, toward expenses for research work in the Surgical Laboratory.

Voted that the gift of \$600, received from Mrs. C. M. Barnard, being her nineteenth annual payment for the Warren H. Cudworth Scholarships, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$510.28, received from Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, to cover the cost of pedestals, frames, etc., for the works of art which have been loaned to the Fogg Art Museum

by Mr. Edward W. Forbes and others, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, received from Professor E. S. Sheldon, to be used for binding books in the Lowell Memorial Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Rev. George S. Fiske for his gift of \$50, toward the South End House Fellowship.

Voted to reappoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1902: Edmund Robert Otto von Mach, Ph. D., in Greek Art; Martin Mower, in Fine Arts; Dickinson Sergeant Miller, Ph. D., in Philosophy; Edwin Bissell Holt, Ph. D., in Psychology.

Voted to appoint Herman Dudley Murphy Instructor in Drawing from the Life for one year from Sept. 1, 1902.

Voted to appoint Henry Hunt Clark Assistant in Design for one year from Sept. 1, 1902.

Voted to reappoint the Austin Teaching Fellow for one year from Sept. 1, 1902: Arthur Pope, in Fine Arts.

Voted that the rule as stated on page xii of the University Catalogue for 1901-1902, be changed to read as follows: "Students in regular standing in any one department of the University are admitted free to the instruction and the examinations given in any other department, with exception of exercises carried on in the special laboratories. But no student whose tuition-fee for the year amounts to less than \$150 is admitted to exercises given in any department other than that in which he is enrolled, except by special permission of the Dean

of the department in which the instruction is given, after being duly accredited thereto by the Dean of the department of which the student is a member."

BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

Special Meeting of Feb. 12, 1902.

Eighteen members present.

Mr. C. F. Adams, for the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, reported as follows in relation to the vote passed at the last meeting of the Board upon the matter of the Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.

"The committee would respectfully report that they have examined into the matter in question. The end in view is to insure a continuous committee, so far as the Treasurer's Accounts are concerned, as, in case the term of the chairman of the committee expires at any given Commencement, the committee cannot act until a new chairman is appointed, if he alone represents this Board on the committee. To remedy this possible difficulty, it is, however, merely necessary that two members of this Board, the terms of whom do not expire simultaneously, should always be upon the committee in question. This is now the case, the term of Mr. Higginson, the chairman, expiring in 1903, while that of Mr. Weld, who stands second upon the committee, does not expire until 1905. Under these circumstances, the committee would report that in their judgment no further action on the order is at this time necessary."

Mr. C. F. Adams, for the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, reported various changes in the composition of the Visiting Committees of the Board.

Special Meeting of March 6, 1902.

A special meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, called by request of the President of the University, was held at Memorial Hall, Cambridge, on Thursday, March 6, at 12.45 o'clock, P. M. The following twenty-three members were present. The President of the Board; The President of the University; The Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Bancroft, Cheever, Fairchild, Folsom, Gordon, Grant, Hemenway, Higginson, Lawrence, A. Lincoln, Noble, Norton, Rawle, Seaver, Shattuck, Storey, Storrow, Warren, Weld, Williams.

Upon motion of Mr. Warren, the Board voted to omit the reading of the record of the previous meeting. The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of February 15, 1902, conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Prince Henry of Prussia, if he be present at Sanders Theatre on March 6, 1902, and the Board voted, under unanimous suspension of the rules, to consent to said vote.

Special Meeting of March 19, 1902.

Seventeen members present.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of March 10, 1902, appointing Dr. Walcott and Mr. Hoar as a committee to act with the committee of the Board of Overseers on the proposed portrait of Mr. Agassiz, and the Board *Voted* that a committee of three members of the Board be appointed to act with said committee of the President and Fellows. The President of the Board appointed as members of this committee Messrs. C. F. Adams, Folsom, and Higginson.

Meeting of April 9, 1902.

Twenty-three members present. Various appointments by the Corporation were concurred in.

Dr. Shattuck presented the report of the Committee on Italian, Spanish, and Romance Philology, and the same was immediately referred, under suspension of the rules, to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions.

Dr. Shattuck presented and read the report of the Committee to visit the Medical and Dental Schools, and the same was immediately referred, under suspension of the rules, to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions.

Mr. C. F. Adams, for the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, reported back the reports of the Committees on Italian, Spanish, and Romance Philology, and to visit the Medical and Dental Schools, and the same were ordered to be printed.

Professor Norton, for the Committee on Fine Arts and Architecture, presented the following vote: "That this Board request the Corporation to appoint a committee, and to ask the Trustees of the Institute of Technology also to appoint a committee, to act jointly in considering the best means for establishing such relations between the School of Architecture at Harvard and the School of Architecture at the Institute as shall secure their coöperation, and, so far as possible, prevent either of them from unnecessary duplication of the work of the other." And the Board *Voted* to adopt said vote.

Pursuant to the notice duly given and published, the motion of Mr. Warren, made at the meeting of the Board on Jan. 8, 1902, in relation to changing the regular hour of the

meetings of the Board from 11 o'clock in the forenoon to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, was taken from the table, and after debate thereon, the Board Voted "That the regular hour of the meetings of the Board be changed from 11 o'clock in the morning to 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the remainder of the collegiate year, except on Commencement Day, when the meeting of the Board will be held at 9 o'clock in the morning."

VISITING COMMITTEES FOR 1902.

On Elections — Moorfield Storey, G. F. Hoar, J. J. Storrow, S. M. Weld, Arthur Lincoln.

On Reports and Resolutions — C. F. Adams, Francis Rawle, E. P. Seaver, W. A. Bancroft, Winslow Warren, C. E. Norton, Samuel Hill.

ON DEPARTMENTS.

Divinity School — G. A. Gordon, Alexander McKenzie, C. F. Dole, A. M. Howe, Bradley Gilman, George Batchelor, James DeNormandie, W. H. Lyon, C. P. Bowditch, Daniel Merriam.

Law School — C. S. Fairchild, C. J. Bonaparte, Robert Grant, John Noble, R. M. Morse, L. D. Brandeis, J. B. Warner, H. W. Putnam.

Medical and Dental Schools — G. B. Shattuck, D. W. Cheever, C. F. Folsom, F. L. Higginson, H. F. Sears, Morrill Wyman, W. S. Bigelow, H. H. Sprague, L. D. Shepard.

Bussey Institution — F. H. Appleton, Moorfield Storey, Francis Shaw, C. M. Weld, Lawrence Brooks, W. S. Hall, A. H. Parker, N. I. Bowditch.

Library — Arthur Lincoln, G. E. Adams, Stephen Salisbury, C. C. Smith, Elihu Chauncey, S. A. Green, W. C. Ford.

Observatory — E. P. Seaver, H. S.

Huidekoper, Simon Newcomb, J. C. Palfrey, R. T. Paine, C. F. Choate, F. H. Peabody, C. P. Bowditch, G. I. Alden, Anna P. Draper (Mrs. Henry Draper), Francis Bartlett.

Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum — W. A. Bancroft, H. H. Hunnewell, David Pingree, N. C. Nash, Oliver Ames, E. C. Lee, Mary Lee Ware (Miss), E. F. Atkins, F. A. Delano, A. F. Estabrook.

Gray Herbarium — F. H. Peabody, Moses Williams, C. F. Sprague, G. G. Kennedy, N. T. Kidder, E. F. Williams, Walter Deane, G. W. Hammond, G. R. White, Sarah E. Potter (Mrs. W. B. Potter).

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy — C. F. Folsom, F. L. Higginson, H. S. Huidekoper, Louis Cabot, D. L. Pickman, William Brewster.

Peabody Museum — Augustus Heineway, F. L. Higginson, C. P. Bowditch, H. W. Haynes, J. W. Fewkes, C. J. Blake, Stephen Salisbury, C. B. Moore, E. C. Lee.

Arnold Arboretum — S. M. Weld, Walter Hunnewell, H. G. Russell, W. B. de las Casas, C. E. Stratton, Mary S. Ames (Miss), Abby A. Bradley (Miss), Nathan Matthews, Jr., T. J. Coolidge, Jr., J. E. Thayer.

Lawrence Scientific School — F. L. Higginson, Morrill Wyman, E. C. Clarke, E. D. Leavitt, John Lawrence, A. L. Rotch, C. H. Manning.

Jefferson Physical Laboratory and Department of Physics — Francis Blake, J. J. Storrow, T. J. Coolidge, Elihu Thomson, E. D. Leavitt, F. P. Fish, A. L. Rotch.

Chemical Laboratory — E. D. Pearce, C. F. Folsom, Wolcott Gibbs, Alexander Cochrane, Samuel Cabot, Edward Mallinckrodt, W. H. Baldwin, Jr.

Stillman Infirmary — C. J. Blake, D. W. Cheever, G. B. Shattuck, C. F.

Folsom, Morrill Wyman, R. C. Sturgis.

On Physical Training, Athletic Sports, and Sanitary Condition of all Buildings — G. W. Weld, Robert Bacon, H. S. Huidekoper, R. F. Clark, Edwin Farnham, M. H. Richardson, Wm. Hooper, C. J. Blake, H. W. Clarke.

On the Administration of the University Chapel — G. A. Gordon, Wm. Lawrence, A. T. Lyman, H. N. Brown, S. M. Crothers, E. W. Donald, G. Wigglesworth, W. H. P. Faunce.

On the Treasurer's Accounts — F. L. Higginson, S. M. Weld, Moses Williams, Alfred Bowditch, Robert Gardiner, W. C. Endicott.

FOR THE COLLEGE.

On Government — W. A. Bancroft, Moorfield Storey, Robert Grant, D. W. Cheever, G. M. Lane, C. C. Jackson.

FOR THE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Semitic Languages — J. H. Schiff, Stephen Salisbury, George Wigglesworth, Isidor Straus.

Indo-Iranian Languages — A. V. W. Jackson, W. S. Bigelow.

Classics — G. M. Lane, B. S. Ladd, H. W. Haynes, James Loeb, Prentiss Cummings, W. A. Gardner.

English Literature — T. W. Higginson, Robert Grant, H. A. Clapp, C. E. L. Wingate, Bliss Perry.

Composition and Rhetoric — C. F. Adams, G. R. Nutter, E. S. Martin.

Germanic Languages and Literatures — H. W. Putnam, C. S. Houghton, Godfrey Morse, F. M. Holls, Louis Prang, Heinrich Conried.

French — J. T. Coolidge, Jr., C. J. Bonaparte, Nathan Appleton.

Italian, Spanish, and Romance Philology — G. B. Shattuck, J. H. Smith, J. R. Coolidge, W. R. Thayer, James

Geddes, Jr., H. R. Lang, Stephen Salisbury.

Ancient History, Mediaeval History, and Roman Law — John Noble, Wm. Everett, R. F. Sturgis, A. P. Stone.

Modern History and International Law — J. F. Rhodes, W. F. Wharton, W. G. Peckham.

Political Economy — A. T. Lyman, C. S. Fairchild, H. E. Deming, J. E. Thayer, J. F. Moors.

Philosophy — G. B. Dorr, R. C. Cabot, Joseph Lee, T. W. Ward, R. H. Dana.

Education — Wm. Everett, E. P. Seaver, J. F. Moors, Margaret Lee (Miss).

Fine Arts and Architecture — C. E. Norton, S. D. Warren, E. M. Wheelwright.

Music — H. A. Lamb, Arthur Foote, F. S. Converse.

Mathematics — S. C. Chandler, Percival Lowell, W. L. Putnam.

Engineering — J. J. Storrow, C. H. Manning, J. R. Worcester.

Botany — G. R. Shaw, N. C. Nash, G. G. Kennedy, Walter Deane, E. L. Rand.

Zoology — D. W. Cheever, C. J. Blake, Wm. Brewster.

Geology, Mineralogy, and Petrography — Charles Fairchild, G. P. Gardner, Raphael Pumpelly, W. S. Bigelow.

Mining and Metallurgy — R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., Q. A. Shaw, Jr., E. C. Felton, Hennen Jennings, Bulkeley Wells, A. B. Emmons.

MARRIAGES.

1873. Joseph Maurice Sheahan to Mary Louise Conway, at West Quincy, Feb. 10, 1902.

1875. Homer Bartlett Richardson to Mrs. Mary King Clark, at New York, N. Y., April 15, 1902.

1883. Henry Barton Jacobs to Mrs. Mary Frick Garrett, at Baltimore, Md., April 2, 1902.
1887. Walter Lincoln Boyden to Elizabeth Beall, at Austin, Tex., April 22, 1902.
1887. Elliott Bright to Mary Louise Pratt, at Fort Atkinson, Wis., May 10, 1899.
1889. Fred Emory Haynes to Harriette Ethel Durston, at Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 5, 1901.
1889. Philip Mesier Lydig to Rita Stokes, at New York, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1902.
1890. Frederic Jay Cotton to Jane Baldwin, at Waterbury, Md., Feb. 8, 1902.
1890. George Estabrook Dadmun to Emma Matthiessen Boyles, at Philadelphia, Pa., April 23, 1902.
1891. Fred William McNear to Georgina Hopkins, at San Francisco, Cal., March 5, 1902.
1891. Logan Herbert Roots to Eliza Lydia McCook, at Hankow, China, April 17, 1902.
1892. Arthur Hobart Lockett to Antoinette Lord Whiton, at Boston, Mass., April 21, 1902.
1893. Henry Fordyce Blake to Alice Riley, at Manchester, N. H., Sept. 9, 1897.
1893. Calvert Brewer to Mary Mandeville Minott, at South Orange, Feb. 10, 1902.
1893. James Ambrose Coppinger Cotter to Victoria Charleville Whyte, at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27, 1901.
1893. Francis Crump Lucas to Mrs. Jessie Lincoln Ballard, at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2, 1901.
1893. Edward Hartwell Rogers to Caroline E. Heizer, at Corning, Ia., April 4, 1900.
1893. Francis Upham Stearns to Lucie Kirtland Macdonald, at New York, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1901.
- [1893.] Walter Dana Swan to Eleanor Frances Gould, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1899.
1894. Hector James Hughes to Elinor Lambert, at Cambridge, April 15, 1902.
- [1894.] Harry Winslow Thayer to Lena Richardson, at New York, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1901.
1894. Henry Burnside Smith to Nellie Ward, at Moore's Hill, Ind., March 25, 1902.
- [1895.] David Demarest Cassidy, Jr., to Mabel Antoinette Swift, at Fall River, April 9, 1902.
1895. Louis Jacob Rceas to Mabel Simmons, at Oil City, Pa., April 9, 1902.
1896. Albert Leslie Pitcher to Marion Bonacina McNear, at Manila, P. I., March 5, 1902.
1897. Lyman Sawin Haggood to Clara Gertrude Locke, at South Boston, April 2, 1902.
1898. Paul Francis Julius Gierasch to Caroline Theresa Bemon, at Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 14, 1901.
1898. Gerriah Newell to Mary Anne Ensign, at Simsbury, Conn., March 20, 1902.
1898. Henry Davis Whitfield to Emily Harrison Thorp, at Orange, N. J., April 25, 1902.
1899. Carleton Sprague Cook to Miriam Goodwin, April 10, 1902.
1899. Arthur Foster Durgin to Lucy Belle Tucker, at Bradford, April 9, 1902.
1899. Roland Gage Hopkins to Florence Marguerite Stanford, at Boston, April 3, 1902.
1899. Robert Ainsworth Leeson to Mildred Carruth Dix, at New York, N. Y., April 9, 1902.

- [1899.] Hugh Devereux Montgomery to Ethel Dean, at Brookline, April 24, 1902.
1899. Marshall Stearns to Charlotte Storer Shepherd, at Hartford, Conn., April 23, 1902.
- [1901.] J. K. Robinson, 2d, to Marian W. Farmer, at Boston, April 15, 1902.
1901. Brainerd Taylor to Vesta Eloise Richardson, at Boston, March 5, 1902.
- LL. B. 1901. Payne Whitney to Helen Hay, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1902.
- S. B. 1898. John William Wood, Jr., to Alice Russell, at Cambridge, March 31, 1902.
- S. B. 1899. George Brackett Whitney to Ethelyn Morris, at Racine, Wis., March 21, 1902.
- Sp. 1892. Morton Jackson Henry to Rebecca Morrison, at Baltimore, Md., April 2, 1902.
- D. M. D. 1891. George Antoine Brouillet to Sara Luce, at Vineyard Haven, Oct. 22, 1901.
- D. M. D. 1897. George Lincoln Forrest to Anna Winona Caswell, at Gardner, Jan. 20, 1902.
- D. M. D. 1900. Samuel Lumn Doherty Randall to Ella Walton Morgan, at Cleveland, O., Nov. 19, 1901.
- D. M. D. 1900. John Wesley Estabrooks to Ida Grace Wright, at Allston, April 30, 1902.
1846. Davis Smith, Div. S., b. 19 April, 1820, at Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard; d. at Vineyard Haven, 4 Dec., 1901.
1846. Edward Prentiss Tucke, b. 31 Aug., 1825, at Kensington, N. H.; d. at Ocala, Fla., 6 Mar., 1902.
1848. Horatio Stebbins, Div. S., b. 8 Aug., 1821, at South Wilbraham; d. at Cambridge, 8 April, 1902.
1849. James Durell Green, b. 12 May, 1828, at Lynn; d. at Ypsilanti, Mich., 21 Mar., 1902.
1852. John Emory Hoar, b. 22 Nov., 1828, at Poultney, Vt.; d. at Brookline, 29 Mar., 1902.
1852. William Henry Phipps, b. 26 Feb., 1832, at Dorchester; d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., 31 Mar., 1902.
1852. James Bradley Thayer, LL. B., LL. D., b. 15 Jan., 1831, at Haverhill; d. at Cambridge, 14 Feb., 1902.
1853. Uriel Haskell Crocker, LL. B., b. 24 Dec., 1832, at Boston; d. at Boston, 8 Mar., 1902.
1853. George Smith, b. 1 Mar., 1834, at [New York, N. Y.]; d. at St. Louis, Mo., 24 Mar., 1902.
1853. Sylvester Waterhouse, LL. B., b. 15 Sept., 1830, at Barrington, N. H.; d. at St. Louis, Mo., 12 Feb., 1902.
1855. Smith Wright, LL. B., b. 19 Oct., 1830, at Sugar Grove, Pa.; d. at Dorchester, 20 Feb., 1902.
1856. Charles Tasker Howard, b. 22 July, 1833, at Boston; d. at Boston, 3 Feb., 1902.
1856. Moses Merrill, b. 14 Sept., 1833, at Methuen; d. at Boston, 26 April, 1902.
1864. Orlando Marcellus Fernald, b. 1 Sept., 1840, at Candia, N. H.; d. at Boston, 15 April, 1902.
1865. Albert Ripley Leeds, b. 27 June,

NECROLOGY.

FEBRUARY 1 TO APRIL 30, 1902.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

PREPARED BY JAMES ARLINE FOYER,
Editor of the *Quinquennial Catalogue of*
Harvard University.

The College.

1791. Daniel Stone, b. 5 June, 1767, at [Lincoln]; d. at Augusta, Me., May or June, 1834.

- 1843, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Germantown, Pa., 13 Mar., 1902.
1872. George Fiske, b. 28 Dec., 1850, at Boston; d. at Weston, 5 Mar., 1902.
1874. Walter Ingersoll Jones, b. 10 Oct., 1852, at Portsmouth, N. H.; d. at Keene, N. H., 8 Feb., 1902.
1875. Francis Dumaresq, b. 19 July, 1854, at Roxbury; d. at Brookline, 23 Feb., 1902.
1880. Charles Frederic Tiffany Beale, b. 15 June, 1857, at Kinderhook, N. Y.; d. at Fort Kent, N. Y., 1 Sept., 1901.
1889. Lewis Henry Morgan, b. 12 June, 1867, at Staten Island, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 31 Oct., 1901.
1890. Charles Wolcott Burr, b. 4 Sept., 1866, at Auburndale; d. at Boston, 12 Mar., 1902.
1891. Hugh McCulloch, A. M., b. 9 Mar., 1869, at Fort Wayne, Ind.; d. at Florence, Italy, 27 Mar., 1902.
1894. Charles Warner Shope, b. 14 Aug., 1871, at New York, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 10 Jan., 1902.
1900. William Galliford Bale, b. 6 June, 1878, at Melrose; d. at Penllyn, Pa., 4 April, 1902.
1901. Thomas Morgan Rotch, b. 21 May, 1878, at Boston; d. at Boston, 13 Mar., 1902.
- Medical School.*
1844. Charles Abner Phelps, b. 20 Oct., 1820, at Boston; d. at Boston, 27 April, 1902.
1847. Jabez Baxter Upham, b. 13 May, 1820, at Claremont, N. H.; d. at New York, N. Y., 17 Mar., 1892.
1854. Edward Perine Morong, b. 24 April, 1832, as Cahawba, Ala.; d. at Chelsea, 15 April, 1902.
1862. Nathaniel Greene, b. 25 Dec., 1831, at Farmington, Me.; d. at Jamaica Plain, 27 Feb., 1902.
1865. John Ban McDonald, b. 27 Dec., 1838, at Belfast, P. E. I.; d. at Spokane, Wash., 3 Mar., 1901.
1866. Paul Fortunatus Mundé, b. 7 Sept., 1846, at Dresden, Germany; d. at New York, N. Y., 7 Feb., 1902.
1868. Foster McFarlane, b. 12 Dec., 1834, at Studholm, King's Co., N. B.; d. at St. John, N. B., 14 Dec., 1899.
- Dental School.*
1887. Edgar Fremont Stevens, b. 11 Aug., 1860, at Nashua, N. H.; d. at Boston, 23 Feb., 1902.
- Law School.*
1849. George Wilson Elder, b. 28 July, 1821, near Stormstown, Pa.; d. at Lewistown, Pa., 10 Nov., 1901.
1854. Charles Peter Crawford, d. 19 Jan., 1900.
1859. Frederic Wood, b. 1 Nov., 1836, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; d. at Morristown, N. J., 1 Mar., 1902.
1864. Josiah Lewis Lombard, b. 30 Nov., 1833, at Truro; d. at Pasadena, Cal., 6 April, 1902.
1866. Michael Vincent Hennessy, b. 29 Sept. [1845], at Bulgaden, Co. Limerick, Ire.; d. at Dubuque, Ia., 14 Mar., 1902.
1866. Howard Quincy Keyworth, d. at Washington, D. C., 22 Jan., 1898.
- Scientific School.*
1874. Almon Alonzo Platts, b. 18 July, 1845, at Rindge, N. H.; d. at Palisade, Nev., 10 Feb., 1902.
1901. Edward North, b. 25 Sept., 1878, at Utica, N. Y.; d. at Ouray, Colo., 8 Feb., 1902.

Graduate School.

1894. (A. M.) Myron Eugene Baker, b. 12 April, 1869, at Kenosha, Wis.; d. at Salem, Ore., 25 Sept., 1901.

Honorary Graduate.

1878. (LL. D.) Frederick Temple Hamilton - Temple - Blackwood, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, b. 21 June, 1826, in County Down, Ire.; d. at Clandeboyne, County Down, Ire., 12 Feb., 1902.

Temporary Members.

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University. Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to James Atkins Noyes, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

- [1898.] Hal Sayre, b. at Central City, Colo.; d. at Roswell, in New Mexico, 19 Feb., 1902.
- [1902.] Charles Winslow Coxen, d. at New Bedford, 9 Mar., 1902.
- [1902.] George Irving Hayes, b. 7 Oct., 1888, in Germany; d. at Dorehester, 9 Mar., 1902.
- [1902.] Gilbert Haven Luce, d. at South Berwick, Me., 11 Feb., 1902.
- [1904.] William Joseph Regan, b. at East Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 23 Feb., 1902.
- [1905.] Thomas Gordon Wheelock, d. at Boston, 20 April, 1902.
- [L. S. 1853.] Thomas Miller Thompson, d. [at Chicago, Ill.], 24 Feb., 1902.
- [L. S. 1858.] Edward Swift Isham, d. at New York, N. Y., 16 Feb., 1902.
- [L. S. 1861.] Charles Analdo Dupee, b. at West Brookfield; d. at Chicago, Ill., 26 Mar., 1902.
- [L. S. 1862.] William Henry Anderson, d. at Lowell, 14 April, 1902.
- [L. S. 1879.] Homer Chester Strong, b. 5 Sept., 1850, at Palmer; d. at Palmer, 15 Aug., 1900.
- [L. S. S. 1893.] Alvin Adams, b. at Boston; d. at Pasadena, Cal., 5 April, 1902.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Prof. A. B. Hart, '80, who takes his sabbatical vacation this year, has resigned the University Editorship of the *Graduates' Magazine*, which he has filled since 1894. The Council of the Graduates' Magazine Association has elected Prof. George P. Baker, '87, to succeed him, and Prof. Baker will begin his work on returning from Europe in the autumn.

Nominations for Overseers. — On May 1 the Committee of the Association of the Alumni to suggest names for nomination to the Board of Overseers, sent out the following list, in which are given the class, name, residence, and occupation of the candidates: 1852. David W. Cheever, Boston, Emeritus Professor of Surgery. 1857. John D. Long, Hingham, lawyer, ex-Secretary of the Navy. 1860. Edmund Wetmore, New York, lawyer. 1864. Edwin P. Seaver, Boston, Superintendent of Schools. 1871. William S. Bigelow, Boston, physician. 1871. Nathaniel Thayer, Boston, trustee. 1872. William C. Loring, Boston, Associate Justice Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. 1872. Charles H. Russell, New York, lawyer. 1874. Arthur L. Devens, Hamilton, banker. 1874. Henry L. Morse, Boston, physician. 1874. Charles S. Tuckerman, Boston, banker. 1875. Francis R. Appleton, New York, merchant. 1876. Alfred Bowditch, Boston, trustee.

1877. Edwin D. Morgan, Wheatley, N. Y., financier. 1880. Robert Bacon, New York, banker. 1881. Gardiner M. Lane, Boston, banker. 1881. William R. Thayer, Cambridge, Editor *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*. 1883. Henry B. Cabot, Brookline, lawyer. 1883. Herbert Putnam, Washington, D. C., Librarian, Library of Congress. 1884. William A. Gardner, Groton, teacher. 1886. Paul R. Frothingham, Boston, minister. 1889. Philip Dexter, Boston, lawyer. 1890. James P. Hutchinson, Philadelphia, physician. There are seven vacancies to fill — five for the full term of six years, one for four years, and one for three years. Ballots should be sent to the secretary of the committee, George D. Burrage, Esq., 27 State St., Boston, before May 31. The names of the fourteen candidates receiving the highest number of votes will be placed on the official ballot and be voted for on Commencement Day.

Extension of the Franchise. — On March 24 the Massachusetts Senate concurred in the amendment added by the House of Representatives to the bill on the franchise for electing Harvard Overseers. The bill, which was signed by Gov. Crane, with the amendment, is as follows: "Section 1. The President and Fellows of Harvard College and the Board of Overseers of said College, acting separately at meetings called for that purpose, may, after the expiration of three years from the date of the acceptance of this act as provided in section 2, determine from time to time by concurrent vote whether any, and, if any, what degrees issued by said College other than those mentioned in section 1 of chapter 173, of the acts of the year 1865, shall entitle the recipients thereof to vote for overseers to the same ex-

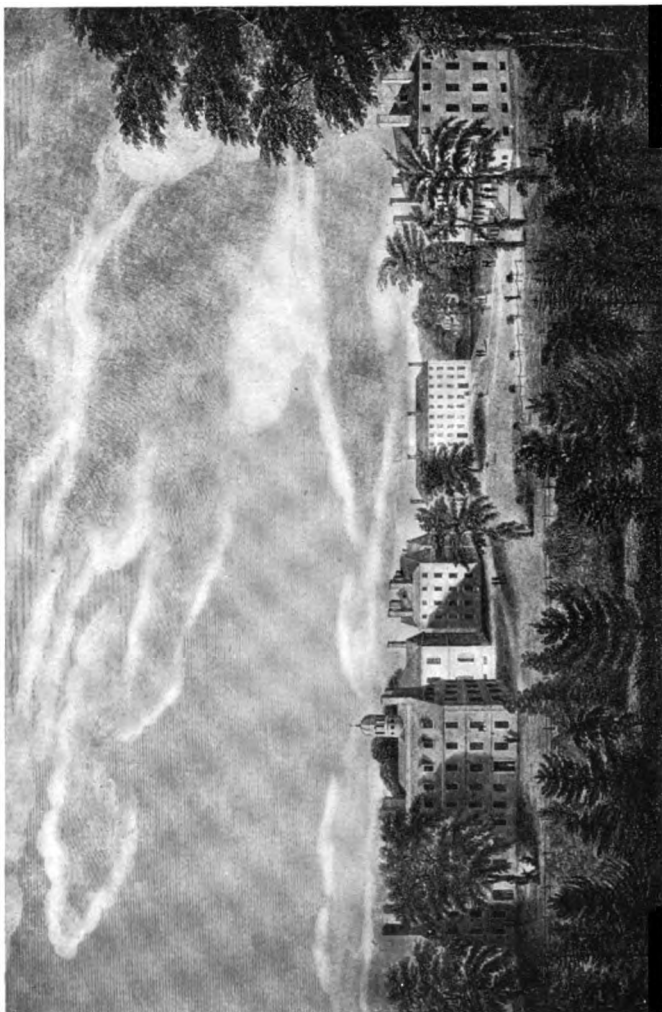
tent and under the same restrictions to and under which recipients of the degree of bachelor of arts from said College may now so vote. Section 2. This act shall be in force when the Board of Overseers and the President and Fellows of Harvard College respectively at meetings held for that purpose, shall by vote have assented to the same."

The "South View of the Several Halls of Harvard College," which is printed in this number, was painted in 1823, and completes the series of early views of the College buildings which the *Magazine* has given. The preceding pictures were as follows: "Earliest Print of Harvard College," 1726, with a description by Dr. S. A. Green, '51, vol. v, p. 325, and "Harvard College in 1795," vol. viii, p. 161.

Plans for an addition to the Divinity Library have been accepted by the Corporation. The addition will be built on the west side of the present building and north of the entrance, and will have a basement which will be used as a stack room to relieve the crowded condition of the library. One of the new rooms on the first floor will be occupied by the librarian and the other by his assistants.

Six large framed photographs and three plaster casts have recently been given to the Union by the ladies of the Faculty, and have been hung in the ladies' dining room.

Prof. Ferdinand Bôcher, long the head of the modern language department, has resigned, his resignation to take effect at the end of the current academic year. He was appointed professor of Modern Languages at Harvard in 1870, and has held the position up to the present. From 1861 to 1865 he was instructor in French; and from 1865 to 1870 he was professor of



Fisher, Pinxt.

Annis & Smith, Sc.

"SOUTH VIEW OF THE SEVERAL HALLS OF HARVARD COLLEGE"
1823

Modern Languages at the Mass. Institute of Technology. In 1872 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Harvard.

All but one of the officers of the Mass. Historical Society for the ensuing year hold Harvard degrees, viz.: Pres., C. F. Adams, '56; vice-presidents, S. A. Green, '51, T. J. Coolidge, '50; recording sec., E. J. Young, '48; corresponding sec., H. W. Haynes, '51; treas., C. C. Smith, '87; librarian, S. A. Green, '51; cabinet-keeper, H. F. Jenks, '63; members at large of the council, J. F. Rhodes, '01, T. K. Lothrop, '49, A. McF. Davis, '54, A. C. Coolidge, '87, W. R. Thayer, '81.

Memorial to R. F. Simes, '85. — The fund in memory of Robert Fields Simes, amounting to \$4070.50 principal and \$25.97 interest, has been paid over to the Board of Trustees of the Harvard Union; the following letter was sent with it: "706 Sears Building, Boston, Feb. 25, 1902. To the Trustees of the Harvard Union. Gentlemen: Inclosed please find draft for four thousand and seventy dollars and fifty cents (\$4070.50), which is hereby given to your Board by a few of the friends of Robert Fields Simes, to establish a fund, the principal of which shall be held by your Board with all the powers contained in the deed of trust dated Oct. 1, 1901, and the income of which shall be used by your Board for the purchase of recently published books for the library of the Harvard Union. It is understood that this fund may receive additions later. Also inclosed please find draft for twenty-five dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$25.97), which is the income which has accrued on the above-mentioned fund to date, and which is now available for use, as above indicated. A book plate containing an

appropriate inscription is now in the hands of the Chairman of your Library Committee. It is hoped that this perpetual purchase of books for the use of members of the Harvard Union will encourage in them the love of good reading for which Robert Simes was distinguished, and it seems that this will be a fitting memorial of him. Very truly yours, John T. Wheelwright, Owen Wister, F. M. Stone."

C. H. White, instructor in Mining and Metallurgy, will lead a party in practical geology and prospecting this summer in the mountains of southern Colorado.

The Peabody Museum has secured a wampum belt which was used in the early part of the 17th century as a treaty belt between the Algonquin and Iroquois tribes. The Museum now owns three wampum belts, the others being a small condolence belt and a wampum band.

A catalogue of the Alpha Delta Phi Club of Harvard University, 1836-1902, has been issued by the Club.

Plans for a new building for the Department of Music have recently been drawn up under the supervision of Prof. Paine. A committee consisting of J. H. Choate, Jr., '97, W. K. Brice, '95, and D. H. Morris, '96, chairman, has been appointed to secure the necessary funds for the building, which will cost about \$75,000. The plans call for old-fashioned red brick and white limestone construction. On the ground floor will be a tiled lobby from which will open the various class rooms and the professors' study. The next floor will have the library, two practice rooms, and the main hall of the music department, which will be used both for concert and recitation purposes, and will seat nearly 500 people. There will be a

space for building a pipe organ at the back of the concert hall. A site proposed for the building is on Holmes Field between the Jefferson Physical Laboratory and the Engineering Building, accessible from both Oxford and Kirkland Sts.

Prof. S. I. Bailey left Cambridge on April 23 to go to Arequipa, Peru, where he will spend two years studying the planet Eros.

W. H. Moody, '76, is the sixth Harvard Secretary of the Navy, his predecessors being Timothy Pickering, 1763, George Bancroft, 1817, W. E. Chandler, '54, W. C. Whitney, L. S., '63, and J. D. Long, '57.

At the Union meeting March 12, Dr. Hendrik Muller, Diplomatic Envoy from the Orange Free State, and the Rev. Herman van Broekhuizen of Pretoria, spoke on the history and present condition of the war in South Africa.

The gun, colors, and silver loving cup which Harvard graduates presented to the cruiser *Harvard* have been returned to the University and will probably be placed in the Union.

Final plans for the new Dental School have been drawn up and approved by the Dental Department. The estimated cost with the entire equipment is about \$300,000. The building will be three stories high and will have a main part 150 by 50 feet and an ell 70 by 50 feet.

The large model of the Boston Metropolitan District which was made by G. C. Curtis, '95, and sent to the Paris Exposition, has been on exhibition in the Geological Museum.

Last year Harvard College paid the city of Boston \$51,551.02 in taxes on property valued at \$3,459,800.

On May 8 the Overseers confirmed the following appointments: LeBaron

Russell Briggs, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, to succeed Dean Smith who has recently resigned. Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, Dean of Harvard College to succeed Dean Briggs; Alexander Agassiz, Director of the University Museum; A. E. Kenelly, Professor of Electrical Engineering to serve from Sept. 1, 1902; J. B. Fletcher, Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature; C. H. C. Wright, Assistant Professor of French; J. D. M. Ford, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages; F. N. Robinson, Assistant Professor of English; J. T. Bowen, Assistant Professor of Dermatology; J. Warren, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; A. O. Norton, A. M., Instructor in History and the Art of Teaching.

At the spring meeting of National Academy of Sciences, held in Washington, April 15 to 18, Prof. T. W. Richards read a paper on "The Atomic Weight of Caesium," and "The Significance of Changing Atomic Volume;" Dr. Alexander Agassiz on "Coral Reefs;" Prof. C. S. Minot on Dr. H. P. Bowditch's "The Physiological Station on Monte Rosa;" Prof. E. C. Pickering on "The Distribution of the Stars and the Variability in Light of Eros."

At a meeting on the 150th anniversary of the American Philosophical Society, at Philadelphia, April 3, Prof. Trowbridge read a paper on "The Spectra Gases at High Temperatures."

The National Municipal League met in Cambridge on May 9. The morning session was held in Pierce Hall, and J. C. Carter, '50, presided. Papers were read by Dr. Albert Shaw, G. W. Guthrie, and Prof. Beale, of the Law School. It was voted to facilitate the study of the principles of good government in all the schools

in the country. Pres. Eliot presided at the afternoon session, in Sanders Theatre. C. J. Bonaparte, '71, G. W. Guthrie, Dr. Shaw, J. C. Woodruff, Prof. A. B. Hart, and H. E. Deming, '71, read papers.

The addition to the rear of Austin Hall will be 75 feet long by 75 feet wide, and will contain five stories and a basement. It will be used mainly as a book stack, and will have accommodation for over 250,000 volumes. On the top floor there will be two lecture rooms, with seating capacity for 100 and 220 students respectively. The floor below, which is on a level with the present reading room, will have besides book frames, a librarian's room, cataloguing room, and three professors' rooms. The first, second, and third stories have been given up chiefly to the book stack, although there will be a large working room and five small rooms for professors on the third floor, and five professors' rooms on the second. A bindery will be put in the basement, together with part of the book stack and a room for packing. Several changes will be made on the main building: the space occupied by the present stack and by the offices of the secretary and librarian will be added to the present reading room on the second floor.

Solomon Lincoln, '57, and Francis Rawle, '69, are president and vice-president of the Board of Visitors to the Annapolis Naval Academy.

The third Faculty assembly was held in the Gymnasium on April 11.

At the Caricature Exhibition in Copley Hall, Boston, the *Lampoon* was represented by P. Bartlett, '02, F. G. Hall, '03, E. R. Little, '04, and L. F. Peck, '04.

The University has been invited by Oxford University, England, to send

two representatives to the 300th anniversary of the opening of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, on Oct. 8 and 9.

The Harvard Teachers' Association held its 11th annual meeting in Sever Hall on March 8. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Pres., F. A. Tupper, Brighton; vice-pres., C. C. Ramsay, Fall River; sec., Prof. P. H. Hanus, Cambridge; treas., O. B. Oakman, South Braintree; trustee, G. H. Browne, Cambridge.

William Woodward, '98, secretary to the U. S. embassy to London, was appointed delegate from Harvard at the 50th anniversary celebration of Owens College, Manchester, England, and presented an engrossed address of congratulation from the University.

The University is considering the advisability of installing a system of telephones between the different departments, with a central office at University Hall, to be connected with the Cambridge central office and at least six other trunk lines in Boston. A telephone will be put in the new lodge on Massachusetts Avenue. The New England Telephone Company will probably be given permission to install long distance telephones in some of the college dormitories this spring. The usual charge will be made for the use of them.

The laboratory at the Botanical Garden has a new set of instruments, which will permit a much more complete study of plant life than has yet been possible. The most interesting addition is a machine for determining the action of light and gravity on the growth of plants. A very powerful current of electricity has also been introduced into the laboratory in order to test the effect of electricity on plants. By means of a switch board, the current can be increased or dimin-

ished and the corresponding effects on plant growth may be observed.

The Dudleian Lecture was given by Prof. Josiah Royce March 10, the subject being "The proving, explaining, and proper use and improvement of the principle of natural religion, as it is commonly called and understood by divines and learned men."

Among the officers of the Massachusetts Reform Club this year are: Pres., Winslow Warren, '58; vice-pres., C. F. Adams, '56, C. W. Eliot, '53, R. H. Dana, '74, A. M. Howe, '69, J. J. Myers, '69, Gamaliel Bradford, '49, C. S. Hamlin, '83, C. R. Codman, '49, and Chas. Warren, '89; sec., Julian Codman, '92; treas., C. H. Fiske, Jr., '93.

Dr. Charles Peabody, p '93, started May 1 on an exploring trip in connection with the Peabody Museum, to the mound region of Mississippi. This exploration, undertaken at his own expense, will be a continuation of one made last year to the same district. The object is to complete the collection of human skeletons, stone implements, pottery, and other objects which were obtained last year and presented to the Museum.

The plaster cast of himself presented to the University by Eugen Sandow has been placed in the Gymnasium.

Honoring Dr. E. E. Hale, '39. — On April 3 Dr. Hale's 80th birthday was celebrated by a great meeting in Symphony Hall, Boston, at which Major H. L. Higginson, ['55], presided, and Senator G. F. Hoar, '46, delivered an oration. Dr. Hale responded. Representatives of over thirty educational, religious, historical, literary, civic, and other bodies were present. Among the letters received was the following from Pres. Roosevelt, '80: "My dear Senator Hoar: I very earnestly wish

I could be at the meeting over which you are to preside, in honor of the eightieth birthday of Edward Everett Hale. A classical allusion or comparison is always very trite; but I suppose all of us who have read the simpler classical books, think of Timoleon in his last days at Syracuse, loved and honored in his old age by the fellow-citizens in whose service he had spent the strength of his best years, as one of the noblest and most attractive figures in all history. Dr. Hale is just such a figure now. We love him and we revere him. We are prouder of our citizenship because he is our fellow-citizen, and we feel that his life and his writings, both alike, spur us steadily to fresh effort toward high thinking and right living. To have written 'The Man Without a Country,' by itself, would be quite enough to make all the nation his debtor. I belong to the innumerable army of those who owe him much, and through you I wish him Godspeed now. Ever faithfully yours, Theodore Roosevelt."

The Johns Hopkins University, at the celebration of its quarter-centennial, conferred the degree of LL. D. on Pres. C. W. Eliot, '53, Prof. James Schouler, '59, and Prof. Josiah Royce.

Harvard Medical Alumni Association. — On Commencement Day, June 25, the Association will spread in No. 1 Stoughton Hall, from 11 to 3.30. The annual meeting occurs June 24. The following nominations for Councilors will be voted upon: Drs. R. C. Cabot, of Boston, G. A. Harlow, of Milwaukee, Farrar Cobb, of Boston, P. J. Eaton, of Pittsburg, Pa., Oliver Howe, of Cohasset, and N. B. Potter, of New York.

The movement to secure a building, to be called Emerson Hall, for the Philosophical Department has made

good progress. On Feb. 14 a meeting was held in Boston at which Pres. Eliot, Major H. L. Higginson, and Professors Royce and Palmer spoke, and R. H. Dana, '74, presided. Up to May 1, about \$60,000 in subscriptions have been announced toward the required \$200,000. It is hoped that the building may be begun before May 25, 1903, the centenary of Ralph Waldo Emerson's birth.

Members of the Harvard Engineering Society issued in April No. 1 of *The Harvard Engineering Journal*, an octavo magazine which will be printed quarterly. The first number is excellent. It contains articles by Professors Love, Hollis, and Johnson; a lecture by C. G. Wilson; and a paper by P. W. Davis, '93.

Of the 34 competitors in the trial for the Boylston Prize Speaking, the following 13 were chosen to speak at the final contest, which took place in Sanders Theatre, May 8: W. H. Pitkin, Jr., '02, "Criminal Aggression," Carl Schurz, *h* '76. H. W. Bynner, '02, "Wyatt's Harangue to the London Crowd," from Tennyson's *Queen Mary*. C. G. Loring, Jr., '03, "A Student's Duty," H. L. Higginson, ['55]. E. E. Smith, '02, "To the Harvard Union," H. L. Higginson, ['55]. L. Warner, '03, *Henry V*, act iv, scene iii, lines 18-68, Shakespeare. R. Wellman, '03, "The Vagabonds," J. T. Trowbridge. L. P. Hill, '03, "The Truth of the Gospel," Alexander McKenzie, '59. H. W. Holmes, '03, "Harvard College in the War," O. W. Holmes, '61. M. Hale, '03, "Death of Colonel Shaw," W. James, *m* '69. O. G. Frantz, '03, "Extract from Lincoln's Second Inaugural." C. H. Scovel, '03, "General Amnesty," Carl Schurz, *h* '76. W. C. McDermott, '03, "The Chariot Race," Lew Wal-

lace. S. Thurman, '03, "The Independent Spirit of the Puritans," H. C. Lodge, '71. A first prize was awarded to R. Wellman, '03, and second prizes to O. G. Frantz, '03, L. P. Hill, '03, and H. W. Bynner, '02.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Hammer a Danish concert was given in Sanders Theatre in March.

The Observatory has received an anonymous gift of \$20,000, with no conditions attached as to its expenditure. About \$7000 has been assigned for an extension to the building in which the 115,000 valuable photographic negatives belonging to the Observatory are kept. The extension will be 34 feet long, 29 feet wide, and 34 feet high and will contain seven rooms. There will be no basement, but the building will rest on a specially constructed concrete foundation. No wood is to be used in construction, except in the doors and windows, so that the building will be entirely fireproof. It is expected to have this addition finished by the first of next August. A portion of the remaining \$13,000 is to be employed at once in a minute study of the stellar photographs, and the remainder will be set aside as a reserve fund.

The Fogg Museum has received, as an addition to the Forbes collection, a small marble relief, which is an interesting and instructive example of later Greek sculpture.

A new photographic instrument has lately been purchased by the Observatory; it is known as a Ross-Zeiss lens and will be used for photographing and charting the sky. It will cover a larger field than any other instrument at the Observatory, and make it possible to chart the sky every night, instead of only three times a month.

A HARVARD SONG.

(*Am: Pom, Tiddley Om Pom. Dedicated to the
'Varsity Football Team of 1902.*)

The Sons of Eli, so 't is said,
Pom tiddley om pom, pom tiddley om,
A pilgrimage to Cambridge made,
Pom tiddley om pom pay;
Not long ago, to play a game,
Pom tiddley om pom, pom tiddley om,
With Harvard's Sons, well known to
fame,
Pom tiddley om pom pay;
To win, they said, we cannot fail,
Pom tiddley om pom, pom tiddley om,
We've hope and faith in dear old
Yale,
Pom tiddley om pom pay.

Chorus. — Thus they sang,
That very pompous gang,
Those boys all decked in blue,
That very noisy crew,
Yes, once more, we 'll roll up a big
score,
Pom tiddley om pom, pom tiddley
om pom,
Pom tiddley om pom pay.

II

O Sons of Harvard, you 've all heard,
Pom tiddley om pom, pom tiddley om,
What to those poor boys then occurred,
Pom tiddley om pom pay;
'T is really sad to contemplate,
Pom tiddley om pom, pom tiddley om,
Their dreadful, direful, awful fate,
Pom tiddley om pom pay;
After the game, one great big spot,
Pom tiddley om pom, pom tiddley om,
Was all that was left of the lot,
Pom tiddley om pom pay.

Chorus. — Twenty-two,
Our points against the Blue,
And bravely though they fought,
Their efforts came to nought.

What a score!! Next time we 'll
make it more,
Pom tiddley om pom, pom tiddley
om pom,
Pom tiddley om pom pay.

Final Chorus. — Here 's a toast,
The College we love most,
Let every man fill high
His glass, then drain it dry,
Sing out loud, for of her we 're all
proud,
Pom tiddley om pom, pom tiddley
om pom,
Pom tiddley om pom pay.
E. H. Pendleton, '82.

The Weld Boat Club has presented
a loving cup to G. W. Weld, '60, its
founder and constant benefactor.

Graduates' night at the Pop Con-
cert is June 23. The management
hope that in the intervals between the
orchestral pieces the audience will sing
college songs.

Several private laboratories, used
by instructors in Geology, have been
moved to the southwest wing of the
University Museum, and the general
geological laboratory has been in-
stalled there.

The Summer School Camp at Squam
Lake, N. H., conducted by Mr. D. L.
Turner, Instructor in Surveying and
Hydraulics, will open this year on June
14, and will continue until Aug. 30,
covering in all a period of eleven
weeks. The personal expenses of each
student will be about \$110, which in-
cludes board and transportation. For
the convenience of students all final
examinations coming after June 14
will be given at the camp.

A dispatch from Berlin, March 8,
stated that Emperor William had re-
ceived the following message from
Pres. Eliot: "Harvard University

thanks your Majesty for your inspiring message to Prince Henry and for your munificent gift. May your acts draw together two kindred peoples."

Six members of the University Faculty have been granted leave of absence for next year: Professors Wendell, Smith, Palmer, Royce, Toy, and Minot.

On March 1 the 24th anniversary of the Harvard Odontological Society was observed by a banquet at Young's Hotel, Boston, and 74 members and guests attended. Dr. J. T. Paul presided. Dr. J. G. W. Warner is the new president.

The old architectural building has been fitted up as an astronomical laboratory, and the astronomy courses have met there.

It is reported that the grave at Hampton Falls, N. H., of Dr. Samuel Langdon, 1740, President of Harvard 1774-80, who died in 1797, is much neglected. Might not the Harvard Memorial Society investigate?

The Boston Art Museum has recently added to its collection of American costumes several waistcoats worn by Harvard students about 1750.

ABOUT COMMENCEMENT SEASON CHANGES.

The following circular, dated Boston, Mass., April 15, 1902, has been sent to the Alumni of Harvard College:—

"At the Annual Meeting of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard College held last Commencement Day, it was voted that the President of the Association appoint a Committee to recommend changes in the observance of Commencement Day.

"The President appointed a Committee of Ten, with Mr. Solomon Lincoln, '57, as Chairman. Mr. Lincoln

invited Class Secretaries J. T. Wheelwright, '76, H. M. Williams, '85, and A. J. Garceau, '91, to be present at the meeting of the Committee, these gentlemen having had charge of an impromptu overflow meeting on last Commencement Day. The Committee of Ten appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Gen. Stephen M. Weld, '60, a member of the Committee of Ten, F. C. Hood, '86, and A. J. Garceau, '91, the Secretary of the Association of Harvard College Class Secretaries.

"As Mr. Lincoln's committee is not to report until next Commencement Day, no changes recommended by it can be definitely adopted this year; but the undersigned committee would like your views on the following additional entertainments for Commencement Day next June, viz.:—

"An overflow meeting at the Harvard Union for those who cannot or do not wish to go to the Commencement Dinner; this overflow meeting to have its own presiding officer, separate corps of speakers, band, and glee club; no or very little food to be served at the overflow meeting, as may be determined by the consensus of opinion. The Yard to be policed for the purpose of keeping undesirable people outside the gates. Band to play in the Yard all the morning.

"In order that Commencement events hereafter may not take place in two separate weeks, as at present, the Committee suggests the following program:—

SUNDAY, — Baccalaureate Sermon.

MONDAY, — Class Day.

TUESDAY, — Field Day, Yale Game, and Class Dinners.

WEDNESDAY, — Commencement Day.

THURSDAY, — Phi Beta Kappa Oration and the Boat Race.

"There is a growing belief that both Commencement season and the day itself can be made more attractive.

"This letter is sent to every member of the Alumni, in order that a full expression of opinion on their part may aid the Committee of Ten in the preparation of their report to be presented at the regular Annual Meeting of the Alumni next June.

"Please send immediately any suggestions or communications in accompanying envelope to A. J. Garcean, 12 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

"Yours truly, STEPHEN M. WELD, '60, FREDERICK C. HOOD, '86, ARTHUR J. GARCEAU, '91."

The following came too late for insertion in its proper place: The Harvard Club of Spokane was organized in January, this year, with F. L. Clark, '84, as president. All Harvard men residing in the Inland Empire are eligible to membership, and we now have 12 resident members and 11 non-resident members. The Club arranged to entertain Pres. Eliot while on his Western trip, and were very much disappointed when it was announced that the trip was given up. On March 25 a formal dinner was held at the Spokane Hotel, at which the Hon. C. F. Adams, '56, was the guest of honor of the Club. Among other guests were Pres. S. D. L. Penrose, of Whitman College, Pres. J. A. McLean, of the University of Idaho, and Supt. J. F. Saylor, of Spokane. A letter of regret was received from Samuel Hill, '79, our Western representative on the Board of Overseers. Representatives of Yale, Williams, Dartmouth, and the University of Pennsylvania were present. A very enjoyable evening was spent, J. D. Sherwood, '84, being toastmaster, and the addresses, with songs, stories, and reminiscences, were

kept up until a late hour. The Club expects to have a formal dinner annually, and informal meetings from time to time as the occasion may require. Harvard is strongly represented in the State of Washington, and the Club hopes to increase the influence of the University. F. W. Dewart, '90, Sec.

—*A Parkway Approach to the College Grounds.* A decision is soon expected on the proposed suitable approach to the College grounds from the Charles River Parkway, which has already been laid out, and is now being constructed, following the river bank along the Cambridge side, from Harvard Bridge to a point beyond the bridge, crossing from Harvard Square to Soldier's Field. This will bring it within a short distance of the College Yard. What is now proposed is to construct a wide park-like street connecting this river parkway with Quincy Square, and thus provide a continuous driveway, shaded with trees, and free from car tracks, from the Harvard Bridge to Harvard College. It also will afford a more direct, as well as more attractive, route between the Harvard Union and the University Boat-house and Soldier's Field. This project is not a new one, having been suggested often before. No definite steps, however, have heretofore been taken toward securing municipal action on any of these plans; and in the meanwhile the building of expensive brick and stone buildings along Mt. Auburn St. and other streets to the south of the Yard, has so choked up the narrow existing approaches that DeWolf St. alone can now be widened at any reasonable expense. This street offers the incidental advantages of being in the most direct line available between Boston and the College precincts; and of joining the latter at Quincy

Square, the best point of contact in view of the layout of the streets, and the fine new buildings such as the Harvard Union, which have been built or are going up near that square. As there has latterly appeared to be real danger that further inaction would result in the loss of this last opportunity also, owing to the construction of other new buildings, a petition has been presented by the University and others to the Cambridge Board of Survey, asking for some immediate action. The board has expressed its readiness to establish the lines of DeWolf St., on the understanding that the University or its friends should bear a portion of the expense. This attitude on the part of the board is not unreasonable, in view of the fact that the improvement, if carried out, will be done chiefly at the request of the friends of the University, and will be of great advantage to it. The University itself has no funds which it can devote to any such purpose, and must leave the question of providing them to those graduates who appreciate the importance of the project, and the danger that if the chance at present offered is not availed of it will probably be lost forever. The expense of carrying out the plan as estimated by the city engineer is between \$150,000 and \$200,000; and we think that if a sum of not less than \$50,000 can be raised among the alumni, as a contribution towards that expense, the city may be induced to undertake the work. One subscription of \$5000 has already been promised, and other graduates have shown a willingness to help. After approval by the Board of Survey, the matter must come up before the city government, and may there meet with sufficient opposition to cause its defeat. It is extremely desirable

that the exact extent to which the alumni are ready to help should be known as soon as possible. All subscriptions will be conditioned upon the adoption of the above plan, or one substantially similar, although should it be found that an even wider avenue can be secured within the possible limits of expenditure, an effort will be made to do so. Any further information which may be desired can be obtained of George B. Dorr, No. 18 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, who has consented to act as secretary and treasurer of the fund. The committee in charge consists of Francis R. Appleton, Richard H. Dana, George B. Dorr, Charles S. Fairchild, Augustus Hemenway, H. L. Higginson, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Richard M. Saltonstall, Joseph B. Warner, Samuel D. Warren, Henry S. Van Duzer.

HAMILTON KUHN, '87.

Say not because the promised deed
Dropped from his hand undone,
His brow shall lack the laurel meed
That conquerors have won.

For pain stood baffled by the smile
That marked him master still,
And we who wished him strength the
while
Were stronger for his will.

'Tis deed enough for some to be.
Such deed his being was;
And still of potent act is he
The brave and gentle cause:

The hearts that beat with his shall
hold
The rhythm his life hath set;
With them through human paths untold
His spirit marcheth yet.

And past the threshold where he stood
 We see in cohorts dim
 The thousand waiting deeds of
 good —

Now ours to do, for him !

M. A. De Wolfe Howe, '87.

VARIA.

. At a dinner not long ago Mark Twain told the following story : " I went out to Cambridge one day a few years ago and called on President Eliot. In the course of the conversation he said that he had just returned from England and he was very much touched by what he considered the high compliment Darwin was paying to my books, and he went on to tell me something like this : ' Do you know that there is one room in Darwin's house, his bedroom, where the chambermaid is never allowed to touch two things ? One is a plant he is growing and studying while it grows (it was one of those insect-devouring plants which consumed bugs and beetles and things for the particular delectation of Mr. Darwin), and the other, some books that lie on the night

table at the head of his bed. They are your books, Mr. Clemens, and Mr. Darwin reads them every night to lull him to sleep.' "

. Contrasting the ancient church with the modern, Phillips Brooks once remarked that the early devout tried to save their young men from being thrown to the lions. " Now," he added, " we are glad if we can save them from going to the dogs." A clergyman going abroad talked in jest of bringing back a new religion with him. " You might have some trouble in getting it through the custom-house," some one remarked. " No," observed Bishop Brooks, " we may take it for granted that a new religion would have no duties attached." — *The Argonaut.*

. Gov. Crane was recently requested that President Eliot be appointed a member of the commission to report on the question of constructing a dam in the Charles River. " No," said the governor, " I cannot appoint him. The law provides that the commission shall consist of three men. If I appointed President Eliot there would be only one."

CORRECTIONS.

Vol. X, No. 39, p. 404. Omit " Robert Shaw Perkins."
 p. 405. Omit " Nelson Taylor."

ABBREVIATIONS.

So far as possible, the abbreviations used correspond to those of the Quinquennial Catalogue, viz. : Bachelors of Arts are indicated by the date of graduation only ; a is for Bachelors of Agricultural Science ; d for Doctors of Dental Medicine ; e for Mining and Civil Engineers ; h for Holders of Honorary Degrees ; l for Bachelors of Laws ; m for Doctors of Medicine ; p for Masters of Arts, Masters of Science, Doctors of Philosophy, and Doctors of Science, graduated in course ; s for Bachelors of Science ; t for Bachelors of Divinity, and Alumni of the Divinity School ; v for Doctors of Veterinary Medicine.

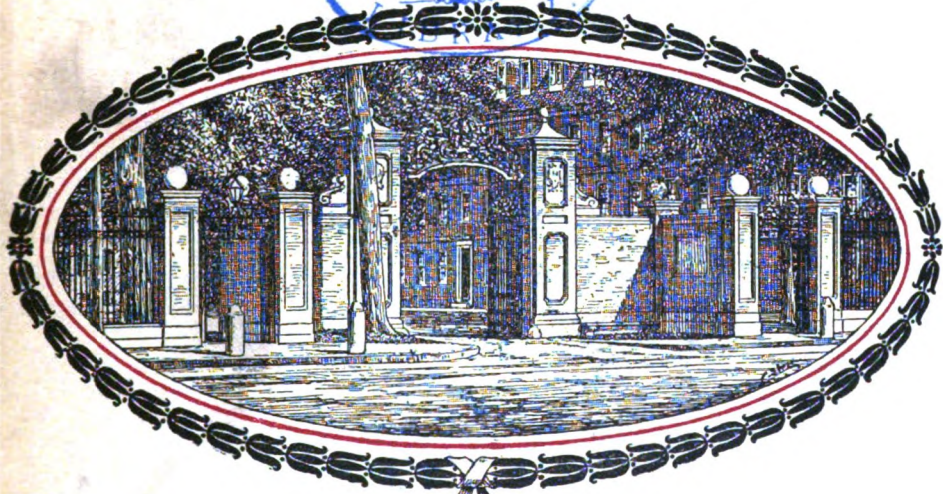
Non-graduates are denoted by their Class number inclosed in brackets, if of the Academic Department ; and by the abbreviations, Sc. Sch., Div. Sch., L. S., etc., for non-graduate members of the Scientific, Divinity, Law, etc., Schools.

The name of the State is omitted in the case of towns in Massachusetts.

SEPTEMBER, 1901

THE HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
MAY 23 1902



VOL. 10



NO. 37

PUBLISHED BY
THE HARVARD GRADUATES'
MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
BOSTON, MASS.

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do you carry? Is it enough to support your family, educate your children, and pay any debts you may have?



THE PRUDENTIAL

issues a policy providing all these benefits at low cost. The amount insured will be paid by the Company in one sum, or the beneficiary may be provided with

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48 Canal Street, Boston,

NEAR NORTHERN UNION R. R. STATION.

(Leave Subway Car at Haymarket Square.)

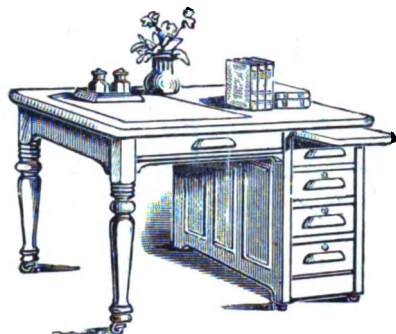
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

...Students' Furniture...

RUGS AND DRAPERIES.

No charge for delivery or setting up in rooms at Harvard. 

COLLEGE FURNISHINGS.



No. 5337 B.

Study Desk.

42 in. long, 27 in. wide.

Best grade of kiln dried oak, fine polish finish. Sliding tablet over pedestal drawers; bottom drawer partitioned.

\$8.50

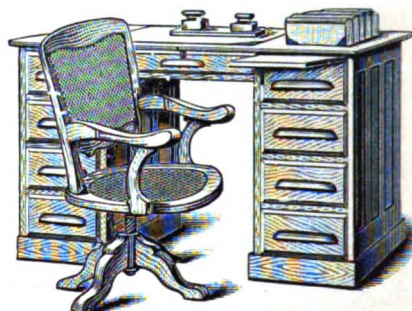
No. 126 H.

Flat Top Desk. In Oak.

4 ft. long, 27 in. wide.

Centre drawer, raised panels, sliding shelves over side drawers, hardwood writing bed, casters. Solid quartered oak, thoroughly constructed, nicely finished.

\$14.50



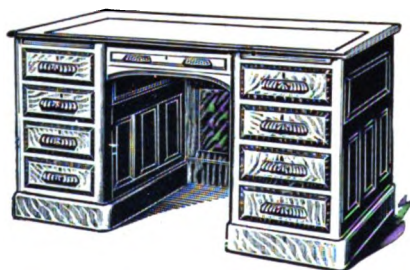
No. 192 H.

Flat Top Desk.

Made in quartered white oak and mahogany. Polish finish. Writing bed has five ply built up centre. Hand carved pulls. Drawers finished inside and fitted with movable partitions. Centre drawer with separate lock.

Dimensions and Prices.

Width, inches.	Depth, inches.	Height, inches.	Oak \$16.50	Mahogany \$27.00
42	32	30	18.50	32.00
50	32	30	20.50	35.00
55	32	30	23.50	40.00
60	32	30		



No. 127 H.

Five-Drawer Desk.

42 in. long, 27 in. wide.

Solid oak, paneled ends. Sliding tablet over drawers.

\$11.50



Paine Furniture Co.

Rugs, Draperies, and Furniture,

48 CANAL STREET, - - - BOSTON.

COLLEGE FURNISHINGS.



No. 177 H.

Roll Top Desk.

60 in. wide, 38 in. deep, 50 in. high.

Made in selected quartered white oak and mahogany. Highest polish finish. Writing bed and deck top of double thickness. Drawers finished inside and fitted with movable partitions. Hand carved pulls. Centre drawer in knee space with separate Yale lock, flat key. Pigeon-hole case has polished wooden document boxes and three drawers containing a Standard indexed letter file stand with cut glass wells and sponge cup.

Oak, \$90.00

Mahogany,



No. 183 H.

Roll Top Desk.

42 in. wide, 32 in. deep, 50 in. high.

Made in quartered white oak and mahogany. Polish finish. Drawers finished inside and fitted with movable partitions. Hand carved pulls. Centre drawer in knee space with separate lock.

Oak, \$88.00

Mahogany, 42.00

3 ft. long, \$6.75
3½ " 7.50
4 " 8.50
4½ " 10.00



No. 3811 C.

Study Table.

5 ft. long, \$11.50
6 " 13.50
7 " 17.50
8 " 20.00



No. 198 H.

Oak Desk Chair.

Screw and spring, \$5.50

7.00

Cane seat, . . .

Leather, . . .

No. 265 C.

The "Back Bracer."

The most comfortable desk or study chair ever devised. Seat and back upholstered in leather.

Oak, \$7.50

Mahogany, 9.00



Paine Furniture Co.

Rugs, Draperies, and Furniture,

48 CANAL STREET, - - -

BOSTON.

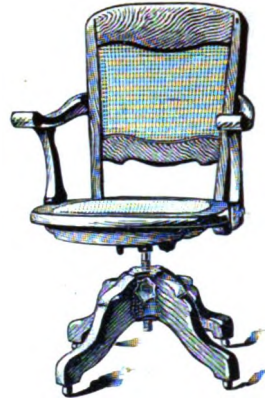
COLLEGE FURNISHINGS.



No. 34 H.
Arm Chair.
\$6.25



No. 33 H.
**Screw and Spring
DESK CHAIR.**
Oak, solid wood seat.
\$8.75



No. 42 H.
Screw and Spring Chair.
Golden Oak.

Cane,	\$7.75
Leather,	9.75

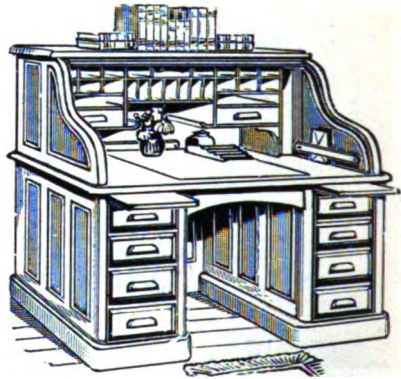
No. 71 H.

Roll Top Desk.

We give here the complete specifications :
CONSTRUCTION. High roll-top desk, 50 inches tall, 50 inches long, 32 inches deep, made entirely of quartered oak with fine rubbed-down finish; double reinforced top; full paneled sides and back; heavy rounded corners and base.

INTERIOR EQUIPMENT. Two drawers, two shelves, fourteen pigeon holes, two filing racks, eight filing cases, two concealed drawers, two pencil racks, three paper filing racks. Full overhang. Nine square feet of writing top. Double bank of drawers, extra racks inside for tall books, etc.

OUTSIDE EQUIPMENT. Partitioned and compartment drawers with combination automatic locks (thin key), drawer slides, deep book drawer, steel-bearing casters, etc.



\$17.50

No. 1171 C.
**Screw and Spring
Chair.**

Solid wood seat.	
Oak,	\$10.50
Mahogany,	14.00



No. 24 H.
Arm Chair.

Solid wood seat.	
Oak,	\$8.00
Mahogany,	11.50

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Study Table.

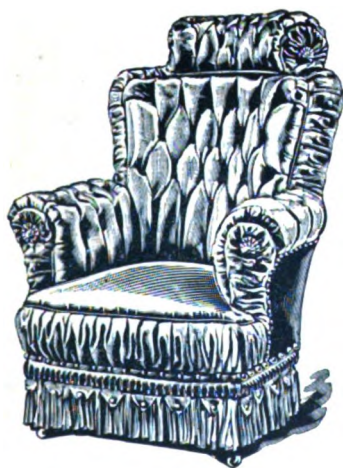
	Golden Oak.	Mahog. Fin. Mahog. Top.
2 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 2 in., .	\$12.00	\$14.00
3 ft. 4 in. x 2 ft. 2 in., .	15.50	18.00
3 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 4 in., .	18.50	22.00
4 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in., .	21.00	24.00



Imported Turkish Tabourets.

\$12.00 to \$30.00

A large line of tabourets in oak, maple, birch, and mahogany finish and solid mahogany, ranging in price from \$1.75 to \$10.00.

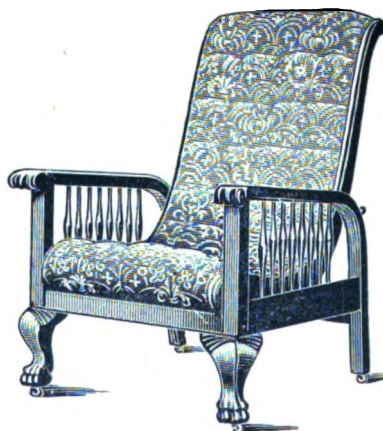


Leather Easy Chair.

Upholstered in all hair, from

\$35.00

and upwards.



Morris Chair.

An immense assortment of Morris chairs in oak at

\$6.00,

\$15.50, \$20.00, \$24.00, \$28.00, \$33.00 and upwards. All except the \$6.00 grade have best hair cushions.

Paine Furniture Co.

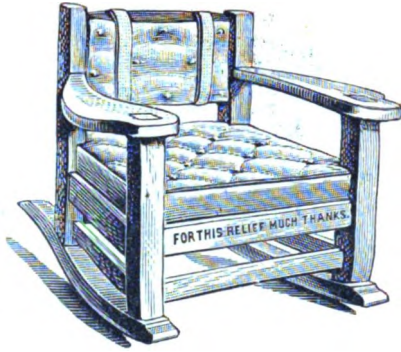
Rugs, Draperies, and Furniture,

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BOSTON.

COLLEGE FURNISHINGS.



No. 2738.

"Pilgrim" Rocker.

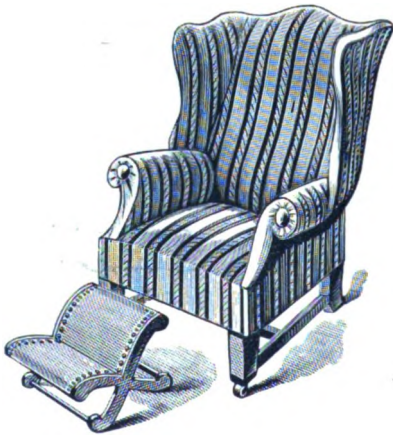


No. 6070 C.

"Washington" Chair.

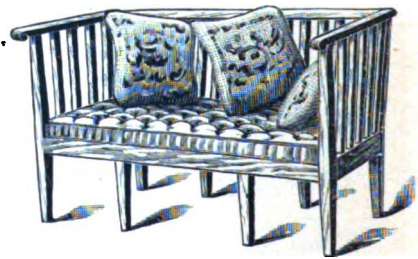
OUR EXHIBIT OF CHAIRS COMPRISES 417 PATTERNS RANGING IN PRICE FROM

\$0.65 to \$75.00



No. 2778 H.

Winged Chair.



No. 8169 C.

Settle.

Paine Furniture Co.

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COLLEGE FURNISHINGS.

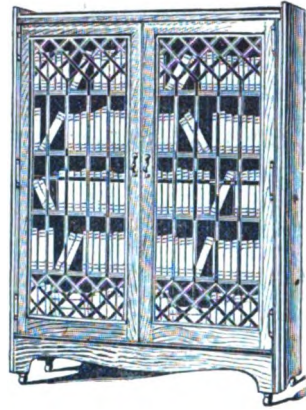


No. 466.

Bookcase.

Golden Oak.

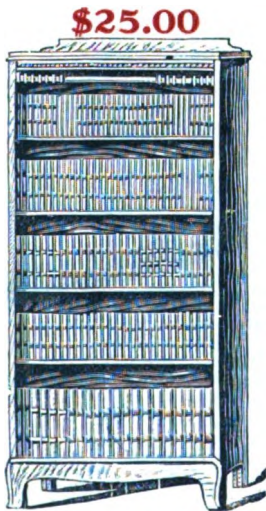
This is a very popular pattern of swinging door bookcase. Each door is provided with a separate lock. The shelves are adjustable. This bookcase is a specialty with us, and we warrant it in every respect.



No. 589.

Bookcase.

Mahogany,	
Golden Oak,	\$28.00
Weathered Oak,	23.00
Latticed glass doors.	23.00

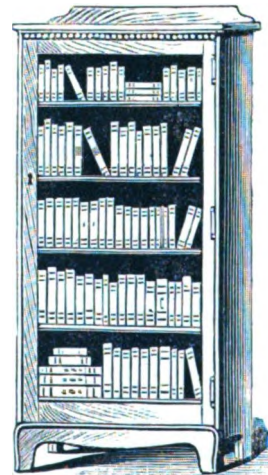


No. 564.

Bookcase.

Golden Oak.

Selected oak, guaranteed construction, brass rod for drapery. Height, 5 feet. Shelves adjustable.



No. 565.

Bookcase.

Golden Oak.

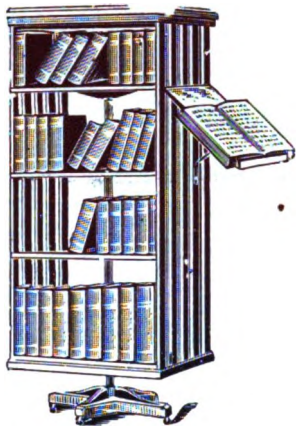
The back is paneled and the top is guarded at the back. Triple-hinged door, with stout lock and 40 inch pane of glass. This six-tier cabinet, with adjustable shelves, costs only

^{\$5.00} **PAINE FURNITURE CO.** ^{\$8.50}

Rugs, Draperies, and Furniture,

48 CANAL STREET, - - - BOSTON.

COLLEGE FURNISHINGS.

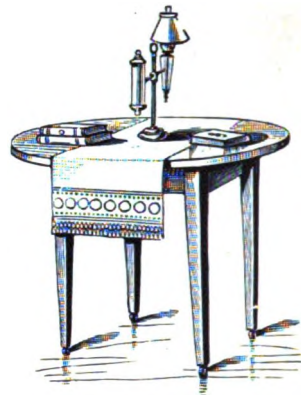


No. 2687 B.

Revolving Bookcase.

Oak or Mahogany Finish.

\$8.00



No. 5835.

Study Table.

In oak, stoutly built, nicely finished.

Top 36 in. diameter,	\$5.00
Top 42 in. diameter,	5.50
Top 48 in. diameter,	6.00



No. 5779.

Library or Study Tables.

Over two hundred patterns.

Mahogany,	\$52.00
Oak,	45.00



No. 4534 C.

Revolving Bookcase, with Bookrest.

Oak.

\$10.50

Sixteen other styles up to \$30.

Paine Furniture Co.

Rugs, Draperies, and Furniture,

48 CANAL STREET, - - - BOSTON.

COLLEGE FURNISHINGS.

Wernicke Elastic Bookcases.

A System of Units.

WERNICKE Elastic Bookcases consist of a series of small compartments, each ingeniously designed to interlock with another in vertical and horizontal arrangement. These, with suitable tops and bases, are the "Units" of the system, and are of different depths and heights to suit all sizes of books.

They are made in a variety of grades to suit all requirements. The front of each compartment is provided with a dust-proof glass door, which at its upper corners hangs on movable pivots so that it opens outward and upward, either closing noiselessly by gravity when released, or it can be pushed backwards, over the top of the books, entirely out of the way.

Elastic, Dust Proof, Portable.

THE elasticity of Wernicke Bookcases is their greatest feature. They exactly fit all libraries, large or small.

Next is the advantage of always having clean books. The doors fit closely against jambs, and are edged with felt along the top to exclude dust from the books. After removing or replacing a book the doors, unless pushed back, close by gravity when released, and can never remain open unintentionally.

Every Feature of a Perfect Bookcase.

The system contains every feature necessary in a perfect bookcase.

They are always the right size.

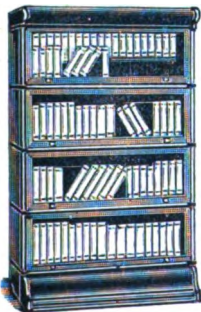
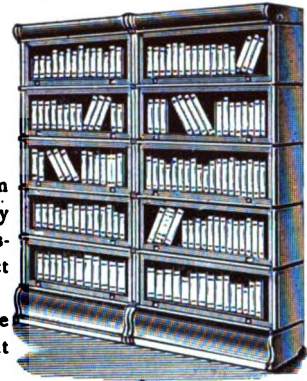
They can be moved with the books in them. The doors do not warp, sag, or hang open.

They are as convenient as an open shelf.

They are not expensive, but in reach of all.

They afford the best protection to books.

As a rule, books can be protected for a smaller sum, in proportion to cost, than almost any other thing of value; yet their care and protection is often inadequate. This was due largely to the fact that, previous to the advent of the "Wernicke," the market did not afford a really practical bookcase suited to the needs of growing libraries.



PRICE LIST.	Inside Depth, Inches.	Inside Height, Inches.	Plain Antique Oak, No. 198	Quartered Antique or Golden Oak, No. 298	Mahogany, No. 398.
"C" Door Units	8	9½	\$2.25	\$2.75	\$3.75
"C" Door Units	8	11	2.50	3.00	4.00
"D" Door Units	9½	10¼	2.50	3.00	4.00
"D" Door Units	9½	12¼	2.75	3.25	4.25
"E" Door Units	12	13½	3.25	4.00	5.50
Top Units for "C" or "D"			1.50	1.75	2.50
Top Units for "E"			2.00	2.25	3.25
Base Units			1.50	1.75	2.50

Paine Furniture Co.

Rugs, Draperies, and Furniture,

48 CANAL STREET,

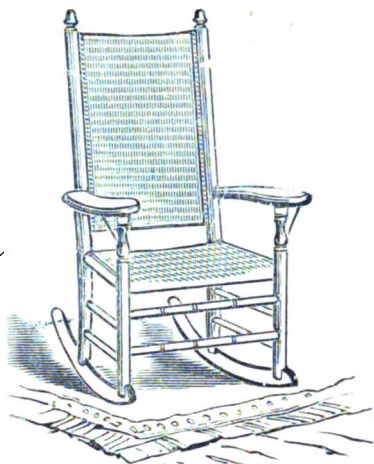
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BOSTON.

COLLEGE FURNISHINGS.

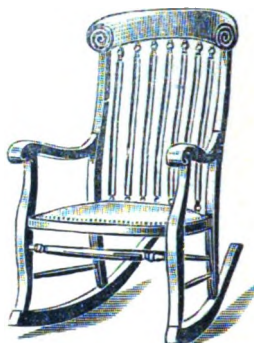


No. 166 C.

Rocker.

Rattan seat and back.

Broad arms, "long roll" rockers.

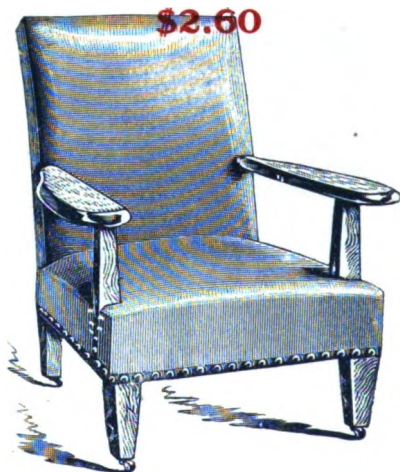


No. 9315 B.

Rocker.

Leather seat.

Golden Oak or Flemish Oak.



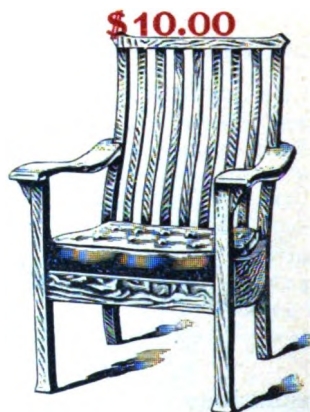
No. 2827 H.

Arm Chair.

Oak — Leather.

Extra wide seat, very broad arms.

The limit of comfort.



No. 2702.

Arm Chair.

Flemish Oak, \$16.00

Weathered Oak, 16.00

Mahogany, 19.00

Curved back to fit the body.

Thick seat, cushion tufted.

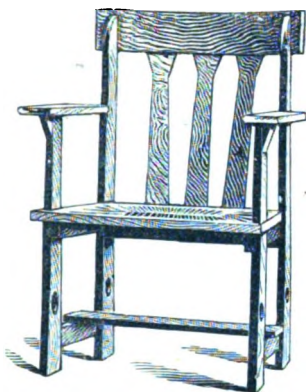
Broad, curved arms.

\$38.00
PAINE FURNITURE CO.

Rugs, Draperies, and Furniture,

48 CANAL STREET, - - - BOSTON.

COLLEGE FURNISHINGS.



No. 2713.

Chair.

Weathered Oak.

Rush seat.

\$10.50



No. 6158 B.

Arm Chair.

"Windsor" Pattern.

Oak, with solid wood seat.

\$1.85



No. 7146 C.

Patent Rocker.

In Leather.

All hair.

\$35.00



No. 2017.

Rocker.

Golden Oak or Mahogany Finish.

Solid wood seat.

\$5.00

PAINÉ FURNITURE CO.

Rugs, Draperies, and Furniture,

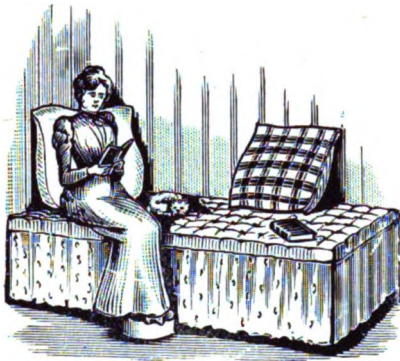
48 CANAL STREET,

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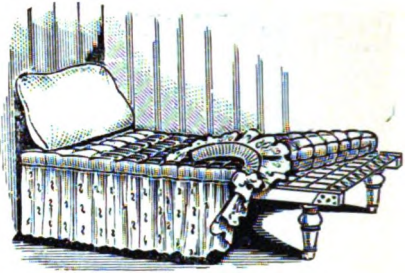
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BOSTON.



DAY.



NIGHT.

Couches.

It is a luxurious couch, a widow seat, a cozy corner or what you please, until night comes, and then it is a delightful bed, with National (not woven wire) spring and all hair mattress, reversible, with valance to match covering on either side.

Price complete, **\$16.00**



Dictionary Holders.

Oak, Cherry, and Mahogany.

\$4.25 to \$6.75



Wall Cabinet.

For medicine and toilet articles. Golden oak, flemish oak, mahogany finish, and mahogany.

\$1.50 to \$30.00

Paine Furniture Co.

Rugs, Draperies, and Furniture,

48 CANAL STREET,

- - -

BOSTON.

COLLEGE FURNISHINGS.



No. 1095.

**White Enameled, Brass
Trimmed Iron Beds.**

\$4.50 to \$17.50



No. 1096.

Enameled Iron Beds.

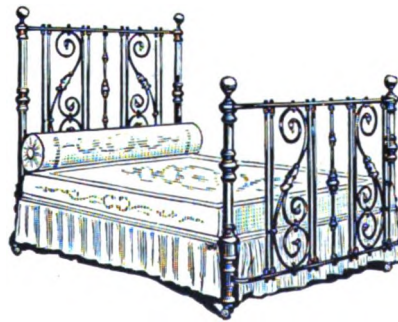
In moss green with satin finish, brass trimming.

\$37.00



No. 1076.

Brass Bed.



No. 1098.

Brass Bed.

\$17.00 to \$150.00

All brass beds are mounted on very easy running casters.

PAINE FURNITURE CO.

Rugs, Draperies, and Furniture,

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Pillows.

We also make a specialty of pillows. We secure the finest quality of live geese feathers carefully cured, and warranted absolutely hygienic and odorless. We guarantee satisfaction in this department.



Mattresses.

We ask the privilege of furnishing an estimate on any mattresses which you may desire. Whatever price we submit will be based on the understanding that we are to do the work on our own premises, using our own skilled workmen, under personal supervision. We never allow a mattress to be stuffed outside of our workrooms. By this means we are able to give our customers exactly what they order.

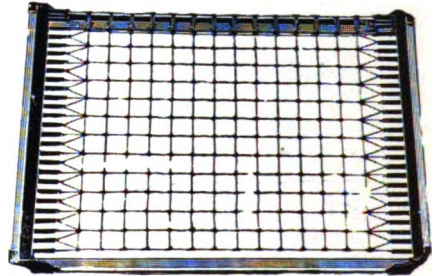
We make a large variety of mattresses, using separately or in combination several qualities of curled hair, with fibre, husk, excelsior, wool, and a very elastic cotton. No firm in New England can compete with us in value offered at any price.

Spring Beds.

Half of the comfort of a bed lies in the springs; the other half in the mattress and pillows.

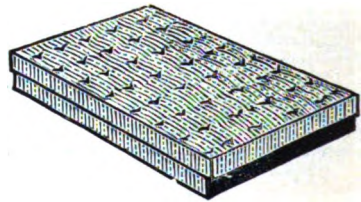
We carry nearly every leading spring bed in the market. We offer customers a side-by-side choice of many patterns, with the advantages of full criticism and inspection. The price range from ~~\$13.50~~ to ~~\$32.00~~.

Bear in mind our position leaves us free to speak with perfect impartiality of the merits or defects of any spring. We are not the special selling agents of any one make, but carry them all in our large stock.



All Iron. ~~\$4.75~~ National Spring.

No explanation is needed of a National wire mattress. It has been favorably known for years, and has stood the test of time in all forms of service. It is a thoroughly satisfactory, stoutly framed, and most comfortable wire mattress.



Up ~~\$10.50~~ Upholstered Springs.

These are a specialty with us, and make sleep luxurious and refreshing.

PAINE FURNITURE CO.

Rugs, Draperies, and Furniture,

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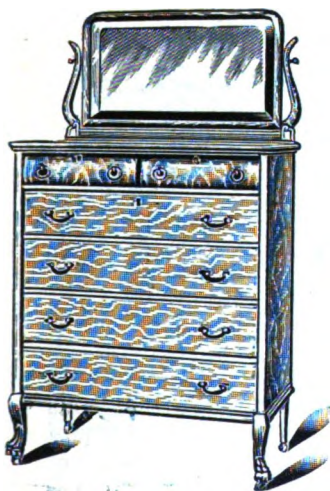
COLLEGE FURNISHINGS.



No. 4874.
Chiffonier.
\$5.50
Golden Oak.

A similar chiffonier with two short drawers and cupboard at top, sells for

\$5.75



No. 4925.
Chiffonier.

We have a large number of patterns of bureaus and chiffoniers to match for use with brass and iron beds. \$49.00

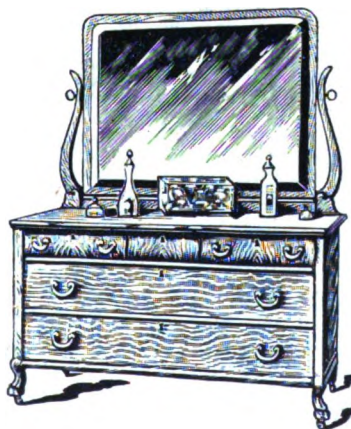
Golden Oak, 54.00
Mahogany,



No. 4866.
Chiffonier.
Golden Oak.

Five full width drawers. Large beveled mirror, adjustable at any angle. Mounted on light running casters and well finished throughout.

\$8.00



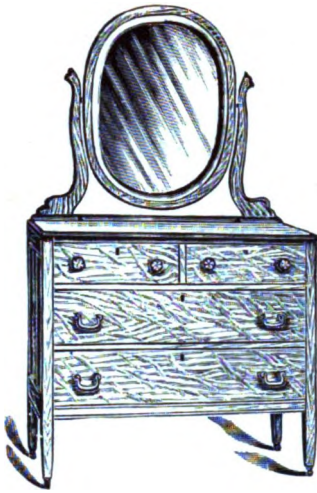
No. 1678.
Dresser.

Golden Oak, \$70.00
Mahogany, 75.00

Paine Furniture Co.

Rugs, Draperies, and Furniture,

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No. 167.

Bureau.

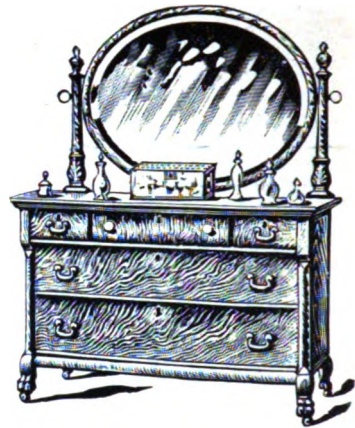
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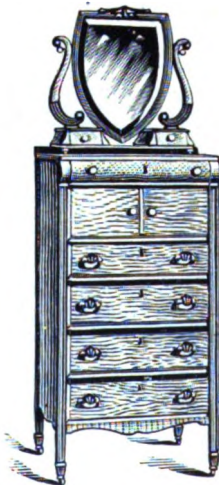
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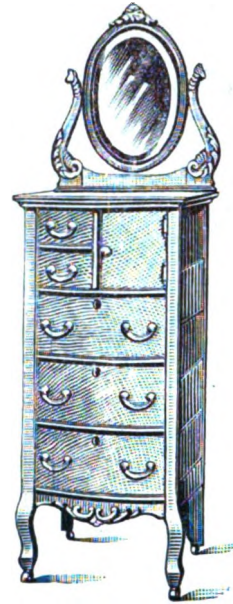
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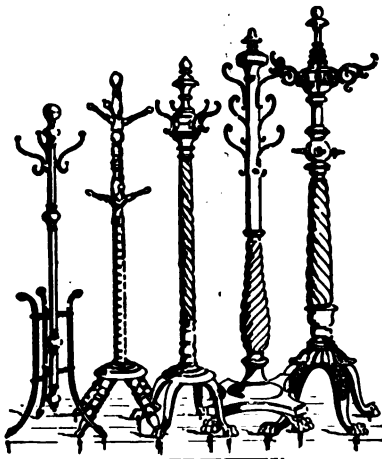


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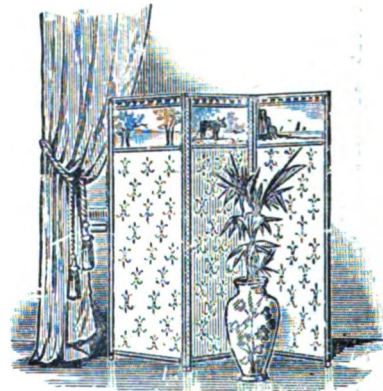


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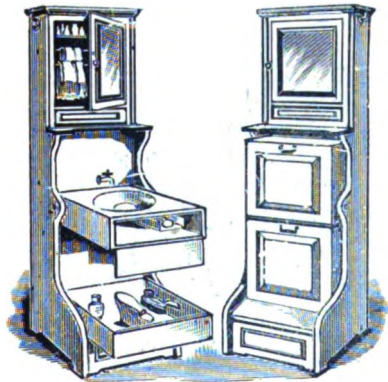
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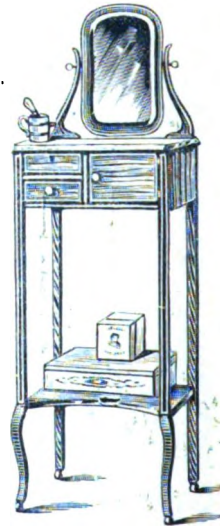
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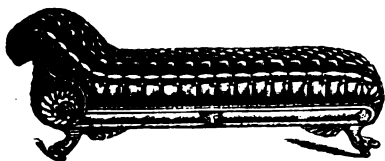
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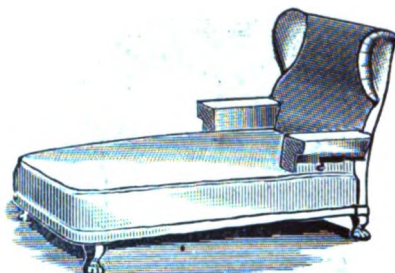
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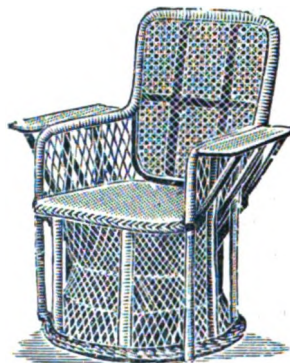


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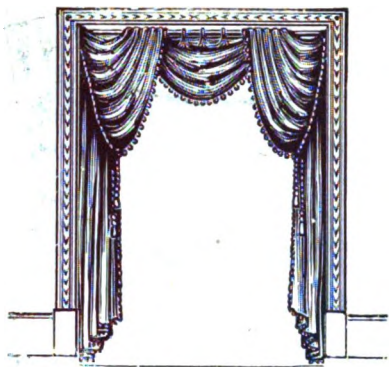
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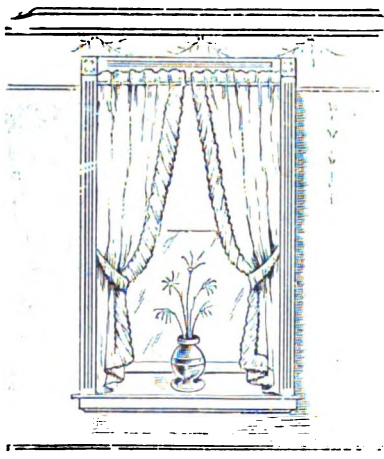
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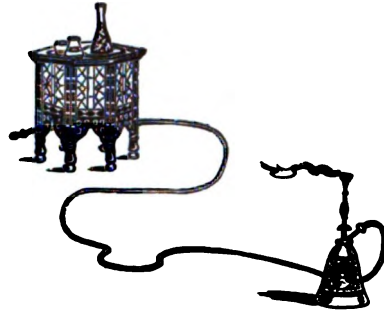
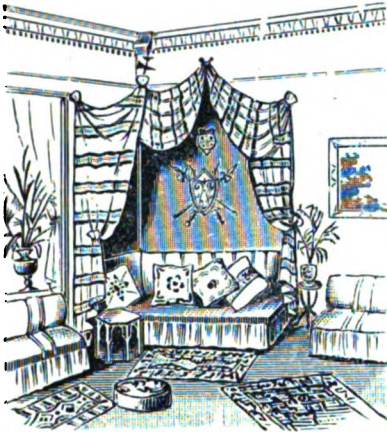
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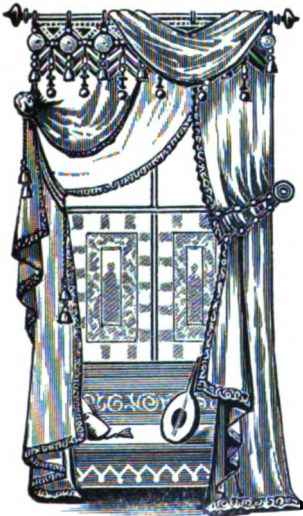
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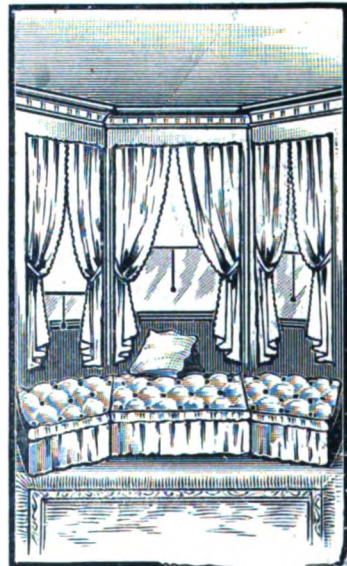
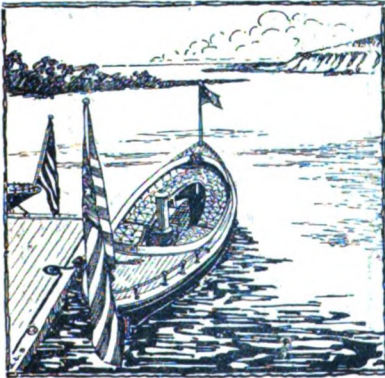
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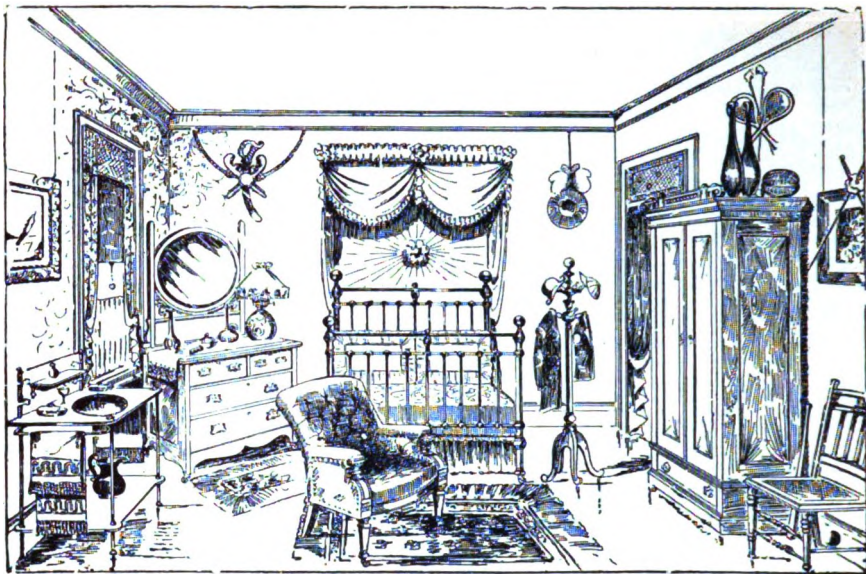
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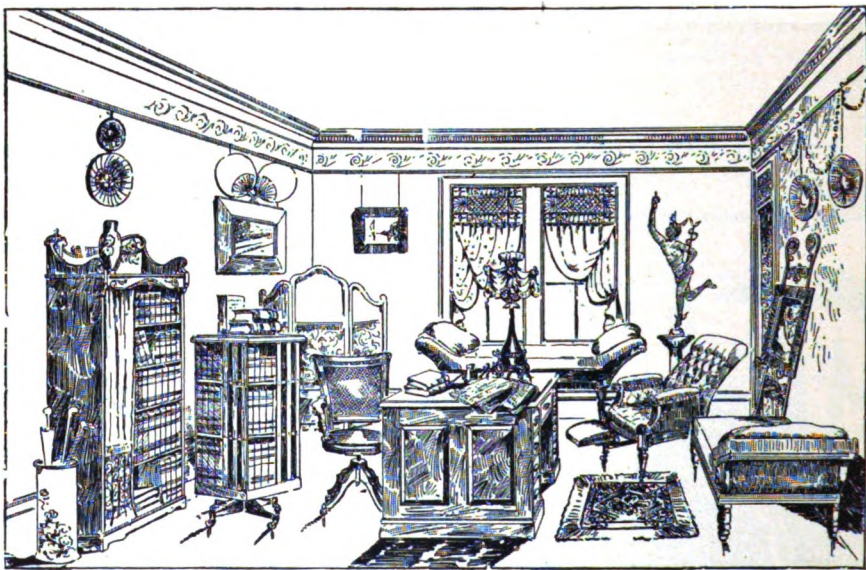
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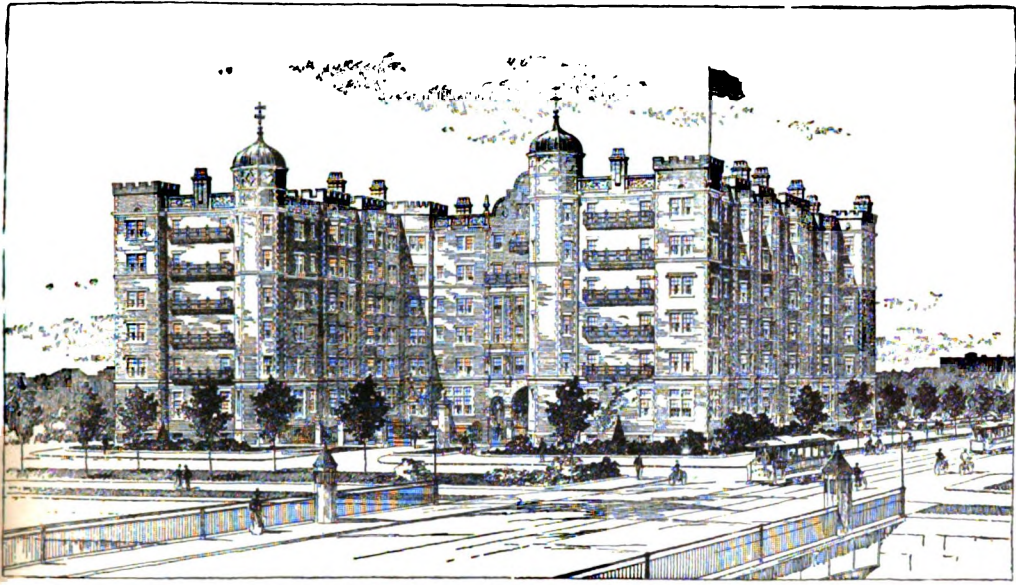
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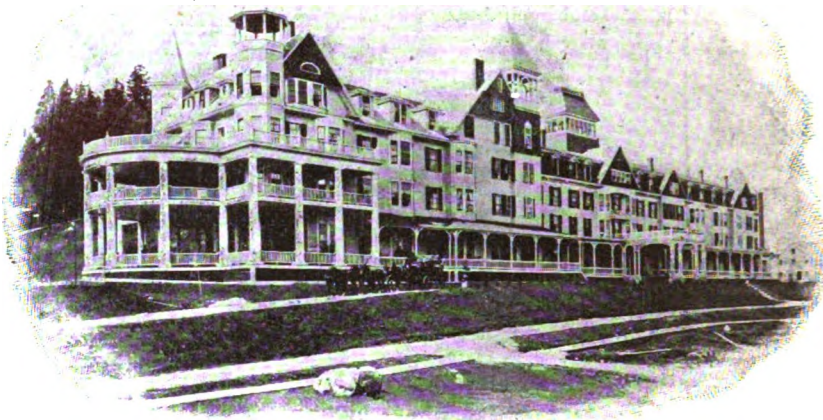
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